



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Forty-first Session

Rome, Italy 13-18 October 2014

**Report of the 41st Session of the Committee on World Food Security
(Rome, 13-18 October 2014)**

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its 41st Session from 13 to 18 October 2014 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The Session was attended by delegates from 111 Members of the Committee; 10 non-Member States of the Committee and by representatives from:

- 10 United Nations agencies and bodies;
- 2 International agricultural research organizations;
- 1 International financial institution;
- 81 Civil society organizations¹;
- 73 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations²; and
- 42 observers.

2. 11 Ministers and 2 Vice-Ministers participated in the Session. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers is available as document CFS 2014/41/Inf.4 (<http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs41/>).

3. The report contains the following appendices: Appendix A - Agenda of the Session; Appendix B - Membership of the Committee; Appendix C - List of documents; Appendix D – Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems; Appendix E – Explanations of Position of Members which requested that they be included in the Final Report; and Appendix F – Proposed Amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure.

¹ Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the International Food Security & Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). This figure includes 72 CSOs under the umbrella of the CSM.

² This figure includes 71 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).



4. The Committee was informed that the European Union (EU) was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.
5. The Session was opened by the Chairperson of the Committee, Ms Gerda Verburg of the Netherlands.
6. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable.
7. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Afghanistan, Argentina, Ecuador, Equatorial Guinea, Indonesia, Japan, New Zealand, Oman, Russian Federation, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, United States of America and Zambia, under the Chairmanship of Mr R. Sabiiti (Uganda).

II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 41

8. Opening statements were delivered by Mr Thomas Gass, Assistant Secretary-General for Policy Coordination and Inter-Agency Affairs, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, on behalf of and representing Mr Ban-ki Moon, United Nations Secretary-General; Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Ms Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP); Mr Michel Mordasini, Vice-President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Dr Per Pinstrup-Andersen, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE). The statements are available as CFS information documents at <http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs41/>.

III. STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WORLD 2014 (SOFI)

9. The Committee considered a presentation of the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014 (SOFI), entitled “Strengthening the enabling environment to improve food security and nutrition”, delivered by Mr Pietro Gennari, Director, Statistics Division (ESS) and SOFI Coordinator, FAO, with contributions from the co-authors Mr T. Rosada, Acting Director, Statistics and Studies for Development (SKD), IFAD, and Mr Arif Husain, Director, Policy, Programme and Innovation (OSZ), WFP.
10. The Committee took note of the findings of 2014 SOFI report, including, but not limited to:
 - Global hunger reduction continues: about 805 million people are estimated to be chronically undernourished in 2012–14, 209 million lower than in 1990–92. In the same period, the prevalence of undernourishment has fallen from 18.7 to 11.3 percent globally and from 23.4 to 13.5 percent for developing countries. However, with 805 million chronically undernourished people in the world, hunger is unacceptably high.
 - Since 1990-92, 63 countries have reached the hunger target of MDG-1 and 25 countries have achieved the more stringent World Food Summit (WFS) target. The figures demonstrate that the hunger target of the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) – of halving the proportion of undernourished people in developing countries by 2015 – is within reach.
 - Despite overall progress, marked differences across regions persist. Latin America and the Caribbean have made the greatest overall progress in increasing food security with modest progress in sub-Saharan Africa and Western Asia, which have been afflicted by natural disasters and conflict.
 - Sustained political commitment at the highest level, with food security and nutrition as top priorities, is a prerequisite for hunger eradication. Case studies included in SOFI 2014 report

show those regions such as Africa and the Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as individual countries in other regions have strengthened their political commitment to food security and nutrition.

- Hunger reduction requires an integrated approach to include: public and private investments to raise agricultural productivity; better access to inputs, land, services, technologies and markets; measures to promote rural development; social protection for the most vulnerable, including strengthening their resilience to conflicts and natural disasters; and specific nutrition programmes, particularly to address micronutrient deficiencies in mothers and children under five.

IV. POLICY CONVERGENCE

A. POLICY ROUND TABLES

(i) FOOD LOSSES AND WASTE IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS

11. Mr Khaled El-Taweel (Egypt), Rapporteur of the Policy Round Table on Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems, presented the topic and the proposed set of recommendations.

The Committee:

12. Welcomed the HLPE report and recognized that Food Losses and Waste (FLW) impact the sustainability and resilience of agricultural and food systems and their ability to ensure food security and nutrition for all for this generation and for future generations. Reduction in FLW also supports better use of natural resources. The Committee acknowledged that FLW is a consequence of how food systems function. It calls for all stakeholders – States, including other relevant levels of governance, international organizations, the private sector and civil society – to recognize food security and nutrition as central objectives of sustainable food systems and to individually and collectively address FLW to improve their sustainability, food security and nutrition potential. Underlying causes of and solutions to FLW can be defined at various levels (defined in the HLPE report as “micro”, “meso” and “macro”). These three levels are useful in identifying the potential roles of various stakeholders.

13. Recommended that all concerned stakeholders, according to their priorities and means, undertake cost-effective, practicable and environmentally sensitive actions under the following four mutually supportive tracks, in an inclusive, integrated and participatory manner:

1) Improve data collection and knowledge sharing on FLW

a) All Stakeholders:

- Promote a common understanding on the nature and scope of FLW, which may lead to a common definition of FLW.
- Improve the collection, transparency and sharing of data, disaggregated when appropriate, on FLW at all stages of the food chain as well as sharing of experiences, and best practices relating to reducing FLW in food systems.

b) FAO, as well as other relevant organisations:

- Consider developing common protocols and methodologies, and improve coherence amongst existing ones, for measuring FLW and analyse the underlying causes. This should be done through an inclusive and participatory process, taking into account

product, country, and stakeholder specificities and initiatives, and building upon the experiences of FAO, IFAD, WFP and other organizations as appropriate.

2) Develop effective strategies to reduce FLW

a) States:

- Convene an inclusive process, as appropriate, that enables broad stakeholder participation, such as by private sector, civil society, local and subnational authorities, to enable stakeholders to identify causes of FLW, potential solutions, key actors, and priorities for individual and collective action. This requires identifying the stakeholders who would need to be engaged in the identification and implementation of solutions, including at subnational and local levels and throughout the food systems, costs implications and who will bear them, as well as potential benefits. It also requires identifying constraints and challenges and designing strategies to address them.

b) FAO, as well as other relevant organisations:

- Support these national processes in collaboration with partners by promoting methodological approaches adapted to country specificities and based on systematic and intersectoral approaches to take into account potential complementarity between food chains.

3) Take effective steps to reduce FLW

a) Based on the priorities and strategies identified, States and, as appropriate, subnational and local authorities, are encouraged to create an enabling environment for the reduction of FLW through gender responsive policies, investments, sharing experiences, and incentives in compliance with relevant international obligations, including by encouraging sustainable patterns of consumption and production, in accordance with national and international human and animal health regulations, with particular emphasis on:

- Promoting investment and innovations based on traditional and scientific knowledge to reduce FLW, considering various sustainable agriculture approaches recalling the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems and in particular principle 6.vi.
- Investing in infrastructure and other public goods and services to reduce FLW and promote sustainable food systems (e.g. storage and processing facilities, reliable energy supply, transport, appropriate technologies) and improved access by food producers and consumers to markets (e.g. improved market information and product knowledge).
- Implementing an appropriate policy and regulatory framework to encourage the private sector and the consumers to take steps towards reducing FLW, for instance by designing and implementing appropriate instruments and by promoting diversity of food chains.
- Supporting small-scale food producers and processors and their organizations for better access to knowledge and innovation, markets, financial services, logistics (e.g. storage, processing, packaging, and transport) and other services which are important to reduce FLW.
- Supporting and promoting initiatives to minimize fish discard and post-harvest losses and waste at all steps of the fish value chain.
- Assessing and improving, where relevant, public food procurement management and distribution policies and practices to minimize FLW while ensuring food safety and quality, safeguarding the environment, improving economic efficiency and pursuing social benefits, for instance facilitating access for small-scale food producers where appropriate.

- Further exploring the impact of short supply chains, community-supported agriculture and local markets, in the effort to reduce FLW along the whole food chain, especially for perishable products.
- b) All stakeholders as appropriate:
- Carry out training and capacity building to promote the use of appropriate practices and technologies and best practices to reduce FLW.
 - Promote innovation, the exchange of best practices, knowledge and voluntary technology transfers on mutually-agreed terms in order to reduce FLW.
 - Promote the coordination of stakeholders to improve governance and efficiency of the food chain and organize collective understanding and action to reduce FLW.
 - Encourage consumers in reducing the level of food waste in households through advice and the dissemination of evidence-based information and scientific and traditional knowledge.
 - Encourage engagement of all actors, especially women, in public campaigns, education of youth and awareness raising of consumers on the importance and modalities of reducing FLW.
 - Encourage the strengthening of the organisation of the food chain for reducing FLW, recognizing the impacts of actions throughout food systems.
- c) The private sector:
- Take a leading role in their sectors in preventing and reducing FLW, through research, development, technological innovations and to reduce FLW, within their production and distribution systems and in accordance with national regulations.
 - Collect and share data on FLW and on efforts to reduce it, change practices to promote reducing FLW in business partners and households, integrating these actions in business practices and corporate responsibility policies.
 - Develop and improve practices and industry standards related to product sourcing and retail to reduce FLW, in particular standards used to accept or reject food produce (e.g. cosmetic standards for fruit, vegetables, livestock and fish products). This can be done, for example, by introducing differentiated pricing to prevent economic and nutrition value losses.
- d) States and National and International research and development organizations:
- Increase investment in research, technological and social innovation, with due attention to small-scale food producers' needs and knowledge, throughout the food chain, for effective reduction of FLW as well as for adding value to agricultural products in the whole food value chain, for example through the extension of shelf life while protecting food safety and nutritional value.
 - Contribute to the provision of appropriate extension services and training, especially focused on small-scale transport, storage, processing, packaging and distribution systems to reduce FLW.
 - Carry out research in FLW in order to develop a systemic analysis framework or methodology to quantify and reduce FLW, and assess the impact of alternative uses of FLW such as for feed, energy and industrial uses, etc.
 - Cooperate, and support actions, to promote participatory research, together with small-scale food producers to reduce FLW.
- 4) Improve coordination of policies, strategies, and actions to reduce FLW
- a) States, and as appropriate, subnational and local authorities as well as intergovernmental mechanisms:

- Integrate FLW concerns and solutions, and a food systems' approach, as appropriate, into agricultural, food and other relevant policies and development programmes.
- Utilize mechanisms for measuring improvement over time, setting targets as appropriate, and introduce an enabling environment through policies and incentives to reduce FLW, in accordance with national priorities, based on a "food use-not-waste" hierarchy (i.e. prevention, food recovery and redistribution of safe and nutritious food to people).
- Encourage all stakeholders to optimize the use of resources, reduce FLW and seek solutions for sorting of food waste and reducing waste to landfills.
- Support efforts for simplification, coherence, clarification and harmonization of the meaning and use of food dates labelling, while ensuring food safety, at national as well as international level taking into account the principles and the ongoing work of the Codex Alimentarius.
- Support coordination of efforts through multi-stakeholder FLW reduction initiatives at all levels.
- Recognize the important roles and initiatives of national, subnational, relevant local authorities and multistakeholder bodies to reduce FLW.

14. Finally, the Committee encouraged:

- FAO in partnership with other relevant international organisations to support governments in reducing FLW in the context of sustainable food systems, including by assisting them in assessing their food systems and promoting sharing successful experiences, challenges faced and lessons learned from FLW initiatives.
- CFS members and participants, as well as stakeholders to raise awareness of the importance of reducing FLW by disseminating the HLPE report on "Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems" and sharing the present recommendations with international organizations and bodies.

(ii) SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

15. Mr Johan Williams (Norway), Rapporteur of the Policy Round Table on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition, presented the topic and the proposed set of recommendations.

The Committee:

16. Welcomed the Report of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) "Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition", and acknowledged its findings as an important contribution to the CFS recommendations.

17. Recognized the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to food security and nutrition, as a primary source of protein and essential nutrients, and as a provider of income and livelihoods.

18. Recognized that the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture is a fundamental condition for food security and nutrition.

19. Recommended the following actions by stakeholders to address the development, policy, management and enforcement challenges in order to maintain and enhance the contribution of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture to nutrition and food security:

a) Give to fish the position it deserves in food security and nutrition strategies, policies and programmes

- Make fish a visible, integral element in food security and nutrition strategies, policies and programmes, with special regard to promoting fish as a source of good protein and micronutrients.
- Encourage consumption of fish, especially by pregnant and breastfeeding women, by children, including through school feeding, and by elderly people.
- Promote food safety as an important element in food security and nutrition.
- Support all efforts aimed at addressing overcapacity and overfishing in the context of food security and nutrition, in line with the Rio+20 outcome document “The Future We Want”.
- Support and promote initiatives to minimize fish discards and post-harvest losses and waste at all steps of the fish value chain.
- Strengthen international statistics and support research to improve knowledge on the impact of the production and consumption of fish on nutrition.
- Recognize the knowledge of local and indigenous fishing communities and promote its use regarding food security and nutrition.

b) Promote sustainable fisheries and aquaculture policies and management and design climate change adaptation strategies for food security and nutrition

- Promote the implementation of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) “Code of Conduct for Responsible Fisheries” to increase the contribution of fisheries to food security.
- Collect information and data to improve knowledge regarding the impacts of climate change on fish harvesting and farming, and monitor the impact of climate change on fisheries resources.
- Mainstream and integrate climate change adaptation in fisheries and aquaculture policies, and include fisheries and aquaculture considerations in policies on climate change, as appropriate.
- Identify and promote policies, programmes and activities aimed at addressing the impact of land-based agriculture, including the management of pollutants, sediments and nutrients to receiving coastal and inland waters.

c) Seize the opportunities and address the challenges of aquaculture development

- Promote and support research, innovation, and development initiatives that aim at enhancing the contribution of sustainable aquaculture to food security and nutrition with due consideration to improved feed efficiency and disease control.
- Promote the development and implementation of south-south as well as north-south cooperation, to encourage sharing and learning experiences in aquaculture.

d) Recognize the contribution of small-scale fisheries

- Recognize the specific contribution of small-scale fisheries to food security and nutrition.
- Promote and support the implementation of the ‘Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication’ (VGSSF), with respect to food security and nutrition.
- Take into account the requirements of small-scale fisheries in the design and implementation of national and international policies and programmes related to fisheries, including investment plans, as appropriate.

- Support local organizations to foster the integration of small-scale fisheries into the decision-making processes.
- e) Enhance fish market's and trade's contribution to food security and nutrition
- Promote the inclusion of food security and nutrition in the objectives of policies and mechanisms related to fish trade.
 - Strive to develop, promote and facilitate fish trade in support of food security and nutrition, while avoiding creation of tariff and non-tariff barriers.
 - Seek to avoid trade measures that may disadvantage small-scale fisheries and small-scale aquaculture.
 - Promote a fair return along the fish value chain and encourage direct trade linkages between fish producers and consumers with due consideration to food safety.
- f) Improve social protection and labour rights
- Strive to improve the working conditions of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, including safety at sea, promoting decent work, eliminating forced and child labour and developing social protection systems.
 - Explore ways to integrate the enforcement of fishing and labour regulations.
- g) Fully address the gender dimension of the fisheries and aquaculture sector
- Give high priority to the support of women in fisheries and aquaculture through adequate planning, legislation, recognition or allocation of rights and resources, and the promotion of their contribution to food security and nutrition.
 - Promote gender equality and women's empowerment in fisheries and aquaculture, promoting their engagement and access to policies, investments, projects, and fishing and access rights systems.
 - Promote access to gender-adapted training and collect appropriate gender-disaggregated data.
 - Recognize the work and contribution of fisher women involved in inshore and inland harvesting, and secure the protection of their rights in this context.
- h) Integrate food security and nutrition concerns into fisheries and aquaculture-related policies and programmes
- Promote the implementation of the 'Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security' (VGGT), recognizing the particular relevance of article 8.3 on collectively used and managed land, fisheries and forests.
 - Promote the participation of fishing communities and fish workers in all decisions that impact their livelihoods and enjoyment of the right to adequate food as defined by national laws.
 - Promote the protection of existing rights and ongoing tenure over sites for food-insecure people, fishing communities and indigenous and tribal peoples, taking into account the VGGT.
 - Consider the impact on food security and nutrition, of policies, interventions and investments affecting fisheries and aquaculture sector and their communities.
 - Strengthen international cooperation to build the capacity of developing countries, to:
 - sustainably manage their living aquatic resources;
 - prevent, deter and eliminate Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing;
 - promote and support the implementation of the VGSSF;
 - facilitate access to finance and markets especially for small-scale fisheries and small-scale aquaculture; and

- strengthen fishers and fish farmers associations;

thereby increasing the contribution from fish to food security and nutrition.

- Take appropriate actions to prevent, deter, and eliminate IUU fishing in line with national law and relevant international instruments as applicable, recognizing the negative impacts of IUU fishing on local and global food security and nutrition.
- i) Furthermore the Committee invited FAO to:
- Take the lead in an effort to improve fish stock assessment tools and promote sustainable fisheries management approaches and aquaculture development for the improvement of the contribution of fish to food security and nutrition.
 - Help facilitate improvement of fisheries-relevant policies and strategies, by promoting transparency and inclusiveness, especially effective participation of small-scale fisheries, and the integration of fisheries and aquaculture issues into the major international programmes and initiatives, and giving due consideration to food security, nutrition and poverty alleviation.
 - Make explicit reference to fish resources fisheries and aquaculture as vital in combating hunger and securing nutritious food for everybody in all relevant documents on agriculture, food security and nutrition.
- j) The Committee invited its members and participants, stakeholders and COFI³ to:
- Raise awareness of the importance of fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition, in particular at the “Second International Conference on Nutrition” (ICN2), and towards the preparation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda and disseminate the HLPE "Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition" report and CFS recommendations to international organizations and bodies.

IV. B PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

20. Ms Christina Blank (Switzerland), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Responsible Agricultural Investments, introduced document CFS 2014/41/4 “Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems”.

The Committee:

- a) expressed its gratitude to the Chair of the OEWG, its Members and Participants, as well as the Secretariat, for the inclusive and transparent consultation process and for the successful conclusion of the negotiations, which were conducted in a constructive spirit;
- b) endorsed the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (the Principles) attached to this Report as Appendix D;
- c) noted that the Principles are voluntary and are not legally binding;
- d) encouraged all stakeholders to disseminate the Principles among their constituencies at local, national, regional and global level;
- e) encouraged all stakeholders to promote, make use of, and support the implementation of the Principles when investing in agriculture or food systems and when formulating related strategies, policies and programmes;

³ Committee on Fisheries

- f) decided to transmit the Principles to the Governing Bodies of FAO, WFP and IFAD for their consideration, pursuant to Rule XXXIII, paragraph 17, of the General Rules of the Organization and Rule X, paragraph 1, of the CFS Rules of Procedure (CFS:2011/9 Rev.1), and in accordance with paragraph 22 of the CFS Reform document (CFS:2009/2 Rev.2);
- g) decided to request the United Nations General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, to consider, endorse and ensure the wide dissemination of the Principles to all relevant UN Organizations and Agencies, consistent with Rule XXXIII, paragraph 15, of the General Rules of the Organization, Rule X, paragraph 4, of the CFS Rules of Procedure (CFS:2011/9 Rev.1), and paragraph 21 of the CFS Reform document (CFS:2009/2 Rev.2); and
- h) agreed to include the Principles in the process of updating the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF).

IV. C AGENDA FOR ACTION FOR ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY IN PROTRACTED CRISES

21. The Committee considered document CFS 2014/41/5 Rev.1 “Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises”, presented by Her Excellency Ambassador Josephine Wangari Gaita (Kenya), Co-Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group on Agenda for Action.

The Committee:

- a) acknowledged the efforts that had been made to date by all stakeholders regarding the negotiations of the "Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises (CFS-A4A)";
- b) recognized that additional time would be required to complete the process and endorsed its continuation and finalization;
- c) re-iterated its support for a consultative process including all relevant stakeholders;
- d) acknowledged the progress gained so far and recommended building on this base, concentrating on the remaining sections of the document and respecting and maintaining the spirit of engagement and understanding reached during the July/August 2014 negotiation;
- e) appreciated the commitment of all CFS constituencies to the completion of the document;
- f) mandated the CFS Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group and with support from the Secretariat, taking into consideration the Committee’s overall work programme and available resources, to call for additional consultative and negotiation sessions with the intent of finalizing the document for presentation to and endorsement by the 42nd Session of the Committee; and
- g) requested the CFS Secretariat to ensure that during the upcoming negotiations, interpretation in all official languages be provided and that the negotiated text be available in the aforementioned languages.

V. COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS

A. COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS AT GLOBAL, REGIONAL AND NATIONAL LEVEL

Global and Regional Levels

22. The purpose of this agenda item was to strengthen linkages and encourage a dialogue among the CFS and other food security and nutrition stakeholders at the global, regional and national levels.

23. This is in line with the three roles of CFS of coordination at global level; policy convergence; and, support and advice to countries and regions (CFS Reform Document 2009).

24. The global and regional sections of this agenda item took the form of an interactive panel discussion moderated by the CFS Chair, Ms Gerda Verburg.

25. The theme of the Global panel was “Food Security and Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda” and the panellists were:

- Thomas Gass, Assistant Secretary-General, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs;
- Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director-General, Policy and Thematic Coordination, European Union Development Cooperation (DEVCO), European Commission;
- Louise Kantrow, Global Business Alliance, Permanent Representative to the UN for the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) ;
- Per Pinstrup-Andersen, Chair of the High-Level Panel of Experts Steering Committee (HLPE); and
- Stineke Oenema, Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation, representing the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM).

26. Mr Gass briefed the Committee on the inter-governmental process that was leading to the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), stressing the multi-stakeholder nature of the negotiations to date which resulted in increased ownership by the international community. He highlighted how the proposed “Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”, included in the “Outcome document of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals” had been strongly influenced by the Rome-based Agencies.

27. Mr Rudischhauser noted the importance of the SDG process and the synthesis report being produced by the Secretary-General by the end of the year. He expressed a concern on how the challenges, including the burden of responsibilities, would be shared. He said that the EU would continue to play a major role in the negotiations and implementation. He recognized that this universal agenda would apply to everyone and noted that achieving the proposed Goal 2 was interlinked with other proposed goals - such as those dealing with health, growth and climate change - as part of a holistic approach. He stated that while there was broad support for the proposed goals identified, some questions and challenges remained in the underlying targets and indicators. The process would need continued ownership and action from the full range of stakeholders.

28. Ms Kantrow stated that the private sector had become a critical partner in the universal development agenda participating in all the Open Working Group (OWG) meetings. She highlighted how agriculture was central to overcoming poverty, and required recognition of the broad diversity in the farming sector. She also highlighted the key role of global, regional, national and local partnerships for implementation.

29. Mr Pinstrup-Andersen reminded the membership that the HLPE could provide evidence to support the work of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. He stressed the two-way causality between sustainable food systems and food security and nutrition, and emphasized the need for a holistic approach. In this context it was important to address the triple burden of malnutrition by explicitly including a target on obesity and its causes.

30. Ms Oenema expressed concerns on the lack of a human rights-based approach to the Post-2015 Development Agenda. She highlighted the crucial role of nutrition in achieving the SDGs and vice versa. In this context, reference was made to the critical role CFS could have in the follow-up to the upcoming Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) and the SDGs.

31. The theme of the Regional panel was **CAADP/NEPAD's⁴ efforts to mainstream nutrition in agriculture** and the panellists were:

- Haladou Salha, Senior Technical Adviser, NEPAD;
- Karim Mtambo, Director, National Food Security in the Ministry of Agriculture Food Security and Cooperatives, United Republic of Tanzania;
- Djibo Bagna, President, Pan African Farmer's Forum; and
- Arne Cartridge, Chief Executive Officer, Grow Africa.

32. Mr Salha gave a brief introduction on the NEPAD, its inception, the CAADP framework and its four pillars: land and water management, access to markets and infrastructure, food security and nutrition, and agricultural research and technology transfer. He raised the issue of accountability of the stakeholders in implementing the comprehensive framework. He informed the Committee that, on the basis of CAADP investment and its strong engagement in the Scaling-Up Nutrition Movement, NEPAD rolled out the CAADP Nutrition capacity development initiative, engaging with multi-sectoral teams led by the Ministry of Agriculture across 50 African countries with a view to mainstreaming nutrition in CAADP investment plans to ensure that agriculture investments contribute to improved nutrition.

33. Mr Mtambo stressed that addressing nutrition was a priority for his country, which had a high-level steering committee under the Prime Minister's office. He reported that he had ensured the application of a multi-sectorial approach to respond to malnutrition, whilst investing in research, to enable the development of vitamin rich crops. He also underlined significant achievements in mainstreaming nutrition in the Tanzania Agriculture Investment Plan, such as the creation of a budget line by Treasury to be ring fenced for nutrition.

34. Mr Bagna explained how the various crises had highlighted the important role that agriculture could play. In this context, agriculture diversification was crucial to solve the nutrition problem as well as developing coherent programmes involving all actors. He highlighted the need to facilitate access to markets and education for women, youth and the most vulnerable.

35. Mr Cartridge referred to the Maputo Declaration and the Malabo Declaration in 2014 committing to sustain the CAADP momentum. He stressed the need for an implementation mind set strengthening food fortification, shortening value chains and fostering public-private partnerships. He said there was a risk of fragmentation so synergy and alignment was important together with a strong commitment to monitoring. Also, local and regional markets in Africa need to be strengthened and diversified to include high value crops.

National Case Studies and Lessons Learned: Right-to-Food

36. This agenda item served as background for the Right-to-Food - Ten-Year Perspective item. The following countries were invited to share experiences and lessons learned in their respective countries:

El Salvador

37. Mr Orestes Fredesman Ortez Andrade, Minister for Agriculture and Livestock, presented the progress on the effective implementation of the Right to Food, making significant changes in the vision, strategies and policies of the Government. He noted that the Draft Law on Food Sovereignty and Food Security and Nutrition, the constitutional reform that was intended to explicitly include in the Constitution the Right to Food and Water, and the Universal Social Protection System, all

⁴ Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) / New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

represented important steps in this direction. He referred to the implementation of the Family Agriculture and Rural Entrepreneurship for Food Security and Nutrition Plan that was carried out by the Government with excellent results. Finally, he noted the importance of political will and commitment, indicating that the strengthening of the results achieved was based on dignifying the population.

India

38. Mr Deepak Kumar, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, highlighted two important country priorities: ensuring a life with dignity for its people, and sustainable food security. He said India's National Food Security Act (NFSA), enacted in 2013, addressed these priorities through a historic paradigm shift of addressing hunger as a welfare measure to addressing it through a holistic rights-based approach. He added that the Act's rights-based approach provides a framework to follow life-cycle nutritional needs, especially those of the most vulnerable such as pregnant women, lactating mothers, and children. He explained India's public distribution system for implementation of the Act and the importance of information technology for its monitoring.

Jordan

39. Mr Radi Al Tarawneh, Secretary-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, said the right to food applies to all people living in Jordan, including refugees. He noted the challenges to agricultural production posed by extended desert land in Jordan. The national Agriculture Policy of 2010 and the food security and poverty reduction strategy were credited as effective, as well as the legislative reforms especially targeted at women and young people. He stressed the need for a global policy framework to support agricultural development and poverty reduction strategies.

V. B RIGHT-TO-FOOD - TEN-YEAR PERSPECTIVE

40. The Committee considered the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.

The Committee:

- a) welcomed the significant contribution of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security in guiding national governments in the design and implementation of food security and nutrition policies, programmes and legal frameworks in the last ten years, and reaffirmed its commitment towards achieving the progressive realization of the Right to Food in the years to come;
- b) encouraged all CFS stakeholders to promote policy coherence in line with the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, and in that context, reaffirmed the importance of nutrition as an essential element of food security;
- c) reaffirmed the importance of respecting, protecting, promoting and facilitating human rights when developing and implementing policies and programmes related to food security and nutrition;
- d) acknowledged progress in the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, and encouraged approaches that respect, protect, promote and facilitate human rights, as well as the strengthening of mechanisms that facilitate informed, participatory and transparent decision-making in food security and nutrition policy processes, including effective monitoring and accountability;

- e) urged all CFS stakeholders to afford the highest priority to the most vulnerable, food insecure and malnourished people and groups when designing and implementing food security and nutrition policies and programmes;
- f) urged all CFS stakeholders to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment in the design and implementation of food security and nutrition policies and programmes; and
- g) underscored the important contribution of non-government stakeholders in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of food security and nutrition policies and programmes at all levels.

VI. CFS WORKSTREAM UPDATES

A. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES AND EMERGING ISSUES

41. The Committee considered the document CFS 2014/41/8 "Progress Report on CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work and Priorities (MYPOW)", as presented by Mr Luca Fratini (Italy), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group on MYPOW, as well as the document CFS 2014/41/9 "High-Level Panel of Experts Note on Critical and Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition", as presented by Ms Maryam Rahmanian, Vice-Chair of the Steering Committee of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE).

The Committee:

- a) expressed its appreciation for the work of the Open-Ended Working Group on CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work and Priorities (MYPoW OEWG);
- b) expressed its appreciation to the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) for its note "Critical and Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition";
- c) recommended that the MYPoW OEWG continues its work with a view to presenting a proposal on the CFS activities to be carried out in the biennium 2016-2017 for endorsement by the CFS Plenary in 2015;
- d) requested the HLPE to undertake a study on "Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition, including the role of livestock" to be presented to CFS Plenary in 2016 and a study on "Sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition" to be presented to CFS Plenary in 2017; and
- e) requested the MYPoW OEWG to revise the Guidance note for selection and prioritization of CFS activities, included in Annex 1 of document CFS 2013/40/9, on the basis of lessons learned in the biennium 2014-2015 with a view to presenting the revised version for approval at CFS 42.

B. CFS COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

42. The Committee considered the document CFS 2014/41/10 "Update on Communication and Outreach", presented by Ms Cordelia Salter, Senior Communications Officer, CFS Secretariat.

The Committee:

- a) took note of this document and the ongoing CFS communication and outreach work;
- b) emphasized the importance of communication to support effective implementation and realization of CFS recommendations and decisions;
- c) urged CFS stakeholders to take appropriate action to disseminate CFS products throughout their constituencies and to be active participants in raising awareness of CFS and its products;

- d) urged the Rome-based Agencies (FAO, IFAD and WFP) to actively disseminate information about CFS products and their uses throughout their organizations both in Rome and in decentralized offices; and
- e) encouraged CFS stakeholders to ensure that communication activities are allocated sufficient resources.

C. A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING CFS DECISIONS

43. The Committee considered the document CFS 2014/41/11 "Towards a framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations", presented by Mr Robert Sabiiti (Uganda), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group on Monitoring.

The Committee:

- a) expressed its appreciation for the work of the Open-Ended Working Group on Monitoring and highlighted the important role of monitoring and evaluation in improving the effectiveness of the work of CFS;
- b) acknowledged document CFS 2014/41/11 "Towards a framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations". In particular, the Committee:
 - i) endorsed the Methodological Proposal in Annex 1 recognizing that it represented a first step towards the development of a framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations, including the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, as well as taking into account previous work of the Committee;
 - ii) requested that the CFS Secretariat, in collaboration with the Open-Ended Working Group on Monitoring, conduct a baseline assessment of CFS effectiveness beginning with the implementation of an opinion survey of CFS stakeholders, as indicated in the Methodological Proposal in Annex 1, and provide an update including a report of the baseline survey results to CFS 42;
 - iii) requested the CFS Secretariat, in collaboration with the Open-Ended Working Group on Monitoring, to complement the opinion survey of CFS stakeholders with the implementation of in-depth country level assessments on a voluntary basis, as described in the Methodological Proposal in Annex 1, subject to available resources;
 - iv) encouraged CFS stakeholders to continue to share their experiences and best practices, and requested the Secretariat to explore and promote ways to organize events as indicated in paragraph 5 of the document (CFS 2014/41/11), subject to available resources; and
 - v) recommended that the OEWG continue its work building on the outcome of the baseline assessments, towards helping 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 would 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 previous CFS and other monitoring attempts. Comments by all CFS stakeholders would have to be taken into account and new mechanisms would need to build on existing structures (CFS: 2009/2 Rev.2, paragraph 6 ii).

D. RULES OF PROCEDURE

44. The Committee considered the document CFS 2014/41/12 "Proposed Amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure and Outcomes of the Work of the CFS Rules of Procedure Working Group", presented by Mr Guo Handi (China), Chair of the Working Group on CFS Rules of Procedure.

45. The Committee:
- a) adopted the proposed amendments to Rule IV (Advisory Group) and Rule V (High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition) of the CFS Rules of Procedure, as contained in Appendix F. The results of the vote were: 80 votes for and 1 abstention.
46. The Committee:
- a) endorsed the recommendation of the Bureau to retain the five categories of the CFS Advisory Group unchanged;
 - b) took note of the decision of the Bureau to maintain the present composition of the Advisory Group and the distribution of seats among its respective categories; and
 - c) took note of the decision of the Bureau to maintain the current practice for the selection of each category of the Advisory Group.
47. The Committee:
- a) endorsed the recommendation of the Bureau to allow representatives of academia to participate as Observers in CFS meetings; and
 - b) acknowledged the work carried out during the last inter-sessional period concerning the participation of civil society and non-governmental organizations, and private sector associations in CFS proceedings, and mandated the Bureau to further review the matter with a view to ensure an effective involvement of CSOs/NGOs and the private sector representatives in CFS proceedings and work.

E. THE GLOBAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

48. The Committee considered the documents CFS 2014/41/13 “Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition” and CFS 2014/41/14 “Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) – Third Version (2014)”, presented by Candice Sakamoto Vianna (Brazil), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group on GSF.

49. The Committee:
- a) endorsed the proposal to place the recommendations of the policy round tables that were adopted in Plenary in the main body of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF);
 - b) endorsed the Third Version of the GSF (2014) that includes the policy recommendations for Biofuels and Food Security and Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition that were endorsed at CFS 40 in 2013 as well as the statistical figures included in SOFI 2013; and
 - c) encouraged all stakeholders to promote and make use of the Third Version of the GSF (2014) acknowledging its voluntary nature.

VII. OTHER MATTERS

a) Arrangements for the CFS 42 Session, October 2015

50. The Committee recommended that its 42nd Session be held from 12 to 17 October 2015 at FAO Headquarters in Rome, as indicated on the Provisional Calendar of FAO Governing Bodies.

b) Adoption of the Final Report

51. The Report was adopted en bloc on Saturday 18 October 2014.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA OF THE SESSION

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS {For decision}

- a) Adoption of Agenda and Timetable
- b) Membership of the Committee
- c) Drafting Committee composition

II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 41 {For information}

- a) Statement by the UN Secretary-General (to be confirmed)
- b) Statements by Heads of FAO, IFAD, WFP and the Chairperson of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Steering Committee
- c) Statement by the CFS Chairperson

III. STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WORLD 2014

{For information and discussion}

The purpose of this item is to inform the Committee on the State of Food Insecurity in the World. A presentation will be made based on the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2014 (SOFI) report. The report will present a number of indicators for measuring hunger and food insecurity and country case studies focused on food security governance.

IV. POLICY CONVERGENCE

In line with the CFS role to promote policy convergence, this item seeks to provide guidance around key food security and nutrition issues.

a) Policy Round Tables

The objective of this item is to promote open and substantive debate so as to contribute to concrete policy recommendations for consideration by the Committee. Two policy round tables will be held on the following topics:

- i) Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems
- ii) The role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition

For each round table, background documents include a report of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) and a proposed Decision Box.

For more details on the format of this session, see Annex 1: "CFS Policy Round Tables – Guidelines for Delegates".

Part 1 - Discussions {For information and discussion}

Part 2 - Wrap-up of Policy Recommendations {For decision}

b) Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments {For decision}

The Committee will be asked to endorse the “Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments” (CFS-RAI), which reflect the outcome of an inclusive consultative process both at the global and regional levels following a decision by CFS 39 in 2012.

c) Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises

{For decision}

The Committee will be asked to adopt a decision box on the “Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises” (CFS-A4A), which indicates the way forward for the negotiations and expresses the support of the CFS to the continuation and finalization of the process.

V. COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS

a) Coordination & linkages with CFS {For information and discussion}

The objective of this agenda item is to strengthen linkages and encourage a two-way dialogue between CFS and other food security and nutrition stakeholders at the global and regional levels. The Committee will also be updated on best practices and lessons learned when implementing food security and nutrition policies at country level.

The following themes will be used to guide discussions:

Global: Food Security and Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

Regional: CAADP/NEPAD’s efforts to mainstream nutrition in agriculture.

National: Best practices and lessons learned on implementing the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.

These items will take the form of an interactive panel discussion. There will be a facilitator who will introduce the panellists and invite them to make short presentations. This will be followed by further interaction including questions from the floor. In order to allow as much interaction as possible, panellists and delegates are asked to keep their interventions pertinent and to the point.

The main points arising from the panel discussions, together with the theme and context, will be forwarded to the Drafting Committee for inclusion in the Final Report.

b) Right to Food – Ten-Year Perspective {For decision}

Ten years ago the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security were endorsed by CFS. This agenda item will create a platform to discuss the different dimensions of the implementation of the Guidelines, look back at the progress made over the last ten years, review the lessons learned and best practices, identify the gaps and challenges and discuss the way forward. The Committee will be asked to consider the progress made and reaffirm its commitment to the Guidelines.

The proposed decision box for this agenda item was prepared by the CFS Secretariat, following consultation with member countries. It has not been presented to or otherwise discussed with all members and participants.

VI. CFS WORKSTREAM UPDATES

The purpose of this agenda item is to update the Committee on ongoing workstreams:

a) Programme of Work and Priorities and Emerging Issues**{For information and decision}**

The Committee will be updated on the status of the selection process of the activities to be carried out in the biennium 2016-2017. The Committee will also be asked to make a decision on the theme of the HLPE report for 2016.

b) CFS Communication Strategy**{For information}**

The Committee will be updated on the progress made in implementing a communication strategy for CFS and will be informed of the next steps.

c) A framework for Monitoring CFS Decisions**{For decision}**

At CFS 40 in 2013 the Committee underlined the important role of CFS as a platform for stakeholders to regularly share experiences and practices on monitoring work in strategic areas at the global, regional and national levels. CFS also recognized the need to use monitoring and evaluation to improve the work of CFS including the formulation of CFS recommendations. One of the recommendations endorsed at CFS 40 was to conduct periodic assessments of CFS effectiveness in improving policy frameworks, especially at country level, and in promoting participation of and coherence among stakeholders on food security and nutrition. Specifically, CFS 40 recommended carrying out a baseline survey to assess the current situation as the base of assessing progress.

The Committee will be asked to approve the proposed approach to conducting a baseline survey including its timeframe and modalities for implementation.

d) Rules of Procedure**{For decision}**

The Committee will be asked to endorse the proposed amendments to Rule V (High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition) of the CFS Rules of Procedure. It will also be asked to consider proposals regarding the role and composition of the Advisory Group as well as the distinction between CFS Participants and Observers.

e) The Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition**{For decision}**

The Committee will be asked to endorse the third version of the “Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition” that incorporates the policy recommendations on Biofuels and Food Security and Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition as adopted at CFS 40 in 2013.

VII. OTHER MATTERS

During this agenda item, updates on administrative issues will be presented to the Committee. The arrangements for the CFS 42 Session in 2015 will be decided and the Final Report of the Session will be adopted.

a) Arrangements for the CFS 42 Session, October 2015**{For decision}****b) Adoption of the Final Report****{For decision}**

WORLD FOOD DAY-CFS SPECIAL EVENT

A World Food Day-CFS Special Event on “Innovation in Family Farming: Towards Ensuring Food Security and Nutrition” will be held on the afternoon of World Food Day, 16 October. The format will be an interactive panel discussion. Please check the CFS website for details:
<http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs41/>

SIDE EVENTS

Side events will be held throughout the week. Please check the Side Events Calendar and Brochure on the CFS website for further details: <http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs41/>.

ANNEX 1 - CFS Policy Round Tables - Guidelines for Delegates

1. Background documentation

A Report has been prepared by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) for each Policy Round Table to inform the debate.

Two official session documents serve as background to the Plenary:

- a) A draft set of proposed policy recommendations (the Decision Box proposed to the CFS Plenary for its consideration) and, if required, other accompanying or cover text. The Decision Box proposed for consideration is a CFS Secretariat text, based on the work of a Decision Box Team made up of interested CFS members and of participants designated by the Advisory Group, following the release of the corresponding HLPE report.
- b) The Executive Summary and list of recommendations of the HLPE report (reproduced verbatim).

2. Format of the Round Table Session

On the podium for the Round Table Session there will be the Chair of the Policy Round Table, two panellists and a Rapporteur. The first panellist will be a member of the HLPE designated by the Chair of the HLPE Steering Committee and will present the HLPE report’s findings. The other panellist will be a guest designated by the CFS Chair, to give a special perspective on the issues.

The Round Table will be opened by the Chair of the Policy Round Table. Following the presentations by the two panellists, the floor will be opened by the Chair for dialogue and discussion. The Chair will ensure the proper sequencing of interventions from CFS Members and Participants: to date the rule has been to have 3-4 interventions by Members followed by an intervention from a Participant.

The aim of the Round Table Session is to discuss the issues at stake in order to prepare the finalization and adoption of the Decision Box, which will take place during the Plenary Wrap-Up Session taking into account the views expressed during the debates.

3. Reaching Consensus on the Draft Decision Box

Between the Policy Round Table and the Policy Wrap-Up Session, the Rapporteur works to build consensus on the Draft Decision Box. If necessary, they will convene a Friends of the Rapporteur (FoR) group. The Rapporteur will decide on the modalities of the FoR group, the number of meetings and their scheduling, with due consideration of the agenda of CFS Plenary. If necessary, in order to facilitate the work, the Rapporteur can limit the number of participants at the meetings of the FoR on

the condition that balanced representation of various regional groups and the categories of CFS Participants is maintained. The Rapporteur will carefully follow the positions of all parties during the discussions, and exercise adequate judgment with respect to the way the discussions are conducted. During the discussion, the Rapporteur can propose text to facilitate the arrival at consensus.

At the end of each FoR meeting, the Rapporteur ensures that the Secretariat communicates the results of the meeting to the participants of the meeting, as well as to CFS Members and Participants through the CFS Bureau and Advisory Group and through FAO Regional Groups Chairs. The Rapporteur also reports to the CFS Chair on the progress of the group.

4. Policy Round Table Wrap-Up Session

The Rapporteur introduces the Draft Decision Box in the Policy Round Table Wrap-Up Session. The CFS Chair leads the Wrap-Up discussions and can request the Rapporteur to provide support during debates, as appropriate.

APPENDIX B

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

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

APPENDIX C

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Symbol	Title	Agenda Item
CFS 2014/41/1/Rev.3	Provisional Annotated Agenda	I
CFS 2014/41/2	Policy Round table on Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems	IV.a
CFS 2014/41/2 Add.1	Summary and Recommendations of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems	IV.a
CFS 2014/41/3	Policy Round table on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition	IV.a
CFS 2014/41/3 Add.1	Summary and Recommendations of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) Report on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition	IV.a
CFS 2014/41/4	Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems	IV.b
CFS 2014/41/4 Add.1	Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems - Decision Box	IV.b
CFS 2014/41/5 Rev.1	Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises	IV.c
CFS 2014/41/6	Coordination & Linkages with CFS -Session Guidelines and Background Information	V.a
CFS 2014/41/7	Right-to-Food - Ten-Year Perspective	V.b
CFS 2014/41/8	Progress Report on CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work and Priorities (MYPOW)	VI.a
CFS 2014/41/9	High-Level Panel of Experts Note on Critical and Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition	VI.a
CFS 2014/41/10	Update on Communication and Outreach	VI.b
CFS 2014/41/11	Towards a Framework for Monitoring CFS Decisions and Recommendations	VI.c
CFS 2014/41/12	Proposed Amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure and Outcomes of the Work of the CFS Rules of Procedure Working Group	VI.d

CFS 2014/41/13	Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition	VI.e
CFS 2014/41/14	Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) - Third Version (2014)	VI.e
CFS 2014/41/Inf.1	Provisional Timetable	I
CFS 2014/41/Inf.2	List of documents	I
CFS 2014/41/Inf.3	Membership to the Committee on World Food Security	I
CFS 2014/41/Inf.4	List of Delegates, Participants and Observers	I
CFS 2014/41/Inf.5	Statement of competence and voting rights submitted by the European Union	I
CFS 2014/41/Inf.6	Feedback from Delegates on CFS 41	I
CFS 2014/41/Inf.7	CFS-World Food Day Special Event - Background Information	
CFS 2014/41/Inf.8	Statement by the United Nations Secretary General or his representative	II
CFS 2014/41/Inf.9	Statement by the Director-General of FAO	II
CFS 2014/41/Inf.10	Statement by the President of IFAD or his representative	II
CFS 2014/41/Inf.11	Statement by the Executive Director of WFP or her representative	II
CFS 2014/41/Inf.12	Statement by the Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)	II
CFS 2014/41/Inf.13	Statement by the CFS Chairperson	II

APPENDIX D

PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Background and Rationale

1. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems is essential for enhancing food security and nutrition and supporting the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. Responsible investment makes a significant contribution to enhancing sustainable livelihoods, in particular for smallholders, and members of marginalized and vulnerable groups, creating decent work for all agricultural and food workers, eradicating poverty, fostering social and gender equality, eliminating the worst forms of child labour, promoting social participation and inclusiveness, increasing economic growth, and therefore achieving sustainable development.
2. Agriculture and food systems encompass the entire range of activities involved in the production, processing, marketing, retail, consumption, and disposal of goods that originate from agriculture, including food and non-food products, livestock, pastoralism, fisheries including aquaculture, and forestry; and the inputs needed and the outputs generated at each of these steps. Food systems also involve a wide range of stakeholders, people and institutions, as well as the socio-political, economic, technological and natural environment in which these activities take place.
3. Addressing the four dimensions of food security and nutrition - availability, access, stability, and utilization – requires a significant increase in responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems refers to the creation of productive assets and capital formation, which may comprise physical, human or intangible capital, oriented to support the realization of food security, nutrition and sustainable development, including increased production and productivity, in accordance with the Principles outlined in this document. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems requires respecting, protecting, and promoting human rights, including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, in line with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments. Responsible investment can be undertaken by a wide range of stakeholders.
4. Given the vital role of smallholders, including those that are family farmers, - women and men - in investing in agriculture and food systems, it is particularly important that their capacity to invest be strengthened and secured. Responsible investment includes priority investments in, by, and with smallholders, including those that are small-scale producers and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, communities closely dependant on forests, indigenous peoples, and agricultural workers. To strengthen and secure smallholders' own investments, it is also necessary to engage with and promote responsible investment by other stakeholders in accordance with the Principles outlined in this document.
5. Farmers should be recognized as key contributors to food security and nutrition and as major investors in the agricultural sector, in particular taking into account those family farms that invest their own capital and labour in their agricultural activity.

6. Investing in agriculture and food systems can produce multiplier effects for complementary sectors, such as service or manufacturing industries, thus further contributing to food security and nutrition and overall economic development. Without accompanying investment in public goods and services, such as infrastructure or a reinforced capacity for local government to deliver public services, many investments in agriculture and food systems would not be possible. However, the viability of investments in agriculture and food systems is also dependent on well-functioning ecosystems and sustainable use of natural resources. At the same time, the value of safety and health in generating productive agriculture and food systems is important and investing successfully means taking a holistic approach in terms of human, animal, environmental and overall public health. Responsible investment entails respect for gender equality, age and non-discrimination, and requires reliable, coherent and transparent laws and regulations.

7. The Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems prepared by the Committee on World Food Security provide added value through a multi-stakeholder, holistic, and consensus-driven approach which fosters global ownership and application. The Principles take into account existing guiding frameworks such as the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that respects rights, livelihoods and resources (PRAI) developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), and the World Bank, which build on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.

8. The Principles were developed by an Open-Ended Working Group over the course of October 2012 – October 2014. They are based on an inclusive process of consultations that occurred from November 2013 – March 2014. Regional consultations and workshops were held in Africa, Europe and Central Asia, North America, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, and the Near East. The Principles also include feedback received through an electronic consultation. Consultations included governments, UN agencies, civil society and non-governmental organizations, international agricultural research institutions, private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations, international and regional financial institutions.

9. The Principles were endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) at its 41st Session on 15 October 2014.

B. Objective

10. The objective of the Principles is to promote responsible investment in agriculture and food systems that contribute to food security and nutrition, thus supporting the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

C. Purpose

11. This document seeks to:

Address the core elements of what makes investment in agriculture and food systems responsible.

Identify who the key stakeholders are, and their respective roles and responsibilities with respect to responsible investment in agriculture and food systems.

Serve as a framework to guide the actions of all stakeholders engaged in agriculture and food systems by defining Principles which can promote much needed responsible investment, enhance livelihoods, and guard against and mitigate risks to food security and nutrition.

D. Nature and Scope

12. The Principles are voluntary and non-binding.
13. The Principles should be interpreted and applied consistently with existing obligations under national and international law, with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments. Nothing in the Principles should be read as limiting or undermining any legal obligations to which a State may be subject under international law.
14. The Principles should be interpreted and applied in accordance with national legal systems and their institutions.
15. The Principles are global in scope and have been developed to be universally applicable, acknowledging the particular role and needs of smallholders worldwide, in combination with other stakeholders, in addressing food security and nutrition. They are designed to be applicable to all sectors and all stages of agriculture and food systems through the appropriate means and specific roles of the stakeholders involved, which vary depending on the nature, structure, and type of investment, as well as the national context.

E. Intended Users

16. The Principles address stakeholders involved in, benefitting from, and affected by investments in agriculture and food systems. Primary users of the Principles include:
 - a) States;
 - b) Inter-governmental and Regional Organizations;
 - c) Financing Institutions, Donors, Foundations and Funds;
 - d) Research Organizations, Universities, and Extension Organizations;
 - e) Smallholders and their Organizations;
 - f) Business Enterprises, including Farmers;
 - g) Civil Society Organizations;
 - h) Workers and their Organizations;
 - i) Communities;
 - j) Consumer Organizations.

II. THE PRINCIPLES

17. The Principles illustrate the integrated multi-faceted nature of food security and nutrition. Each of the Principles contributes to food security and nutrition, and in total they describe responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. The Principles are complementary but not every Principle may be relevant for every investment. The text below each Principle sets out the actions by which each Principle can be accomplished. In some cases, all of the actions may be necessary to achieve a Principle, while in others they may not, depending on the specific context. The actions to achieve a Principle should be determined by each stakeholder in line with their roles and responsibilities, as described in this document.

Conceptual Framework

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

19. A) The Principles are based on the following documents as the foundation for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems:

- i) Universal Declaration of Human Rights - Adopted by the UN General Assembly on 10 December 1948 and human rights treaties which are binding for the respective State Parties;
- ii) International Labour Organization Declaration (ILO) on the Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work – Adopted by the International Labour Conference in June 1998;
- iii) Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security – Adopted by FAO in 2004;
- iv) United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples – Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 7 September 2007;
- v) Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights – Endorsed by the UN Human Rights Council in June 2011 and the ten Principles of the UN Global Compact in 2000;
- vi) Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security – Adopted by the CFS in May 2012;
- vii) Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication – Endorsed by the Committee on Fisheries at its 31st Session in June 2014;
- viii) Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) of the CFS
- ix) Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, proclaimed by the UN Conference on Environment and Development in June 1992; and
- x) The Outcome document on the UN Conference on Sustainable Development The Future We Want adopted UNCSG in June 2012.

B) The following documents, which are only binding for their respective Parties, are also relevant for the Principles:

- i) International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;
- ii) UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC);
- iii) UN Convention Against Corruption; and
- iv) Relevant Multilateral WTO Agreements.

20. Overarching values for the implementation of the Principles are consistent with the Principles of implementation described in the VGGT: human dignity, non-discrimination, equity and justice, gender equality, holistic and sustainable approach, consultation and participation, the rule of law, transparency, accountability, and continuous improvement. Responsible investment should respect and not infringe on the human rights of others and address adverse human rights impacts. It should safeguard against dispossession of legitimate tenure rights and environmental damage.

Principle 1: Contribute to food security and nutrition

21. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems supports States' obligations regarding the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, and all intended users' responsibility to respect human rights. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems contributes to food security and nutrition, particularly for the most vulnerable, at the household, local, national, regional, or global level, and to eradicating poverty through:

- i) increasing sustainable production and productivity of safe, nutritious, diverse, and culturally acceptable food, and reducing food loss and waste;
- ii) improving income and reducing poverty, including through participation in agriculture and food systems and/or through improving the ability to produce food for oneself and others;
- iii) enhancing the fairness, transparency, efficiency, and functioning of markets, in particular taking into account the interests of smallholders, improving related infrastructure, and increasing the resilience of agriculture and food systems; and
- iv) enhancing food utilization through access to clean water, sanitation, energy, technology, childcare, healthcare, and access to education, including on how to prepare, provide, and maintain safe and nutritious food.

Principle 2: Contribute to sustainable and inclusive economic development and the eradication of poverty

22. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems contributes to sustainable and inclusive economic development and poverty eradication by:

- i) respecting the fundamental principles and rights at work, especially those of agricultural and food workers, as defined in the ILO core conventions;
- ii) supporting the effective implementation of other international labour standards, where applicable, giving particular attention to standards relevant to the agri-food sector and the elimination of the worst forms of child labour;
- iii) creating new jobs and fostering decent work through improved working conditions, occupational safety and health, adequate living wages, and/or training for career advancement;
- iv) improving income, generating shared value through enforceable and fair contracts, fostering entrepreneurship and equal access to market opportunities both on-farm and for upstream and downstream stakeholders;
- v) contributing to rural development, improving social protection coverage and the provision of public goods and services such as research, health, education, capacity development, finance, infrastructure, market functioning, and fostering rural institutions;
- vi) supporting the implementation of policies and actions aimed at empowering and improving human resource capacity for stakeholders, particularly for smallholders, including those that are family farmers - women and men - and their organizations, and promoting their access to resources and inputs, as appropriate;
- vii) promoting greater coordination, cooperation, and partnerships to maximize synergies to improve livelihoods; and
- viii) promoting sustainable patterns of consumption and production to achieve sustainable development.

Principle 3: Foster gender equality and women's empowerment

23. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems fosters gender equality and women's empowerment by:

- i) ensuring that all people are treated fairly, recognizing their respective situations, needs, constraints and the vital role played by women;
- ii) eliminating all measures and practices that discriminate or violate rights on the basis of gender;
- iii) advancing women's equal tenure rights, and their equal access to and control over productive land, natural resources, inputs, productive tools; and promoting access to

extension, advisory and financial services, education, training, markets, and information; and
iv) adopting innovative and/or proactive approaches, measures and processes to enhance women's meaningful participation in partnerships, decision-making, leadership roles, and the equitable sharing of benefits.

Principle 4: Engage and empower youth

24. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems engages and empowers youth by:
- i) advancing their access to productive land, natural resources, inputs, productive tools, extension, advisory, and financial services, education, training, markets, information, and inclusion in decision-making;
 - ii) providing appropriate training, education, and mentorship programmes for youth to increase their capacity and/or access to decent work and entrepreneurship opportunities, and foster their contribution to local development; and
 - iii) promoting development and access to innovation and new technologies, combined with traditional knowledge, to attract and enable youth to be drivers of improvement in agriculture and food systems.

Principle 5: Respect tenure of land, fisheries, and forests and access to water

25. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems respects legitimate tenure rights to land, fisheries and forests, as well as existing and potential water uses, in line with:
- i) The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, in particular, but not limited to, Chapter 12.
 - ii) The Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication.

Principle 6: Conserve and sustainably manage natural resources, increase resilience, and reduce disaster risks

26. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems conserves, and sustainably manages natural resources, increases resilience, and reduces disaster risks by:
- i) preventing, minimising, and remedying, as appropriate, negative impacts on air, land, soil, water, forests and biodiversity;
 - ii) supporting and conserving biodiversity and genetic resources, including local genetic resources, and contributing to the restoration of ecosystem functions and services, and in this regard, recognizing the role played by indigenous peoples and local communities;
 - iii) reducing waste and losses in production and post-harvest operations, and enhancing the efficiency of production, the sustainability of consumption, and the productive use of waste and/or by-products;
 - iv) increasing resilience of agriculture and food systems, the supporting habitats and related livelihoods, particularly of smallholders, to the effects of climate change through adaptation measures; and
 - v) taking measures, as appropriate, to reduce and/or remove greenhouse gas emissions; and

vi) integrating traditional and scientific knowledge with best practices and technologies through different approaches, including agro-ecological approaches and sustainable intensification, among others.

Principle 7: Respect cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and support diversity and innovation

27. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems respects cultural heritage and traditional knowledge, and supports diversity, including genetic diversity, and innovation by:

- i) respecting cultural heritage sites and systems, including traditional knowledge, skills and practices; and recognizing the role of indigenous peoples and local communities in agriculture and food systems;
- ii) recognizing the contributions of farmers, especially smallholders in all regions of the world, particularly those in centres of origin and diversity, in conserving, improving, and making available genetic resources, including seeds; and, subject to national law and in accordance with applicable international treaties, respecting their rights, to save, use, exchange and sell these resources, and recognizing the interests of breeders;
- iii) promoting fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization, including commercial, of genetic resources for food and agriculture, on mutually-agreed terms, in accordance with international treaties, where applicable for parties to such treaties. This should be done within applicable systems of access to genetic resources for food and agriculture, while respecting the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities under national law; and
- iv) promoting the application and use of locally adapted and innovative technologies and practices, agricultural and food sciences, research and development, as well as the transfer of technology as mutually-agreed, including for smallholders.

Principle 8: Promote safe and healthy agriculture and food systems

28. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems promotes safety and health through:

- i) promoting the safety, quality and nutritional value of food and agricultural products;
- ii) supporting animal health and welfare, and plant health, to sustainably increase productivity, product quality and safety;
- iii) improving the management of agricultural inputs and outputs, to enhance the efficiency of production and minimize potential threats to the environment and to plant, animal and human health, including occupational hazards;
- iv) managing and reducing risks to public health across agriculture and food systems, including strengthening science-based strategies and programmes for the control of food safety, with supporting infrastructure and resources;
- v) enhancing awareness, knowledge and communication, related to evidence-based information on food quality, safety, nutrition and public health issues, leading to strengthened capacity along the entire agriculture and food system, particularly for smallholders; and
- vi) enabling consumer choice by promoting the availability of and access to food that is safe, nutritious, diverse and culturally acceptable, which in the context of this document is understood as food that corresponds to individual and collective consumer demand and preferences, in line with national and international law, as applicable.

Principle 9: Incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, and grievance mechanisms

29. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems should abide by national legislation and public policies, and incorporate inclusive and transparent governance structures, processes, decision-making, and grievance mechanisms, accessible to all, through:

- i) respecting the rule and application of law, free of corruption;
- ii) sharing of information relevant to the investment, in accordance with applicable law, in an inclusive, equitable, accessible and transparent manner at all stages of the investment cycle;
- iii) engaging with and seeking the support of those who could be directly affected by investment decisions prior to decisions being taken and responding to their contributions, taking into account existing power imbalances, in order to achieve active, free, effective, meaningful and informed participation of individuals and groups in associated decision-making processes in line with the VGGT;
- iv) [effective and meaningful consultation with indigenous peoples, through their representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent under the United Nations Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples and with due regard for particular positions and understanding of individual States;]
- v) promoting access to transparent and effective mediation, grievance and dispute resolution mechanisms, particularly for the most vulnerable and marginalized; and
- vi) taking steps to respect human rights and legitimate tenure rights, during and after conflict, to achieve free, effective, meaningful and informed participation in decision-making processes associated with investments in agriculture and food systems with all parties affected by the investments, including farmers, consistent with applicable international law, including human rights law and international humanitarian law, and in accordance with the VGGT.

Principle 10: Assess and address impacts and promote accountability

30. Responsible investment in agriculture and food systems includes mechanisms to assess and address economic, social, environmental and cultural impacts, considering smallholders, gender and age, among other factors, and respects human rights and promotes accountability of each actor to all relevant stakeholders, especially the most vulnerable, by:

- i) applying mechanisms that provide for independent and transparent assessments of potential impacts involving all relevant stakeholder groups, in particular the most vulnerable;
- ii) defining baseline data and indicators for monitoring and to measure impacts;
- iii) identifying measures to prevent and address potential negative impacts, including the option of not proceeding with the investment;
- iv) regularly assessing changes and communicating results to stakeholders; and
- v) implementing appropriate and effective remedial and/or compensatory actions in the case of negative impacts or non-compliance with national law or contractual obligations.

III. ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF STAKEHOLDERS

31. Promoting responsible investment in agriculture and food systems that contributes to food security and nutrition, and which supports the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security is the collective responsibility of all stakeholders. These Principles should be promoted, supported and utilized by all stakeholders according to their respective individual or collective needs, mandates, abilities and relevant national contexts.

States

32. States have the primary responsibility for achieving food security and nutrition, fulfilling their obligations under international instruments relevant to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security; and respecting, protecting and fulfilling the human rights of all individuals. States should set out clearly the expectation that investors domiciled in their territory and/or jurisdiction respect human rights throughout their operations.

33. States should ensure, to the extent possible, that actions related to responsible investment in agriculture and food systems both at home and abroad, are consistent with their existing obligations under national and international law, and international agreements related to trade and investment, with due regard to voluntary commitments under applicable regional and international instruments. States should maintain adequate domestic policy space to meet their human rights obligations when pursuing business-related policy objectives with other States or business enterprises, for instance through investment treaties or contracts, in line with the Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.

34. States should not apply the Principles in a manner that may create or disguise barriers to trade, or promote protectionist interests, or in a way which imposes their own policies on other nations.

35. States should apply the Principles as part of their overall efforts to address food security and nutrition within their own territory. States are encouraged to develop stable and long-term national food security and nutrition strategies, including, as appropriate, social protection strategies and systems, such as social protection floors and safety-nets, to protect the most vulnerable including agricultural and food workers.

36. States play a unique role in fostering an enabling environment for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, in accordance with their national and regional development strategies as appropriate, given their specific function in the areas of legislation, policy, public administration and provision of public goods. States are encouraged to promote an enabling policy, legal, regulatory and institutional environment, including appropriate safeguards where necessary, to foster responsible investment that treats all investors fairly and equitably, taking into consideration the specific needs and interests of smallholders. The foundation for an enabling environment is coherence, consistency and predictability among policies, laws and regulations in the range of areas related to agriculture and food systems. Coherence and consistency can be further strengthened by multi- and inter-sectoral planning and coordination. Policy coherence, related to both domestic and foreign transactions and all types of stakeholders can be addressed through:

- i) applying the Principles through the development or adaptation of transparent and stable policies, laws and regulations, including through monitoring and accountability mechanisms, as appropriate;
- ii) promoting the meaningful participation of relevant stakeholders in agricultural and food system investment policies and/or policy-making, including by establishing inclusive and equitable multi-stakeholder and multi-sectoral platforms;
- iii) promoting coordination and support at different levels of government;
- iv) promoting non-discriminatory access to information, services, incentives, resources, and relevant government bodies;
- v) impartial judicial and administrative bodies and legally-binding mechanisms for non-discriminatory, gender sensitive, fair, equitable, effective, accessible, affordable, timely and transparent resolution of disputes; and
- vi) undertaking due diligence within national jurisdiction.

37. States should take measures to address all agriculture and food system workers' labour rights, in line with applicable international labour standards and in social dialogue with their respective organizations and employers, when formulating and applying labour laws. States should seek to establish policy, legal and institutional frameworks that promote gender equality to enable women and men to participate in, and benefit from, investment opportunities.

38. States have a key role in providing public goods and services necessary for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems, including infrastructure, energy, environmental protection, research and development, education, health, nutrition and childcare services, among others, especially in rural areas. They are encouraged to ensure inclusive and non-discriminatory access to these services.

39. States have a key role in enabling, supporting and complementing investments by smallholders, including those that are family farmers, and empowering them to invest responsibly, through:

- i) addressing the needs and constraints of smallholders - women and men - in a gender sensitive manner in policies, laws and regulations, and strategies to address capacity development through improved access to inputs, advisory and financial services, including insurance, education, extension, training and infrastructure;
- ii) promoting access to inputs and technologies that improve the safety, quality, sustainability and diversity of smallholder production, as appropriate;
- iii) facilitating smallholders' access to public services and the benefits from public policies and programmes, by creating smallholder registries, as appropriate, at the national or regional level;
- iv) encouraging market access and participation by smallholders by simplifying administrative procedures and striving to prevent unfair practices; and
- v) supporting the development of markets for rural economies.

40. States have a key role in:

- i) improving access to education, training and capacity development for small and medium enterprises, cooperatives, associations, and farmer and producer organizations to enable them to enter into agreements and engage with other market actors;
- ii) promoting innovative technologies and practices, including smallholders' own innovations, such as through awareness raising and technical assistance, farmer to farmer skills sharing, as well as the transfer of technology as mutually-agreed among individuals, local, national, or international parties; and
- iii) fostering transparent and inclusive business models and partnerships, including public private partnerships, to promote sustainable development.

41. States are encouraged to apply their procurement policies and outreach strategies in line with the Principles, and support smallholders, including those that are family farmers and small businesses, in accessing and participating in tenders. In this context, States may, where appropriate, consider sourcing locally in accordance with multi-lateral or bi-lateral international agreements as applicable to the parties to those agreements.

42. Where States own, control, or substantially support business enterprises, they should seek to ensure that their conduct is consistent with the Principles.

43. States are encouraged, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, especially the most vulnerable, and as appropriate with national human rights institutions, to establish monitoring, assessment and reporting systems in order to:

- i) measure the impacts of investment in agriculture and food systems, and address negative impacts;
- ii) assess the efficiency and effectiveness of laws, policies and regulations, and address any gaps related to the Principles; and
- iii) provide clear guidance to stakeholders on monitoring and reporting procedures.

Inter-governmental and Regional Organizations

44. Inter-governmental and regional organizations have a key role to play in promoting responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. In doing so, they are encouraged to integrate the Principles into their own policies, frameworks with member States, programmes, research, outreach activities, technical assistance and capacity building. They should take appropriate measures so that their support to investors does not lead to violations of human and legitimate tenure rights. Intergovernmental and regional organizations are encouraged to support the CFS to serve as a platform for sharing of experiences related to responsible agricultural investment.

Financing Institutions, Donors, Foundations and Funds

45. All financing institutions and other funding entities are encouraged to apply the Principles when formulating their policies for loans and grants, in the articulation of country investment portfolios and in co-financing with other partners. They should take appropriate measures so that their support to investors does not lead to violations of human and legitimate tenure rights, and is in line with the Principles. The provision of finance allows these institutions a unique leveraging position where they can communicate with a broad range of stakeholders about their roles, responsibilities and actions to facilitate implementation of the Principles. Financial institutions are encouraged to develop innovative financial mechanisms and insurance tools in support of investment in agriculture, especially appropriate solutions for smallholders, including those that are family farmers that consider a long-term development perspective.

Research Organizations, Universities, and Extension Organizations

46. Research organizations, universities, academia, agricultural training centres, extension organizations and/or programmes should emphasize the integration of the Principles in their own policies, facilitate knowledge, exchange and skills development, and address the innovation needed to increase smallholders' contributions to food security and nutrition. This can comprise a range of roles including identifying impacts, testing of field practices, technology and business models, and advising the government on policy reform or investors on practices related to agriculture and food systems. In support of food security and nutrition, research organizations and academia are encouraged to undertake participatory research that contributes to sustainable production and consumption systems.

Smallholders and their Organizations

47. Smallholders, including those that are family farmers - women and men - are the main investors in their own agriculture and play a vital role in diversified, including sustainable, food systems. Smallholders and their organizations should apply the Principles, with particular attention to promoting gender equality and the empowerment of women and youth, by:

- i) increasing productivity and income, adding more value in their operations and using natural resources sustainably and efficiently, where applicable;
- ii) strengthening their resilience;
- iii) managing risks, relevant to their context and circumstances, to maximize positive, and avoid negative impacts on food security and nutrition;
- iv) participating in policy, programme, and monitoring processes at all levels; and
- v) complying with national laws and regulations and acting with due diligence to avoid infringing on human rights.

48. Smallholders, including those that are family farmers, and their organizations should strengthen the capacity of those they represent to invest responsibly through improved access to inputs, extension, advisory and financial services, education, training, and access to markets.

49. Farmers can be smallholders or business enterprises, and they should follow the roles and responsibilities defined under this and/or the following section.

Business Enterprises including Farmers

50. Business Enterprises involved in agriculture and food systems should apply the Principles with a focus on mitigating and managing risks to maximize positive and avoid negative impacts on food security and nutrition, relevant to their context and circumstances. Business enterprises have a responsibility to comply with national laws and regulations and any applicable international law, and act with due diligence to avoid infringing on human rights.

51. Business enterprises involved in agriculture and food systems are encouraged to inform and communicate with other stakeholders, conduct due diligence before engaging in new arrangements, conduct equitable and transparent transactions, and support efforts to track the supply chain. Business enterprises should respect legitimate tenure rights in line with the VGGT, and may use a range of inclusive business models. Processors, retailers, distributors, input suppliers, and marketers are encouraged to inform and educate consumers about the sustainability of products and services, and respect national safety and consumer protection regulations. Enterprises involved in the marketing of food products are encouraged to promote the consumption of food which is balanced, safe, nutritious, diverse and culturally acceptable, which in the context of this document is understood as food that corresponds to individual and collective consumer demand and preferences, in line with national and international law, as applicable.

52. Farmers can be smallholders or business enterprises and they should follow the roles and responsibilities defined under this and/or the previous section.

Civil Society Organizations

53. Civil society organizations involved in agriculture and food systems should apply the Principles and are encouraged to integrate them in their own policies and programmes. They are also encouraged to advocate for the appropriate use of the Principles, serve as drivers for transparency and accountability, and assist with building capacity with the aim of contributing to food security and nutrition. Civil society organizations are also encouraged to collaborate with other stakeholders at all stages of investments to use the Principles, as well as to monitor and assess the impacts of responsible investment on agriculture and food systems.

Workers and their Organizations

54. The role of workers in agriculture and food systems is vital. Workers and their organizations play a key role in promoting and implementing decent work, thereby contributing to efforts towards sustainable and inclusive economic development. They also have a crucial role in engaging in social dialogue with all other stakeholders to promote the application of the Principles in investments in agriculture and food systems, and in promoting the integration of the Principles in national laws and policies.

Communities

55. Communities, indigenous peoples, those directly affected by investments, the most vulnerable, and those working in agriculture and food systems are encouraged to actively engage and communicate with the other stakeholders in all aspects and stages of investments to promote awareness of and respect for their rights as outlined in the Principles.

Consumer organizations

56. Consumer organizations can contribute to the application of the Principles by informing and educating consumers about these Principles, and encouraging investment that respects these Principles.

Shared Roles

57. All stakeholders are encouraged to support, among their constituencies at local, national, regional and global levels, the dissemination of these Principles.

58. All stakeholders have a role in improving data and information collection, management and distribution, including improving collection of gender disaggregated data. Science and evidence-based analysis and data, with supporting capacity and infrastructure for analysis are integral for targeted interventions encouraging sustainability in agriculture and food systems, and contributing to food security and nutrition.

59. All stakeholders entering into agreements or contracts have to adhere to applicable laws and mutually-agreed terms and conditions. Contracts should, using clear, coherent and transparent language and documentation, define the rights and duties of all parties and any mutually-agreed terms for renegotiation and cancellation. Contracts should balance the interests of contracting parties, be based on their mutual benefit and be developed in line with the Principles. While negotiating with smallholders, contracting parties are asked to give special consideration to the situation and needs of smallholders. Contracting parties are invited to consider the UN principles for responsible contracts.

60. All stakeholders have a role in promoting gender equality and the economic empowerment of women to support their access to productive resources and to the benefits from agricultural investments.

61. All stakeholders should play their role in resilience building and coordinate their efforts, in order to prevent or respond to shocks, disasters, crises, including protracted crises, and conflicts. They are encouraged to support the most vulnerable, protect existing investments, and promote targeted investment in food security and nutrition, in line with the Principles and States' obligations regarding the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

62. The Committee on World Food Security should promote the dissemination and use of the Principles, and include them in its ongoing work on monitoring, relying as much as possible on existing mechanisms. CFS should provide a forum where all relevant stakeholders can learn from each other's experiences in applying the Principles, and assess the continued relevance, effectiveness and impact of the Principles for food security and nutrition.

APPENDIX E

EXPLANATIONS OF POSITION OF MEMBERS WHICH REQUESTED THAT THEY BE INCLUDED IN THE FINAL REPORT

Item IV.b

Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems

Canada

The Government of Canada is pleased to join consensus on the adoption by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) of the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems. Canada notes that these Principles are voluntary and non-legally binding. Canada's interpretation will be consistent with domestic law.

As set out in its November 2010 Statement of Support for the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, Canada supports the Declaration within the framework of Canada's Constitution and laws. While the Declaration is not legally binding and does not reflect customary international law or change Canadian laws, with this endorsement Canada reiterated its commitment to continue working in partnership with Aboriginal peoples in creating a better Canada.

Canada also refers to its May 2011 statement on Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) at the UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues and its September 2014 statement submitted to the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, and reiterates that Canada interprets FPIC as calling for a process of meaningful consultation with indigenous peoples on issues of concern to them. Canada reaffirms its commitment to promoting and protecting the rights of indigenous peoples at home and abroad.

Free, prior and informed consent, as it is considered in paragraph 29(iv) of the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, could be interpreted as providing a veto to Aboriginal groups and in that regard, cannot be reconciled with Canadian law as it exists. Canada does not interpret FPIC as providing indigenous peoples with a veto.

Domestically, Canada consults with Aboriginal communities and organizations on matters that may impact their interests or rights. This is important for governance, sound policy development and decision-making.

Agreeing to paragraph 29(iv) of the Principles would commit Canada to work to integrate FPIC in its processes with respect to implementing legislative or administrative measures affecting Aboriginal peoples. This would run counter to Canada's constitution, and if implemented, would risk fettering Parliamentary supremacy.

As a result, Canada cannot associate itself with the elements contained in this document related to free, prior and informed consent.

We applaud members of the CFS for working in a collaborative spirit to accomplish a common goal of enhancing food and nutrition security, and reducing poverty. These Principles will serve as a useful guide to strengthen and improve investments in agriculture to support economic growth, sustainable agriculture and gender equality. We call on all stakeholders to recognize their value in this regard and make appropriate use of the important guidance that is set out in this document.

Egypt

The delegation of Egypt recognizes the importance of the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments that focus on several vital issues related to agricultural investment and food security, and would like to express its appreciation for the concerted efforts made to date in their formulation.

The zero draft states that the principles are voluntary and non-binding. Our delegation will therefore reject any attempts to make them compulsory and binding in the future, and would like to put forward the following comments on the document:

Firstly, the zero draft sets out the various responsibilities of countries receiving foreign investments. It states that host country laws on foreign investment should be taken into consideration, but it does not list the responsibilities of investor countries (including those related to land rental) and multinational corporations when carrying out investment operations in developing countries.

Secondly, the document does not cover dispute resolution mechanisms that developing countries could resort to in the event of shortcomings or violations on the part of foreign companies undertaking agricultural investments, especially if they do not fulfil their obligations or abide by relevant environmental regulations. We must not forget the example of the 1984 explosion at a plant belonging to a foreign pesticide company that had invested in an Asian country, resulting in the death of over 20,000 people. The company did not pay any compensation.

Thirdly, the zero draft overlooks the mechanisms developed under the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency and the discussions led by the World Trade Organization on investment issues.

Fourthly, the document does not sufficiently cover technology transfer and market access issues, and the implications of expanding bio fuel production on crop prices and food security, which are all inextricably linked to agricultural investment.

Notwithstanding the comments above, the delegation of Egypt would have liked more time to develop the content of the zero draft. Member States are expected to adopt the document by consensus. Therefore, our delegation requests that its comments be annexed to the zero draft, for consideration.

Nordic Countries

I am making this statement on behalf of the Nordic countries: Denmark, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and my own country Finland. Those countries members of the EU (Denmark, Finland and Sweden) align themselves to the EU statement.

The Nordic countries are happy to see that the long negotiation process has concluded and that we now can agree in consensus on these very important Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems. We wish that the Principles will be speedily implemented and look forward to update reports on the implementation.

We wish to make the following explanation of position concerning Principle 9, chapter 29 (IV) on effective and meaningful consultation with Indigenous Peoples, through their representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent under the United Nations Declaration of Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

As regards the latter part of the Principle which states (quote) "and with due regard for particular positions and understanding of individual States" (end of quote) should not be construed as giving States the right to abstain from fulfilling their obligations under international human rights law and commitments in accordance with the UN Declaration – adopted in 2007 - which recognizes Indigenous Peoples' right to participate in decision-making in matters which would affect their rights, through representatives chosen by themselves. The UN Declaration also recognizes the obligation of States to consult and cooperate in good faith with the Indigenous Peoples concerned through their own representative institutions in order to obtain their free, prior and informed consent. This provision of the Declaration should not be regarded as according indigenous peoples a general "veto power" over

decisions that may affect them, but rather as establishing a process with consent as the objective of consultations with Indigenous Peoples.

As regards the right of Indigenous Peoples to participate in decision-making, the conditions characteristic of each State determine measures taken to implement it. However, the latter part of Principle 9 should not be misconstrued as setting limits for the exercise of the right to participate in decision-making by Indigenous Peoples. This is in contradiction with the objective and purpose of the UN Declaration.

The UN Member States reaffirmed their support for the UN Declaration by consensus in the Outcome document of the high-level plenary meeting of the General Assembly, known as the World Conference on Indigenous Peoples, adopted in New York in September 2014.

The promotion and protection of the rights of indigenous peoples is a longstanding priority for the Nordic countries. The adoption of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was an important milestone in recognizing the status and rights of indigenous peoples. Fulfilling the objectives of the UN Declaration requires continuous and consistent work, including in the work of the specialized agencies of the United Nations. We call for a coherent, system-wide approach to the enhancement of the rights of Indigenous Peoples within the UN. Therefore, we believe it is important to respect the consensus on the reaffirmation of the Declaration by all Member States at the highest possible level and keep the same level also in the Principles agreed upon today.

Finally, we are pleased to note that FAO has provided practical guidance for governments, companies, NGOs, Indigenous Peoples and local communities on respecting free, prior and informed consent in relation to land acquisition by issuing a publication on this topic earlier this year. This reflects FAO's commitment to promote and protect the rights of Indigenous Peoples as set out in the UN Declaration.

United States of America

These principles are voluntary and non-legally binding. We do not view them as changing the interpretation of any instruments referenced therein or the current state of conventional or customary international law, including with regard to countries' international obligations under any agreements or in any areas including but not limited to trade and investment agreements, intellectual property rights including legal transfer of technology, labor rights, or human rights. We wish to emphasize that the implementation of human rights obligations is the responsibility of states.

Trade in food and agriculture products in a predictable, transparent market is critical to achieving global food security and essential to ensuring long-term success in ending hunger by increasing food availability. The Principles support the view that individual consumer preferences guide what foods are produced, sold, or consumed, and these principles should not be read to suggest otherwise.

Item V.b *Right-to-Food - Ten Year Perspective*

United States of America

The United States is particularly pleased by the positive and constructive engagement during the negotiation of this decision box. We are very supportive of the goal of promoting food security and of promoting, protecting, and respecting human rights. The United States also supports the right of everyone to an adequate standard of living, including food, as recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In joining consensus on this resolution, the United States does not recognize any change in the current state of conventional or customary international law regarding rights related to food. The United States

is not a party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Accordingly, we interpret this resolution's references to the right to food, with respect to States Parties to that Covenant, in light of its Article 2(1). We also construe this resolution's references to member states' obligations regarding the right to food as applicable to the extent they have assumed such obligations. Domestically, the United States pursues policies that promote access to food, and it is our objective to achieve a world where everyone has adequate access to food, but we do not treat the right to food as an enforceable obligation.

Again, we emphasize our strong support for the goals of promoting food security and access to food, and thank the friends of the chair group for their hard work and dedication.

APPENDIX F

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CFS RULES OF PROCEDURE

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULE V OF THE CFS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule V

High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition⁵

1. The Committee shall be assisted by a High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition, hereinafter referred to as “the High-Level Panel”. Its ~~composition and~~ functions, *structure and modus operandi* are provided for in paragraphs 36 to 42 of the Reform Document and in Rule XXXIII, paragraphs 12 and 13 of the General Rules of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
2. [unchanged]
3. The Steering Committee shall consist of between ten and fifteen highly reputable, internationally-recognized experts on food security and nutrition-related fields, appointed in their personal capacity for a term of office of two years, renewable consecutively only once. *The Steering Committee should reflect an assortment of technical disciplines, balance of regional expertise as well as consideration of gender representation. Ideal candidates will have relevant experience working with cross-disciplinary expert processes. They should ~~be internationally recognized experts in their field related to food security and nutrition, and~~⁶ have a broad vision and substantial experience in cross-disciplinary expert processes. They should be experienced professionals, holding an advanced university degree, proven record of publications and/or solid background in field/research project management in the area of food security and nutrition. Most importantly they should have strong experience in managing groups or networks of experts, extensive communication and inter-personal skills, leadership skills, and, drawing from their international recognition by peers, the capacity to attract and draw expert networks.*
4. [last part of old paragraph 3 unchanged] The members of the Steering Committee shall be appointed by the Bureau of the Committee on the basis of a recommendation of an *ad hoc* technical selection committee consisting of representatives of FAO, the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, Bioversity International and a representative of civil society organizations. The Steering Committee shall normally hold two sessions every year, unless otherwise decided by the Committee itself in extraordinary circumstances. The functions of the Steering Committee shall be:
 - a) to ensure and follow the preparation of state-of-the-art studies and analysis for consideration by the Committee on a variety of food security and nutrition issues;
 - b) to assemble expert Project Teams to prepare studies and analysis in support of decisions of the Committee;
 - c) to establish and keep under review working methodologies, plans of work and terms of reference for Project Teams and, in general, manage their work;

⁵ Deletions are indicated using ~~strikethrough~~ and insertions are indicated using *underlined italics*

⁶ It is suggested to delete this part as it repeats the first sentence of Rule V paragraph 3 almost word by word.

- d) to review work methodologies and to propose work plans;
 - e) to perform such related functions as may be required.
5. [new] Members of the Steering Committee will participate in their individual capacities, and not as representatives of their respective governments, institutions or organizations.
4. 6. [old paragraph 4 unchanged]
- ~~5.~~ 7. [old paragraph 5 unchanged]
- ~~6.~~ 8. [old paragraph 6 unchanged]

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO RULE IV OF THE CFS RULES OF PROCEDURE

Rule IV

Advisory Group⁷

1. The Bureau shall establish an Advisory Group from among representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and other organizations allowed to participate in the proceedings of the Committee under paragraph 11 of the CFS Reform Document and paragraph 3 of Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. The members of the Advisory group shall be appointed for a term of two years. The number of members of the Advisory Group shall not exceed that of the members of the Bureau including the Chairperson, unless otherwise decided by the Committee.
2. The Advisory Group shall assist the Bureau by sharing with it the expertise and knowledge of the broad range of organizations it represents and its outreach to constituencies. It shall contribute regularly with substantive work to the inter-sessional activities of the Committee, and its members may propose issues to the Bureau for consideration.
3. [new] Each member of the Advisory Group should be responsible for the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of regular linkages with organizations and entities within the category it represents with a view to:
 - f) Promote the engagement of interested organizations and entities that are represented in each of the five categories of the Advisory Group in order to ensure a two-way exchange of information during CFS inter-sessional periods;
 - g) Facilitate the participation and provision of inputs, comments and proposals regarding ongoing CFS activities from those entities represented in each category that could provide relevant contributions to CFS discussions;
 - h) Assist the Bureau in the identification of important developments in the area of food security and nutrition at global, regional and national levels and raise awareness towards the ongoing activities carried out by the different entities represented in each category;
 - i) Contribute to the dissemination of CFS outcomes and deliberations.
4. [new] At the end of each inter-sessional period, each member of the Advisory Group should prepare a report to inform the Bureau about the work carried out during the year to fulfil their roles. Particular attention should be devoted to the achievements obtained in involving their constituencies and facilitating a two-way exchange of information and inputs among their stakeholders and the Committee.

⁷ Deletions are indicated using ~~strike through~~ and insertions are indicated using underlined italics

5. [new] The CFS Chair, after consulting the Bureau, may decide to appoint ad hoc Participants whose mandate would be limited to a particular topic, a specific activity and a limited period of time. The ad hoc Participants' expertise and background should add value to the deliberations and contribute to the work of the Advisory Group. The appointed ad hoc Participant could participate, with the right to intervene in discussions on the subject matters for which he/she was appointed, in the Joint Bureau and Advisory Group meetings.