



Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

Global Strategic Framework for Food Security & Nutrition (GSF)

Fourth Version – 2015

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The four pillars of food security are availability, access, utilization and stability. The nutritional dimension is integral to the concept of food security and to the work of CFS (CFS Reform Document 2009).

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CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

For the period 2012-2014, a total of 805 million people – or around one in nine people in the world – were estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger, which means that they are not getting enough food to conduct an active life[1]. The food crisis of 2007–08, followed by the financial and economic crisis in 2009, continuing in 2012, drew stark attention to the daily challenges faced by millions of families around the world in their attempt to overcome hunger and poverty and seek stable livelihoods that support a just and dignified way of life.[2] Despite the efforts of many, and the commitment of the international community in the Millennium Declaration to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015, persistent hunger and malnutrition remains the norm for millions of human beings.

A THE REFORM OF THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY, ITS VISION AND ROLES

Faced with rising hunger and fragmented governance for food security and nutrition, Member States of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) agreed at the Committee's 34th Session in October 2008 to embark on an ambitious reform. The CFS Reform, endorsed by all CFS Member States in 2009[3], redefines the CFS vision and roles, aiming at constituting "the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings".

CFS Membership is open to all Member States of FAO, WFP or IFAD, or non-member States of FAO that are Member States of the United Nations, and its Participants include: representatives of UN Agencies and bodies with a specific mandate in the field of food security and nutrition; civil society and non-governmental organizations and their networks; international agricultural research systems; international and regional financial institutions; and representatives of private-sector associations and private philanthropic foundations. The decisions of the CFS are adopted on the basis of consensus among Member States, who have sole voting rights.

The vision of the reformed CFS is to "strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security".[4] The main roles for the CFS, to be implemented gradually, are defined as providing a platform to promote better coordination at global, regional and national levels; promote policy convergence; facilitate support and advice to countries and regions; and promote accountability and share best practices at all levels[5].

CFS debate and decision-making are supported with structured expertise through the creation of a High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) so that the decisions and recommendations of the CFS are based on hard evidence and state of the art knowledge. The FAO Conference instituted the CFS as a Committee hosted in FAO, with a Joint Secretariat composed by FAO, IFAD and WFP.

Non-governmental actors were called to organize themselves autonomously in order to facilitate their interaction and engagement with the Committee, which led to the creation of the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) and Private Sector Mechanism (PSM). At the same time, several countries and regional organizations and mechanisms are actively debating ways to deepen their engagement in and links to the CFS's initiatives and deliberations.

B NATURE, PURPOSE, AND PROCESS OF ELABORATION OF THE GSF

This Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) is a single, living document annually approved by the CFS Plenary. Its purpose is to improve coordination and guide synchronized action by a wide range of stakeholders. The GSF shall be flexible so that it can be adjusted as priorities change. The main added value of the GSF is to provide an overarching framework and a single reference document with practical guidance on core recommendations for food security and nutrition strategies, policies and actions validated by the wide ownership, participation and consultation afforded by the CFS.

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

The GSF emphasizes policy coherence and is addressed to decision- and policy-makers responsible for policy areas with a direct or indirect impact on food security and nutrition, such as trade, agriculture, health, environment, natural resources and economic or investment policies. These guidelines and recommendations should be interpreted and applied in accordance with national policies, legal systems and institutions. The GSF is also an important tool to inform the actions of policy-makers and decision-makers, development partners, cooperation and humanitarian agencies, as well as international and regional organizations, financial institutions, research institutions, civil society organizations (CSOs), the private sector, NGOs, and all other relevant stakeholders acting in the food security and nutrition fields at global, regional and country levels.

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

In line with the mandate of the CFS Plenary, the GSF draws on a number of earlier frameworks and is intended to complement them and ensure coherence between them. In particular it draws upon the World Food Summit Plan of Action and the Rome Declaration on World Food Security[6], the Final Declaration of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security[7], the Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security (VGRtF)[8] and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT)[9].

Other documents that have contributed to preparation of the GSF include, but are not limited to: the United Nations Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action (UNCFA)[10], the G-8 L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security[11], the International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD)[12], the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Framework and Roadmap[13] and the Final Declaration of the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD)[14]. In addition to global frameworks, a

number of regional frameworks such as the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)[15] also have also contributed.

C DEFINITIONS[i]

Food security

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The four pillars of food security are availability, access, utilization and stability. The nutritional dimension is integral to the concept of food security and to the work of CFS[16].

The right to adequate food

States party to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)[17] of 1966, recognized:

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

The United Nations Committee on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (CESCR)[18] has given a definition of the right to adequate food:

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

[i] For the purposes of this document, references to small-scale food producers or to smallholder farmers are meant to include smallholder farmers, agriculture and food workers, artisanal fisherfolk, pastoralists, indigenous peoples and the landless. Particular attention should be given to women and youth (CFS Reform Document, CFS:2009/2 Rev.2, para. 11, ii).

CHAPTER II: THE ROOT CAUSES OF HUNGER, LESSONS LEARNED, AND EMERGING CHALLENGES

A STRUCTURAL CAUSES OF HUNGER AND MALNUTRITION

Understanding the structural and underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition is required to identify and prioritize actions to promote food security and nutrition and the right to adequate food for all people. An indicative, non-exhaustive list of factors that may contribute to hunger and malnutrition has been compiled from a wide variety of sources and is provided below[19]:

a) Governance

i) Inadequate governance structures to ensure institutional stability, transparency, accountability and rule of law and non-discrimination, which lead to taking of efficient decisions and underpin access to food and higher living standards;
ii) War, conflict and lack of security that play a major role in deepening hunger and food insecurity; in fragile states, conflict, political instability and weak institutions intensify food insecurity;
iii) Inadequate high-level political commitment and prioritization of the fight against hunger and malnutrition, including failure to fully implement past pledges and commitments and insufficient accountability;
iv) Inadequate coherence in policy-making and prioritization of policies, plans, programmes and funding to tackle hunger, malnutrition and food insecurity, focusing in particular on the most vulnerable and food insecure populations;
v) Inadequate state services in rural areas and involvement by representatives of communities in decision-making processes affecting their livelihoods;
vi) Fragmented cooperation and financing, dispersion of assistance in large numbers of projects that lack scale to make significant impact and add to high administration costs;

b) Economic and production issues

i) Poverty and inadequate access to food, often resulting from high unemployment and not enough decent work; inadequate social protection systems; unequal distribution of productive resources such as land, water, credit and knowledge; insufficient purchasing power for low-waged workers and the rural and urban poor; and low productivity of resources;
ii) Inadequate growth in agricultural production;
iii) Lack of an open, non-discriminatory, equitable, distortion-free, transparent multilateral trading system that promotes agriculture and rural development in developing countries could contribute to world food insecurity.
iv) Continuing insecurity of land tenure and access to land, water and other natural resources, particularly for women farmers;
v) Insufficient international and national investment in the agricultural sector and rural infrastructure, particularly for small-scale food producers;
vi) Insufficient access by producers to relevant technologies, inputs and institutions;
vii) Insufficient focus on livestock production in agricultural systems;

viii) Inadequate infrastructure to reduce post-harvest losses as well as to provide access to markets;
ix) High levels of food waste;
x) Lack of comprehensive technical assistance for food producers.

c) Demographic and social issues

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

d) Climate/Environment

i) Inadequate disaster preparedness and response is a factor contributing to hunger, which affects all dimensions of food security. The food insecure, many of whom live in marginal areas, are disproportionately exposed to natural hazards and are the least able to cope with its effects;
ii) Degradation of ecosystems and depletion of natural resources, especially biodiversity;
iii) The impact of climate change on agriculture, including land degradation, increasing uncertainty about crop yields and the intensification of floods and droughts; and also its effects on the most vulnerable;
iv) Unsustainable use of natural resources;
v) Inadequate attention to sustainable fisheries and forestry management and conservation as a factor in preserving their contribution to food security.

B PAST EXPERIENCES AND LESSONS LEARNED

Results achieved over several decades show that both the prevalence of undernourishment and the number of undernourished has declined. The prevalence of undernourishment has declined

at global level from 18.7% in the period 1990-92 to 11.3% in 2012-2014 while in developing countries from 23.4% to 13.5% during the same period. If the average annual decline of the past 21 years continues to 2015, the prevalence of undernourishment will reach a level close to the MDG 1c hunger target.

However, the rate of reduction of the number of undernourished is lower than that of the prevalence of undernourishment. The number of undernourished in developing countries has decreased from 994.1 million in the period 1990-92 to 790.7 million in 2012-2014 which is far from the World Food Summit (WFS) target to reduce the number to 498 million by 2015[20]. This highlights the need for a more effective focus by all actors on the most pressing challenges, a process the GSF is designed to support. All stakeholders need to draw on lessons learned and glean insights that may be taken into account in devising more effective strategies for food security and nutrition. The lessons include, but are not confined to:

a) Development programmes must be country-owned and country-led;
b) Effective systems of governance are needed at country level, involving stakeholders at all levels, and including efficient, accountable and transparent institutions and structures and decision-making processes to ensure peace and the rule of law, which are essential elements of a conducive business environment;
c) The participation of women as key actors in agriculture must be assured, considering their potential contribution to production of the food consumed developing countries, while ending the discrimination they experience in being denied access to productive assets, knowledge through extension services, and financial services, which results in reduced productivity and greater poverty;
d) The need to prevent the intergenerational transmission of hunger and malnutrition, including through education and promotion of literacy among women and girls;
e) The need to intensify combating illegal, unreported and unregulated fishing at national, regional and global levels;
f) The need to reduce high levels of post-harvest losses and food waste through investment in improving rural infrastructure, including communications, transport, storage, energy efficiency, and waste recycling along the value chain; and reducing consumer food waste;
g) The quality, safety and diversity of food consumed is important, as well as the calorie content;
h) Ensuring access to food for to the poor and vulnerable at all times requires targeted and well-formulated social protection programmes and safety nets.
i) All appropriate stakeholders, in particular small-scale food producers and local communities, must be closely involved in the design, planning and implementation of programmes and projects, including research programmes;
j) The importance of increased as well as responsible private-sector investment in agriculture as an economic activity, and particularly the role of small-scale food producers as investors, needs to be recognized and promoted;
k) To reverse the decline in growth of agricultural productivity while avoiding negative impacts on environmental sustainability, there is a need for technology development and transfer; public- and private-sector research and development; and extension services;
l) Sound management of ecosystems and natural resources as well as agro-ecological practices have proved to be important in improving agricultural sustainability as well as the incomes of food producers and their resilience in the face of climate change[21];

m) The importance of local knowledge in promoting food security, particularly as the latter is influenced by the capacity to manage natural assets and biodiversity and to adapt to the localized impact of climate change.

C EMERGING CHALLENGES AND LOOKING AHEAD

Looking ahead, a number of emerging challenges in food security and nutrition will need to be addressed. These include, in particular:

- Meeting the food and nutritional needs of growing urban and rural populations, with changing dietary preferences;
- Increasing sustainable agricultural production and productivity;
- Enhancing resilience to climate change;
- Finding sustainable solutions to the increasing competition for natural resources.

CHAPTER III: THE FOUNDATIONS AND OVERARCHING FRAMEWORKS

A number of overarching frameworks provide key principles and strategies for the achievement of food security and nutrition. These include the World Food Summit Plan of Action and the Rome Declaration on World Food Security[22], the Final Declaration of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security[23], the VGRtF and the VGGT, as well as the ICESCR, which established the human right to adequate food, and all applicable international law relevant to food security, nutrition, and human rights. The following frameworks are particularly important due to their particular connection to food security and nutrition:

A THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS (MDGS)[24]

The UN Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) provide a framework comprising eight comprehensive and specific development goals to be achieved by 2015 to tackle extreme poverty and deprivation. The MDGs include goals and targets to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger; achieve universal primary education; promote gender equality and empower women; reduce child mortality; improve maternal health; combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases; ensure environmental sustainability; and develop a global partnerships for development. The MDGs are interdependent. Reducing the proportion of people who suffer from hunger (MDG 1c) would make a major contribution to achievement of other MDGs.

B THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES TO SUPPORT THE PROGRESSIVE REALIZATION OF THE RIGHT TO ADEQUATE FOOD IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY (VGRTF)

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

C THE FIVE ROME PRINCIPLES FOR SUSTAINABLE GLOBAL FOOD SECURITY

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

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

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

Principle 3: Strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of: 1) direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable; and 2) medium- and long-term sustainable agricultural, food security, nutrition and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

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

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

D THE VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES ON THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE OF LAND, FISHERIES AND FORESTS IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY (VGGT)

The VGGT were endorsed by CFS 38th Special Session in May 2012. They provide a reference and guidance to improve the governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests towards achieving food security for all and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security (see section IV. G, p. 28).

E THE PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

The Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems were endorsed at the 41st Session of CFS in October 2014.

The Principles address all types of investment in agriculture and food systems - public, private, large, small - and throughout the food systems from production, processing, marketing, retail, consumption and disposal of goods. They provide a framework that all stakeholders can use when promoting investment in agriculture and food systems through developing national policies, programmes, regulatory frameworks, corporate social responsibility programmes, individual agreements or contracts.

F HIGH-LEVEL FORUMS ON AID EFFECTIVENESS:

The Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and Accra Agenda for Action[25] are founded on a series of five core principles, applicable to those countries that have subscribed to them:

- **Ownership**: Developing countries must lead their own development policies and strategies and manage their own development work on the ground.
- **Alignment**: Donors must line up their aid firmly behind the priorities outlined in developing countries' national development strategies.

- **Harmonization**: Donors must coordinate their development work better among themselves to avoid duplication and high transaction costs for poor countries.
- **Managing for results**: All parties in the aid relationship must place more focus on the results of aid, the tangible difference it makes in poor people's lives.
- **Mutual accountability**: Donors and developing countries must account more transparently to each other for their use of aid funds and to their citizens and parliaments for the impact of their aid.

For those who have subscribed to it, the Busan Partnership for Effective Development Cooperation[26] sets out principles which form the foundation for effective development cooperation between donors and developing countries. These include ownership of development priorities by developing countries, focus on results, inclusive development partnerships and transparency and accountability to each other. The areas of special attention include promoting sustainable development in situations of conflict and fragility, partnership to strengthen resilience and reduce vulnerability in the face of adversity, South-South and triangular cooperation for sustainable development, combating corruption and illicit flows, private sector and development and climate change finance.

G UNITED NATIONS UPDATED COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION (UCFA)

The UCFA is a UN system-wide coordinated approach for supporting country action that leads to sustainable and resilient rural livelihoods and food and nutrition security. In this capacity, it is not a multilateral or intergovernmental instrument. The Secretary-General's High-level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security (HLTF) developed the first Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA) in July 2008, which was updated in 2010 and complemented in 2011 by a UCFA summary version.

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

H OTHER FRAMEWORKS AND DOCUMENTS

A number of other documents, instruments, guidelines and programmes provide principles and strategies that may be relevant to the achievement of food security. These include:

- The 1989 Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)
- The 1981 International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes
- The 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW)
- The 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women (DEVAW)
- The 1995 Beijing Platform for Action ensure women's rights

- ILO Conventions 87, 98 and 169
- The International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development (IAASTD)
- The final Declaration of the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development (ICARRD)
- The UN Declaration on Rights of Indigenous People (UNDRIP)
- The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Framework and Roadmap.

CHAPTER IV: POLICY, PROGRAMME, AND OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Taking into account the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security and in the context of the overarching frameworks described in Chapter III, there is broad international consensus on appropriate policy responses to the underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition in a number of areas. The recommendations in this chapter are drawn from decisions reached in the CFS with the exception of sections E and F, where the recommendations come from other sources. The list is not comprehensive and will develop over time as the GSF is regularly updated to take account of decisions of the CFS. Recommendations resulting from the discussions and endorsed by CFS will be included in future versions of the GSF. Chapter VI lists a number of areas where there are recognized gaps in consensus in policy issues.

A THE TWIN-TRACK APPROACH[27]

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

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

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

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

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

As described in the Anti-Hunger Programme[28], the key requirements are to:

- Improve agricultural productivity and enhance livelihoods and food security and nutrition in poor rural communities; promote productive activities and decent employment;
- Develop and conserve natural resources; ensure access to productive resources;
- Expand rural infrastructure, including capacity for food safety, plant and animal health; and broaden market access;

- Strengthen capacity for knowledge generation and dissemination (research, extension, education and communication).

c) Connecting the tracks

Adequate linkages are required between the two tracks of direct or immediate and medium/long-term interventions. Social protection instruments such as safety nets – provided primarily in the form of cash or food-based transfers – can establish a bridge between the two tracks, making the transition from humanitarian assistance for chronic needs to predictable, longer-term development approaches, including public investment in infrastructure. These can raise levels of child nutrition and improve cognitive development, school attainments and future labour productivity, thereby enhancing earning potential and promoting development. Social protection systems can also contribute to the adoption of higher-risk but higher-income livelihood options and alleviate some market failures. They can, finally, be implemented in ways that also contribute to promote local production and markets.

However, elements of social protection are often uncoordinated, short-term, externally-funded, and not adequately reflected in food security and nutrition and poverty reduction strategies. Many agricultural and food workers and their families suffer from hunger and malnutrition because basic labour laws, minimum wage policies and social security systems do not cover rural workers. Formal employment and the assurance of a minimum living wage is key for workers' food security and nutrition[29]. The cycle of dependence must be broken and the transition made from short- to longer-term support. Social programmes should be enshrined and embedded in national legislation to ensure long-term sustainability and predictability. Existing local safety-net mechanisms should be included with the intention to promote them as life-saving stop-gap measures whenever communities find themselves in situations of hunger and food insecurity. (see Section I)

Countries in protracted or recurring crises pose bigger challenges for the implementation of the twin-track approach, and may require special considerations including context specific approaches.(see Section H).

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

Following the High Level Expert Forum on Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises organized under the auspices of CFS (September, 2012) the CFS Open Ended Working Group for the Framework for Action for Addressing Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises was established and may address issues related to the connection of the two tracks,[30] taking into account the importance to address not only short-term needs, but also to promote long-term development.

B PROMOTING RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS

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. 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.

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 law and regulations.

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.

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.

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;
vi) Undertaking due diligence within national jurisdiction.

All stakeholders have a responsibility to 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. All stakeholders 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.

C INCREASING SMALLHOLDER-SENSITIVE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE[31]

It is recognized that the bulk of investment in agriculture is undertaken by farmers and small-scale food producers themselves, their cooperatives and other rural enterprises, with the rest being provided by a multiplicity of private actors, large and small, along the value chain, as well as governments. Small-scale food producers, many of whom are women, play a central role in producing most of the food consumed locally in many developing regions and are the primary investors in agriculture in many developing countries[32].

States, international and regional organizations, and all other appropriate stakeholders are therefore recommended to, among others[33]:

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

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

f) Actively involve organizations representing women and men smallholders and agricultural workers in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies for investment in agriculture and in the design of investment programmes in agriculture and food value chains.

Other important recommendations that can contribute to increase smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture are listed under "Actions to increase food production and availability", in Section C ("Addressing food price volatility"), as well as in Section E ("Increasing agricultural productivity and production in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner")

Good governance of tenure is crucial to promote smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture, since unstable tenure discourages investment, especially in the case of small-scale food producers, whose tenure rights are most often insecure. The implementation of the VGGT is therefore strongly recommended in the context of increasing smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture (see Section G).

The Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems recognize the vital role of smallholders and the importance of strengthening their capacity to invest. The Principles highlight the fact that responsible investment includes priority investments in, by, and with smallholders, including those that are small-scale producers and processors, pastoralists, artisans, fishers, communities closely dependent on forests, indigenous peoples and agricultural workers. To strengthen and secure smallholders' own investment, it is also necessary to engage with and promote responsible investment by other stakeholders in accordance with the Principles. States have a key role in enabling, supporting, and complementing investments by smallholders and empowering them to invest responsibly through:

i) Addressing the needs and constraints of smallholders 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;
iii) Facilitating smallholders' access to public services and the benefits from public policies and programs, by creating smallholder registries at the national or regional level;
iv) Encouraging market access and participation by smallholders by simplifying administrative procedures and striving to prevent unfair practices;
v) Supporting the development of markets for rural economies.

The HLPE worked on a comparative study of constraints to smallholder investment in agriculture in different contexts with policy options for addressing these constraints[34], that will inform more specific CFS deliberations and guidance.

MOZAMBIQUE: UN AGENCIES COMBINE EFFORTS TO HELP FARMERS[35]

The Government of Mozambique, with support from WFP, FAO, IFAD and UN Women, has successfully implemented a joint programme, "Building Commodity Value Chains and Market Linkages for Farmers' Associations" that has reached more than 11,000 farming families up to the end of 2011. The programme is coordinated by the Government of Mozambique with support from WFP, and executed with FAO and IFAD. The programme is linked to WFP's global Purchase for Progress (P4P) initiative which operates in 21 countries, combining WFP's demand for basic food with the supply-side support of partners to help smallholder farmers produce and connect to markets and earn more. In Mozambique, government institutions such as the Ministério da Agricultura (MINAG); the Ministério de Industria e Comercio (MIC); and the Ministério de Plano e Desenvolvimento (MPD) have played a key coordination role at both national and local levels, while District Services for Economic Activities (SDAEs) have provided agriculture extension workers.

For small farmers like Etalvinha, the programme has had many benefits. Etalvinha, who is from northern Zambezia province, is a member of one of 14 farmers organisation in Molocue engaged in the joint programme. The farmers were trained to improve their production methods and increase the quality of their produce with special cleaning techniques available at their homes. "I attended a training held by FAO in March 2010. The training showed us how to sow our seeds differently, how to irrigate the crops and how to ensure the quality of the seeds," says Etalvinha. "Before I used to get a low price for my maize; now I am able to separate the grains and get better prices for better grades of maize."

WFP financed new community warehouses and on-farm silos to help farmers improve the storage of their crops, allowing farmers to sell their produce at a higher price. The warehouses also provided a site for combined sales and therefore more appropriate pricing. IFAD's role was to establish a guarantee fund managed by a local microfinance institution that is used as a hedge against loan defaults. Government and IFAD support allowed farmers and partners to enter into negotiations with financial institutions to achieve the best possible conditions, with the contracts established between farmers' organizations and WFP serving as a form of collateral. Etalvinha recalls happily "The income gained from increased sales of maize and beans allows me to expand production, educate my children and take care of other family needs".

D ADDRESSING EXCESSIVE FOOD PRICE VOLATILITY[36]

Poorer people are particularly affected by fluctuations in the price of food, as well as costs of inputs and transport. Small-scale food producers are also affected in terms of the greater uncertainly that may adversely affect production and market engagement. Excessive price volatility, which may be the result of supply-side variability, also poses social and political challenges to national authorities. Responses to such challenges have sometimes involved ad hoc and uncoordinated interventions in food and agriculture markets, which may exacerbate excessive price volatility and the global market situation. There is a need for concerted

international efforts to address the structural causes of excessive food price volatility and ensure that its impacts do not undermine small and marginal producers' and consumers' right to food[37].

Open trade flows within and between countries and transparent and efficient markets can have a positive role in strengthening food security and nutrition. Enhanced international market opportunities should be pursued through multilateral trade negotiations.

States, international and regional organizations, and all other appropriate stakeholders are therefore recommended to develop and implement the following actions, among others[38]:

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

a) Increase stable and sustainable public and private investment to strengthen smallholder production systems, boost agricultural productivity, foster rural development and increase resilience, with particular attention to smallholder agriculture;
b) Promote a significant expansion of agricultural research and development, and its funding, including by strengthening the work of the reformed Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centres (CGIAR)[39], supporting national research systems, public universities and research institutions and promoting technology transfer, sharing of knowledge and practices, including for family farming, and capacity development through North-South and South-South cooperation;
c) Support the development, or review, by member countries, of comprehensive national food security and nutrition strategies which are country-owned and led, evidence-based and inclusive of all key partners at national level, in particular civil society, women's and farmers' organizations, and which establish policy coherence in respective sectors, including national economic policies, to address excessive food price volatility;
d) Explore measures and incentives to reduce waste and losses in the food system, including addressing post-harvest losses.

Actions to reduce volatility

e) Support the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS)[40] to improve food market information and transparency; participating international organizations, private-sector actors and governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products;
f) Acknowledge the need for countries to better coordinate responses in times of food price crises, including through the AMIS Rapid Response Forum;
g) Improve transparency, regulation and supervision of agricultural derivative markets;
h) Noting that a transparent and predictable international trade in food is crucial for reducing excessive price volatility, maintain focus on building an accountable and rules-based multilateral trading system taking into account food security and nutrition concerns, in particular those of the least developed and net food importing developing countries. In that context, support an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive conclusion of the Doha Development Round, in accordance with its mandate;
i) Review biofuels policies – where applicable and if necessary – according to balanced science-based assessments of the opportunities and challenges they may present for food security, so that biofuels can be produced where it is socially, economically and environmentally feasible to do so.

Actions to mitigate the negative impacts of volatility

j) Increase the role of the state, where appropriate, in mitigating the negative impacts of volatility, including through the development of stable, long-term national social protection strategies and safety nets, particularly addressing vulnerable categories of populations such as women and children, that can be leveraged and scaled-up in times of crisis;
k) Use national and local social safety nets and local purchase mechanisms, whenever appropriate, for the delivery of food aid, while taking time, market, production, institutional and other relevant factors into account, in accordance with the rules of the multilateral trading system;
l) Develop risk management instruments, including for mitigating the impact of price shocks, to be mainstreamed into national food security strategies, focused on mitigating risk for the most vulnerable to excessive food price volatility. Attention should also be given to the inclusion of best practices and lessons learned for vulnerable small-scale food producers;
m) Remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by WFP and not impose them in the future;
n) Welcome increased international support for food assistance, especially in times of high and volatile food prices and based on need, including under the framework of the Food Assistance Convention.

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

The HLPE worked on a study on biofuels and food security that has informed more specific CFS deliberations and guidance (see section K).

CFS recommendations towards further policy convergence on this issue

The CFS recommended that relevant international organizations, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, further assess the constraints and effectiveness of creating and maintaining local, national and regional food reserves. It also requested international organizations, in consultation with other relevant stakeholders, to develop a framework for a draft voluntary code of conduct for emergency humanitarian food reserves management.

WHAT IS AMIS?[41]

The global agricultural market information system (AMIS) launched by the G-20 aims to enhance market outlook information on wheat, maize (corn), rice and soybeans by strengthening collaboration and dialogue among main producing, exporting and importing countries . AMIS aims to improve agricultural market information, analyses and forecasts at both national and international levels; report on international market conditions, including structural weaknesses, as appropriate and strengthen global early warning capacity on these movements; collect and analyse policy information, promote dialogue and responses, and international policy coordination; and build data collection capacity in participating countries. Participants in AMIS include G20 countries, Spain and non-G20 countries that hold a significant share in global production and trade of commodities covered by AMIS. AMIS consists of a secretariat,

comprising nine international and inter-governmental organizations with capacity to collect, analyse and disseminate information on a regular basis regarding the food situation and outlook; a Global Food Market Information group, with technical representatives from all member countries; and a Rapid Response Forum (RRF), composed of senior officials from capitals of AMIS member countries. The links between AMIS and CFS are key. This includes a dialogue between the AMIS Rapid response forum and CFS, in particular through the representation of the CFS Chair as a permanent Observer in AMIS.

E ADDRESSING GENDER ISSUES IN FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION[42]

Women make vital contributions to the food security and nutrition of developing countries, but they consistently enjoy less access than men to the resources and opportunities for being more productive farmers. Women often lack secure tenure over their land, access to inputs such as fertilizers, improved seed varieties and mechanical equipment, basic education regarding agricultural activities, proper access to credit and extension services. In addition, they are often subjected to structural violence. According to the State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) 2011[43], closing the gap between men and women in access to inputs could raise yields on women's farms by 20 to 30 percent, which in turn could increase production in developing countries by 2.5 to 4 percent and reduce the prevalence of undernourishment by between 12 and 17 percent.

States, international and regional organizations and all other appropriate stakeholders are therefore recommended, among others, to[44]:

a) Actively promote women's leadership and strengthen women's capacity for collective organizing, especially in the rural sector;
b) Involve women in the decision-making process with regards to national and international responses to national and global challenges to food security and nutrition and agricultural research;
c) Develop a policy and legal framework with appropriate compliance monitoring to ensure women's and men's equal access to productive resources, including land ownership and inheritance, access to financial services, agricultural technology and information, business registration and operation, and employment opportunities, and enact and enforce laws that protect women from all kinds of violence. Where appropriate, countries should audit all existing laws for discrimination and amend discriminatory laws;
d) Adopt and implement maternity and paternity protection legislation and related measures that allow women and men to perform their care-giving role and therefore provide for the nutritional needs of their children and protect their own health, whilst protecting their employment security;
e) Design agricultural investment plans, policies and programmes that provide women and men with equal access to programme services and operations, being cognizant of women's and men's commitments to household economies and to child-rearing and recognizing their different needs;
f) Include improvement of the nutritional status of women, adolescent girls, infants and children, including hidden hunger or micronutrient deficiencies and obesity as a new manifestation of malnutrition, as an explicit goal and expected outcome of

agriculture, food security and nutrition-related programmes, emergency responses, strategies and policies, from design to implementation;

g) Conduct gender analysis and nutrition impact assessments to inform food security and nutrition policy, programme and project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including the use of appropriate indicators, gender targets and funding. Statistics with regard to food security and nutrition should be sex- and age-disaggregated;
h) Support adoption of safety-net programmes including home-grown school feeding and school gardens, which encourages girl's attendance at school and links economic empowerment of women smallholders, food security and nutrition of girls in school, and improved education outcomes.
i) Observe the recommendations in the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)[45] and the Beijing Platform for Action[46], in particular those related advancing women's food security under the strategic objectives on macroeconomic and development policies (A1), vocational training and continuing education (B3), health (C1), access to resources, employment, markets and trade (F2) and sustainable development (K2).

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

The CFS Bureau has been mandated to engage with UN Women[48] in the development of specific indicators, targets and timetables to measure progress made towards advancing women's food security[49].

IMPROVING WOMEN'S ACCESS TO FINANCE IN YEMEN[47]

The Dhamar Participatory Rural Development Project is a project co-financed by the government of Yemen and by IFAD. The project is coordinated and managed by the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation through a decentralized project management office at governarate level. One of the underlying objectives of the project has been to mobilize local community members, in particular women and young people, to take part in planning and implementing project activities. The majority of women in Dhamar are illiterate, their participation in social and civic affairs is restricted, and they have limited ownership of land or property. One of the project's greatest successes has been teaching young and adult women to read and write, and enabling them to manage their money.

More than 6,500 women have completed elementary literacy training and nearly 3,000 have started their second year. Building on this achievement, 140 savings and credit groups have been set up, the vast majority of which are women's groups created by women from the literacy classes. Young women have acquired important new skills, enabling them to increase their incomes, strengthen their livelihood security and resilience to food insecurity, earn the respect of their neighbours and take up positions of responsibility in their communities. The women's savings and credit group model has been replicated in other Governorates.

F INCREASING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND PRODUCTION IN A SOCIALLY, ECONOMICALLY AND ENVIRONMENTALLY SUSTAINABLE MANNER[50]

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

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

The productivity of most of the world's small-scale food producers is still far below what could be achieved. This "yield gap" is usually a result of farmers being unable to access productivity-enhancing inputs and technologies, having insecure or inappropriate land access and tenure, lacking knowledge and training opportunities (especially for women and young people entering rural labour markets), being served by inadequate commercial infrastructure, including inter-regional networks, facing high market costs for inputs and lacking information about sales price options[51]. Productivity is also negatively affected by the disease burden often inflicted by ailments such as malaria, HIV/AIDS and tuberculosis.

States, international and regional organizations and all other appropriate stakeholders are therefore recommended, among others, to:

a) Strengthen institutional capacity of developing countries to implement effective policies that enable small-scale food producers to access technologies, inputs, capital goods, credit and markets[52];
b) Encourage secure and equitable access to, and sustainable use of, natural resources, including land, water and biodiversity, for women and men without distinction[53];
c) Support the conservation of, access to, and fair and equitable sharing of, the benefits arising from the use of genetic resources, in accordance with national law and international agreements[54];
d) Reverse the decline in domestic and international funding for agriculture, food security and rural development in developing countries, and promote new investment to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity[55];
e) Work to increase public investment and encourage private investment in country-developed plans for rural infrastructure and support services, including – but not limited to – roads, storage, irrigation, communication, energy, education, technical support and health[56];
f) Stimulate investment in smallholder agriculture, with close coordination between public- and private-sector investment (see Section B — "Increasing smallholder investment in agriculture");

g) Strengthen the access of small-scale food producers and others in the food value chain to financial and risk management instruments, such as innovative insurance, weather risk management, and finance mechanisms[57];
h) Promote a significant expansion of agricultural research and development, and its funding, including by strengthening the work of the reformed CGIAR, supporting national research systems, public universities and research institutions, and promoting technology transfer, sharing of knowledge and practices[58];
i) Look for ways to enhance the transfer of the research results and technologies to farmers and to ensure that research activities respond to their needs and concerns, involving farmers in that process. Promote technology transfers, knowledge sharing and capacity building through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation[59];
j) Improve extension services to support dissemination of information and knowledge, ensuring that the needs of women farmers are fully recognized and met;
k) As appropriate, support the development and strengthen the capacities of existing cooperatives, producer organizations, and value-chain organizations, with a particular focus on small-scale food producers and ensuring the full participation of women farmers[60];
l) Promote more sustainable agriculture that improves food security, eradicates hunger, and is economically viable, while conserving land, water, plant and animal genetic resources, biodiversity and ecosystems, and enhancing resilience to climate change and natural disasters[61];
m) Consider, as appropriate, an ecosystem approach in agricultural management in order to achieve sustainable agriculture, including for example, but not limited to, integrated pest management, organic agriculture, and other traditional and indigenous coping strategies that promote agro-ecosystem diversification and soil carbon sequestration[62];
n) Improve animal production services, including veterinary services[63];
o) Promote primary and higher education on agriculture also through the development of professional curricula;
p) Work to conserve and improve forests as valuable ecosystems that contribute to the improvement of agricultural production;
q) Use internationally agreed standards elaborated by existing intergovernmental standard settings bodies.

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

The results of the CFS work on smallholder-sensitive investment (see Section B) also apply here. In addition to the work of CFS, several initiatives spearheaded by FAO, CGIAR, and others, such as the GCARD (Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development)[64] and the Global Soil Partnership[65], are trying to address policy and research gaps in understanding how to best increase agricultural productivity and production in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable manner. The IAASTD also considered the role of agricultural knowledge, science and technology. As appropriate, future CFS work could bring together and reconcile relevant results.

G NUTRITION

Specific actions to improve nutrition include investment in development strategies that will contribute to better nutrition in all societies, combined with universal access to a range of tried and tested interventions that directly contribute to reducing undernutrition, especially among pregnant and lactating women, children under the age of two and people affected by illness or distress. Nutritional concerns should be addressed both by direct interventions and also through the integration of nutrition in national strategies, policies and programmes for agriculture, food security, health, food quality and safety, water and sanitation, social protection and safety nets, rural development and overall development[66]. These interventions include scaling up states' own efforts to combat undernutrition and adopt a multisectoral approach. There is a strong economic case for investing in nutrition in order to reduce the costs associated with hidden hunger and stunting.

As stated in the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, States are recommended, among others, to[67]:

a) If necessary, take measures to maintain, adapt or strengthen dietary diversity and healthy eating habits and food preparation, as well as feeding patterns, including breastfeeding, while ensuring that changes in availability and access to food supply do not negatively affect dietary composition and intake;
b) Take steps, in particular through education, information and labelling regulations, to prevent overconsumption and unbalanced diets that may lead to malnutrition, obesity and degenerative diseases;
c) Involve all relevant stakeholders, in particular communities and local government, in the design, implementation, management, monitoring and evaluation of programmes to increase the production and consumption of healthy and nutritious foods, especially those that are rich in micronutrients;
d) Address the specific food and nutritional needs of people living with HIV/AIDS or suffering from other epidemics;
e) Take appropriate measures to promote and encourage breastfeeding, in line with their cultures, the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes[68] and subsequent resolutions of the World Health Assembly, in accordance with the WHO/UNICEF recommendations;
f) Disseminate information on the feeding of infants and young children that is consistent and in line with current scientific knowledge and internationally accepted practices and to take steps to counteract misinformation on infant feeding. States should consider with utmost care issues regarding breastfeeding and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) infection on the basis of the most up-to-date, authoritative scientific advice and referring to the latest WHO/UNICEF guidelines;
g) Take parallel action in the areas of agriculture, social protection, water, health, education and sanitary infrastructure and promote intersectoral collaboration, so that necessary services and goods become available to people to enable them to make full use of the dietary value in the food they eat and thus achieve nutritional well-being;

h) Adopt measures to eradicate any kind of discriminatory practices, especially with respect to gender, in order to achieve adequate levels of nutrition within the household;
i) Recognize that food is a vital part of an individual's culture, and they are encouraged to take into account individuals' practices, customs and traditions on matters related to food;
j) Bearing in mind the cultural values of dietary and eating habits in different cultures, establish methods for promoting food safety, positive nutritional intake including fair distribution of food within communities and households with special emphasis on the needs and rights of both girls and boys, as well as pregnant women and lactating mothers, in all cultures.

Ongoing CFS work in policy convergence related to this issue:

The 36th CFS incorporated the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN) in its Advisory Group, aiming at better integrating food security and nutrition policy. Not directly related to the CFS, initiatives such as the UN-REACH ("Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition") partnership[69] and the SUN movement seek to consolidate partnerships among countries, donors, and stakeholders at national, regional and global levels to improve nutritional outcomes. The World Health Assembly (WHA) has endorsed an implementation plan on Maternal, Infant and Young Child Feeding[70] that calls for comprehensive food and nutrition policies. Future CFS work could leverage those and other initiatives to agree on ways to promote deeper policy integration between agriculture, health and other sectors in favor of comprehensive food security and nutrition strategies and processes at national level (see Chapter VI).

THE REACH ENDING CHILD HUNGER AND UNDER NUTRITION INITIATIVE: THE CASE OF BANGLADESH

REACH is a country-led process for scaling-up a tailored package of nutrition activities for mothers and children. REACH is an inter-agency consortium comprised of FAO, WHO, UNICEF, WFP and partners from the NGO community, academia, private sector. Based on a country-led methodology, REACH strengthens the capacity of local decision-makers and stakeholders with diagnostic and analytical tools, shared knowledge on how to implement nutrition actions and on effective choices for resource allocation. Working through governments with non-governmental stakeholders, UN agencies, implementing partners and others, REACH leverages its unique mandate to link food and nutrition security policies to programming concrete actions on the ground. The REACH approach is tailored to meet local needs and builds upon existing initiatives and experience in each country.

REACH conducts in-depth scoping and analysis of each country's nutrition situation and promotes better decision-making and co-ordination among partners. Government, UN agencies and NGO stakeholders apply REACH tools, such as stakeholder mapping, institutional framework analysis, multi-sector indicators monitoring and other M&E tools, to the local situation and work together to achieve common aims. Building sustainable capacity with government partners is a core activity, and a vital foundation for improved nutrition governance and management. The REACH multi-sectoral approach means engaging all government ministries across relevant sectors on nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive actions to identify gaps and ensure resources are used most effectively.

In Bangladesh, REACH is assisting the government to prioritize the scale-up of the 17 nutrition and nutrition-sensitive interventions on a national level. REACH facilitators in Bangladesh have completed stakeholder mapping in Satkhira district and are gearing up to apply the analysis in a second district of Gaibandha. Stakeholder mapping is an important part of the situation analysis stage of the REACH approach. REACH supports the Government, UN agencies, international and local civil society in this process to produce a comprehensive representation of "who does what, where." In Bangladesh, the completed results will identify gaps in the set of 17 pre-determined nutrition interventions at the district level. The results of the stakeholder mapping in Bangladesh will contribute to a larger project between REACH, the South Asia Food and Nutrition Security Initiative (SAFANSI) and the World Bank. The analysis of service gaps will be paired with estimates of the disaggregated costs for each intervention at the district level and household level nutrition data. Together, these results will give decision makers a more realistic picture of the costs and impacts of scaling-up specific nutrition interventions.

H TENURE OF LAND, FISHERIES AND FORESTS

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

How people, communities and others gain access to land, fisheries and forests is defined and regulated by societies through systems of tenure. These tenure systems determine who can use which resources, for how long, and under what conditions. The systems may be based on written policies and laws, as well as on unwritten customs and practices. Tenure systems increasingly face stress as the world's growing population requires food security, and as environmental degradation and climate change reduce the availability of land, fisheries and forests. Inadequate and insecure tenure rights increase vulnerability, hunger and poverty, and can lead to conflict and environmental degradation when competing users fight for control of these resources.

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

The VGRtF recommend that States should facilitate sustainable, non-discriminatory and secure access and utilization of resources consistent with their national law and with international law and protect the assets that are important for people's livelihoods. States should respect and

protect the rights of individuals with respect to resources such as land, water, forests, fisheries and livestock without any discrimination. Where necessary and appropriate, States should carry out land reforms and other policy reforms consistent with their human rights obligations and in accordance with the rule of law in order to secure efficient and equitable access to land and to strengthen pro-poor growth. Special attention may be given to groups such as pastoralists and indigenous people and their relation to natural resources[71].

The VGGT seek to improve governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests. They seek to do so for the benefit of all, with an emphasis on vulnerable and marginalized people, with the goals of food security and progressive realization of the right to adequate food, poverty eradication, sustainable livelihoods, social stability, housing security, rural development, environmental protection and sustainable social and economic development.

States are therefore recommended to implement the VGGT, whose general guiding principles are[72]:

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

All appropriate stakeholders are encouraged to promote, make use of and support the implementation of the VGGT when formulating strategies, policies and programmes on food security, nutrition, agriculture and the tenure of land, fisheries and forests[73].

Non-state actors, including business enterprises, have a responsibility to respect human rights and legitimate tenure rights. Business enterprises should act with due diligence to avoid infringing on the human rights and legitimate tenure rights of others. They should include appropriate risk management systems to prevent and address adverse impacts on human rights and legitimate tenure rights[74].

GOVERNANCE OF TENURE OF LAND, FISHERIES AND FORESTS

Access to land, fisheries and forests is vital for food security, and particularly of the rural poor. It also has important gender implications given the role of women in the agricultural labour force, in employment in fishing and related activities; and as primary users of forests. Tenure rights that are insecure, or not legally recognized and protected, are a particular burden on the poor as they risk losing access to the resources upon which their livelihoods depend. Weak governance adds to the problem as the poor lack the political force to influence decisions and the financial resources to protect their tenure rights.

The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) are a response to problems of tenure and weak governance faced in many countries. The VGGT provide internationally recognized principles and practices for improving tenure governance. Examples of responsible practices of tenure include the experience of Mozambique and Nepal.

In Mozambique, in response to increasing competition over land, reforms were introduced to strengthen customary tenure while providing opportunities for investment. A national land policy was prepared through a participatory process in 1995 and a Land Act passed in 1997 to secure the rights of Mozambican people over land and other natural resources while promoting investment and the sustainable and equitable use of the resources. The Land Act gives legal recognition to land use rights acquired through customary occupation; creates legally defined "local communities" within which tenure rights are administered according to local norms and practices; and mandates the holding of consultations between communities and investors who want access to land.

In Nepal, a Forest Act was put in place in 1993 to address a growing challenge of deforestation, especially in the state controlled forests. The state granted legal rights for forest management to self-governing local institutions, known as the community forest user groups (CFUGs). While the State retains ownership of the forest, the communities hold tenure rights to use the forest, sell products and make management decisions, including the rules of membership and exclusion. By 2009, more than 25 percent of Nepal's forest area had been handed over to 14 500 CFUGs for management enabling communities to draw economic benefits from the forests while ensuring sustainable management of the forest resources.

I ADDRESSING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES[75]

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

underlying drivers of food insecurity as well as disaster risk reduction plans. The particular impact on women and children, and the importance of gender perspective in crises responses, should also be given greater attention.

States, international and regional organizations and all other appropriate stakeholders are therefore recommended to, among others[76]:

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

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

In line with the above recommendation to increase understanding and collaborative efforts to deal with food security and nutrition in protracted crises, a High Level Expert Forum on Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises was organized under the auspices of CFS (September, 2012), which resulted in the establishment of a CFS Open Ended Working Group for the Framework for Action for Addressing Food Security in Protracted Crises. Itsrecommendations will be incorporated in future versions of the GSF.

J SOCIAL PROTECTION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

Social protection is a menu of policy instruments that addresses poverty and vulnerability through social assistance, social insurance and efforts at social inclusion. People who are already poor are vulnerable to hunger because they lack the resources to meet their basic needs on a daily basis. They are also highly vulnerable to even small shocks that will push them closer to destitution, starvation, even premature mortality. By preventing the depletion of assets and reducing the personal risk of investing for the poor, well-designed social protection interventions can be a 'win-win' strategy: pro-poor and pro-growth. (source: CFS 2012/39/2 Add.1)

States are therefore recommended to[77]:

a) design and put in place, or strengthen, comprehensive, nationally owned, context-sensitive social protection systems for food security and nutrition, considering:

- inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination, including the agriculture sector, to ensure that social protection is integrated with broader food security and nutrition programming;
- the progressive development of comprehensive country-led social protection portfolios and action plans that ensure active, inclusive, meaningful stakeholder participation, and are sensitive to country differences in terms of policy, institutions and financial capacity;
- appropriate national assessments, including food security and nutrition and gender assessments, to ensure the inclusion of food and nutrition insecurity-sensitive targeting, effective registration methods, gender-sensitive programming, institutional arrangements, delivery mechanisms, robust monitoring, accountability and evaluation;
- the particular challenges faced by least developed countries, fragile states and countries in protracted crises, including linkages between short-term social transfers and longer term social protection programmes, taking into account the role of international cooperation in reinforcing national actions to implement sustainable social protection programmes and systems;
- the various components of effective social protection, including non-contributory social transfers or safety nets, insurance mechanisms, and access to social services, including recognition and strengthening of informal/traditional social protection mechanisms.

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

a) ensure that social protection systems embrace a "twin-track" strategy to maximize impact on resilience and food security and nutrition, through:

- provision of essential assistance in the short-term while simultaneously protecting or building productive assets and infrastructure that support livelihoods and human development in the long-term;
- fostering integrated programmes which directly support agricultural livelihoods and productivity for the poor, particularly smallholder farmers and small-scale food producers, including through production input support, weather, crop and livestock insurance, farmer organizations and co-operatives for market access, decent jobs and public works that create agricultural assets, home-grown school feeding that purchases food from local smallholder farmers, in-kind transfers (food, seeds), vouchers and cash transfers, agricultural livelihood packages and extension services;

- establishment of strong linkages amongst sectors such as education, health and agriculture to ensure decent employment and social welfare in rural and urban areas, including enhancing people' access, especially women, to markets and financial services required for effective social protection;

- ensuring the provision of technical, financial and capacity building support, and also conducting and sharing of research results on social protection, including through enhanced South-South cooperation.

b) improve the design and use of social protection interventions to address vulnerability to chronic and acute food insecurity, considering:

- the importance of providing predictable and reliable access to social protection to all those in need at any time of the year, and at particularly vulnerable stages of life;

- that chronically vulnerable individuals, unable to participate in the workforce, might need permanent assistance, recognizing that not everyone can graduate out of poverty and food insecurity;

- that under a life-cycle approach to nutrition, priority should be given to social protection that addresses the critical "first 1,000 days" from pregnancy to 2 years old, including policies that promote and support breastfeeding, ensuring access to social services particularly health care, ensuring adequate knowledge of all relevant aspects of child care, and access to affordable and acceptable nutritious food products through the marketplace where possible, appropriate and sustainable;

- flexible mechanisms to monitor and adjust design features and modalities as appropriate;

- that social protection systems should be designed in such a way that they can respond quickly to shocks such as droughts, floods and food price spikes.

c) Social protection programmes for food security and nutrition should be guided by human rights norms and standards and should be complemented as appropriate by policies, guidelines, including legislation as appropriate, to support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, and social security, as well as gender equality and empowerment through interalia:

- the consideration of provisions recommended by the International Labour Conference on the Social Protection Floors. Social protection can be a catalyst for the fulfillment of other relevant international rights;

- the grounding of social protection in national institutional frameworks and legislation, where appropriate, establishing targets, benchmarks, indicators and institutional responsibilities;

- the adoption of integrated and mutually-supportive social protection and food security and nutrition strategies and policies, based on human rights standards and principles, including non-discrimination and equality (including gender), meaningful participation, transparency and accountability.

Ongoing CFS work on policy convergence related to this issue:

In line with the above recommendations and, given the already full agenda and limited resources, it is suggested that CFS support social protection for food security and nutrition, through, inter-alia:

- facilitation and convening of lesson-sharing events on social protection for food security and nutrition, including complementing existing global and regional platforms;
- further exploration of a way forward on integrating food security and nutrition issues in social protection floors, in consultation with Rome-based Agencies and relevant organizations and entities, such as the High-Level Task Force on Food Security (HLTF), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the World Bank;
- the CFS Open-ended Working Group on Monitoring further clarifying the support CFS could offer to stakeholders in the monitoring, reporting and evaluation of social protection programmes for food security and nutrition, taking into account the roles of other relevant stakeholders and existing monitoring mechanisms.

K FOOD SECURITY AND CLIMATE CHANGE[78]

The adverse effects of climate change can pose serious threats to food security especially to small scale food producers' lives and livelihoods, and to the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, and action is urgently needed.

In this regard, CFS recognized:

- the responsibility of member states to ensure that their policies, programmes, actions and strategies are fully consistent with existing international obligations, including food security related commitments
- the role of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) as the key competent forum to deal with climate change and that this section does not prejudice efforts under the UNFCCC to address climate change
- the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20), in particular regarding food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture.

Taking into account the urgent need for actions to address the effects of climate change on food security as well as the root causes of food insecurity in a manner coherent with the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, CFS invited Member States, International Organizations and other CFS stakeholders, as appropriate, and recognizing the role of the UNFCCC:

a) to integrate climate change concerns in food security policies and programmes and to increase resilience of vulnerable groups and food systems to climate change, emphasizing adaptation to climate change as a major concern and objective for all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers, including through:

- increasing public and private investment and international cooperation for enhancing food security in the face of climate change threats, in particular for adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change, sustainable use of natural resources, water management and soil conservation;
- developing national and local capacities to deal with food security-related climate change challenges, including improving extension services, and making available and accessible, weather and climate forecasting and risk management tools, in support of farmers' and small-scale food producers' networks and organizations (Member States, International Organizations)
- conducting assessments of risks, vulnerability and capacities, giving due consideration to gender and nutrition-sensitive perspectives, and improving and implementing early warning systems, especially in a coordinated manner (Member States, International Organizations)
- developing integrated land-use policies for food security and adaptation to climate change and, where appropriate, contributing to climate change mitigation considering the "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security" in accordance with nationally defined priorities; (Member States);
- integrating climate change adaptation and disaster risk management in food security policies and programmes (Member States, International Organizations)
- implementing relevant initiatives, such as for example FAO-Adapt, as appropriate, to strengthen support to countries' efforts toward climate change adaptation (International Organizations).

b) to create conditions to facilitate access to genetic resources for food and agriculture and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising from their use for example by:

- recognizing the importance of the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and of the Nagoya Protocol adopted by the 10th Conference of Parties (COP) of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD);
- inviting the FAO Commission on Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture to continue and strengthen its work on climate change and genetic resources including conservation and use of genetic resources for adaptation to climate change (Member States);

c) to develop agricultural strategies that take into account:

i. the need to respond to climate change and to safeguard food security;
ii. the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems; and
iii. the countries' and regions' specific levels of development, needs, contexts and priorities, including by:

- taking into account gender-sensitive and participatory approaches that enable both men and women to gain equitable access to land use, information, and resources when addressing food security in the context of climate change;
- encouraging farmers in adopting good practices, including, inter alia, farming and grazing practices to prevent land degradation and loss of soil carbon, increasing

the efficiency of nitrogen use, improving livestock productivity and the use of manure, improving water management, and increasing the use of agro-forestry;
- providing multi-stakeholder country-led assessments and research for agricultural development strategies to face the adverse effects of climate change, taking into account differences between agricultural systems, farming practices, and regional, national and local conditions;
- promoting efficiencies in the food chain and the reduction of post-harvest losses and food waste in a sustainable manner (Member States in partnership with private sector and civil society).

d) to enhance research, including farmer-led research, and improve information collection and sharing by:

- increasing international cooperation and public and private investment for research, on climate change adaptation and mitigation in order to favour alignment with sustainable development and food security and nutrition including the adaptation needs of small scale producers;
- fostering exchanges of information among research programs on climate change and food security (Member States, International Organizations);

e) to facilitate, as appropriate, participation of all stakeholders in food security policies and programmes to address climate change recognizing the contribution of all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers, to food security, by:

- encouraging multi-stakeholder fora at local, national and regional levels to promote broad participation of local communities and the most vulnerable groups, as well as the private sector, in decision-making processes;
- supporting CSOs, notably those representing the most hunger-affected populations, small-scale producers' organizations, and women farmers' organizations, to participate in decision making and the implementation of food security policies and programmes to address climate change.

f) to support the consideration of food security within the UNFCCC activities, in accordance with its mandate and in the context of the objectives, principles and provisions of that convention, by:

- inviting FAO to continue collaboration with the UNFCCC Secretariat including through the provision of sound technical information on food security issues;
- inviting the CFS Secretariat to transmit for information the HLPE report on Food Security and Climate Change and the present document of the CFS to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

L BIOFUELS AND FOOD SECURITY[79]

At its 40th Session in 2013, the Committee:

a) Highlighted that energy and food security are linked and acknowledged the challenge of achieving both food security and energy security, considering the four dimensions of food security (availability, access, stability and utilization);

b) Took note of the various drivers of biofuel development including energy security, climate change mitigation, export markets development, and rural development;

c) Recognized that biofuel development encompasses both opportunities and risks in economic, social and environmental aspects, depending on context and practices;

d) Underscored that food security and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security should be priority concerns for all the relevant stakeholders in biofuel development, which should not compromise food security, and should especially consider women and smallholders due to their high level of importance in achieving food security, while considering varied national contexts;

e) Acknowledged that:

i) The links between biofuels and food security are multiple and complex and can occur in different ways at different geographic levels (local, national, regional, global) and time scales. Therefore, their assessment should be multi-faceted and contextualised, and an integrated, evidence-based, gender-sensitive and environmentally-sound approach is required in biofuel policy-making and investments;

ii) Production and consumption of biofuels, amongst many other factors, influence international agricultural commodity prices. The interaction between biofuels, food prices and supply responses is dynamic and complex, and requires a distinction between short-term and long-term impacts;

iii) In some cases, current biofuel production creates competition between biofuel crops and food crops. Significant guidance exists and is further needed to ensure that biofuels policies are coherent with food security to minimize the risks and maximize the opportunities of biofuels in relation to food security. This includes, the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF); the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT); the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (RtF); The Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) Sustainability Indicators for Bioenergy and FAO Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) Approach.

f) Stressed the importance of concerted international and national actions to encourage that biofuel development and policies are in line with the objective to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and contribute to sustainable rural development, including respecting legitimate land tenure rights, and poverty reduction, bearing in mind varied national contexts.

g) Encouraged governments to seek coordination of their respective food security and energy security strategies, giving due consideration to the sustainable management of natural resources.

h) Recommended the following action points, their development and implementation, by the appropriate stakeholders.

Actions towards enhanced policy coherence for food security and biofuels

Governments, FAO, Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), GBEP, International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) and other international organizations are encouraged to regularly share with CFS the results of their work on biofuels-food security linkages.

Governments, FAO, and all other relevant stakeholders are encouraged to promote and facilitate exchange of information and cooperation on biofuels and food security links. This includes analysis, assessments and projections as well as providing transparent information on assumptions, methods, tools and gender-disaggregated data.

Governments and other stakeholders are encouraged to implement policies and investments for the production of biofuels and food in accordance with national development strategies and multilateral agreements applicable to food security. Special attention should also be given to the situation of vulnerable groups and small scale food producers.

Governments and other appropriate stakeholders are encouraged to review biofuels policies - where applicable and if necessary - according to balanced science-based assessments of the opportunities and risks they may present for food security, and so that biofuels can be produced according to the three pillars of sustainable development.

FAO is invited to inform CFS of the progress made in building capacities in member states with respect to biofuel policies in coherence with food security and initiatives on biofuel policies at multiple levels. This would be based on existing works and material e.g. the GBEP sustainable bioenergy indicators, the FAO BEFS Approach; as well as the VGGT, which governments and all stakeholders are encouraged to promote, make use of and to support their implementation.

FAO, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and in consultation with member states as appropriate, is invited to propose a programme of work aimed at strengthening the capacity of interested countries and operators to assess their situation with regards to biofuels, taking into account food security concerns at global, regional and national levels, legitimate land tenure rights, to manage the related risks and opportunities, and to monitor impacts. This could take advantage of the GBEP capacity building programme.

Actions to promote Research and Development (R&D) on biofuels and food security

Food security, smallholder and gender concerns should be integrated as appropriate in the design, monitoring and evaluation of R&D on biofuels. R&D is important in improving the efficiency of biofuels regarding both resources and processes, and in exploring new technologies including biofuels of the second and third generations. Research partners are encouraged to devise solutions adapted to the needs of all stakeholders, especially those in least-developed countries and of women and smallholders who are most in need of access to modern energy services.

International cooperation (including south-south cooperation), and public sector, and public-private partnerships have an important role to play in supporting these research topics. It is

important to ensure that lessons learned from these partnerships are reflected in future cooperation

R&D, as appropriate, should strengthen capabilities to adapt biofuel production and processing units so that they can modulate their supply chain between food, feed and energy.

Actions with regard to linkages between energy and food security

Stakeholders are encouraged to support more energy and other resource use efficiency, increased use of sources of renewable energy and improved access to sustainable energy services, including among others in agri-food chains, according to each country's specificities.

Governments and operators should support the participation of farmers, in particular smallholders and women, in food-energy security programmes (including on biofuel production and consumption), as appropriate on the basis of fair and equitable conditions.

CFS encouraged public and private sectors to support the integration of sustainable biofuel production into agricultural and forestry policies, according to each country's specificities.

M INVESTING IN SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION[80]

Smallholder farmers, many of whom are women, play a central role for food security locally and worldwide. They are the main investors in their own agriculture. Smallholder agriculture contributes to a range of other benefits such as helping to maintain employment, reduce poverty, and enhance the sustainable management of natural resources.

In order to address constraints on investment in smallholder agriculture in general, with special attention to those faced by women and youth, and thereby improve food security and nutrition, the CFS encouraged governments, together with smallholder organizations and other national and international stakeholders (civil society, local organizations, private sector, research institutions and international development partners), to:

Enable national policies, governance and their evidence base:

Build or further develop a country-owned vision for smallholder agriculture, in the context of broad-based national, and agricultural development, that positions smallholder agriculture firmly within integrated policies and strategies, that includes connecting smallholders to markets, that is articulated together with all national stakeholders, especially smallholder farmers, of whom women represent a majority in many countries, their organizations and their representatives, in the context of sustainable development and transparent rights-based processes and guidelines.

Guided by this vision and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, consider revisiting agricultural, urban and rural sector policies, strategies and budgets, with particular attention to enabling smallholder access - especially for women - to productive assets, local, national and regional markets, appropriate training, research, technology and farm support services.

Support the review, financing and implementation of smallholder inclusive, gender-sensitive, multi-sectoral, policies and strategies linked to sustainable agricultural development, with a particular supporting role by international development partners and especially IFAD, FAO and WFP, the World Bank, bilateral funding agencies and regional development banks.

Mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment within the country-led vision and strategy for agricultural development. In addition, encourage gender specific support services in view of the critical role of women and to address the specific needs and constraints faced by both women and men smallholder farmers.

Address constraints to engaging young women and men in smallholder agriculture, as well as in related non-farm rural sectors, through targeted policy interventions. These include strengthening and ensuring equal access to education and training systems.

Explore geographically inclusive territorial development as an approach to effectively coordinate cross-sectoral public and private investments, in particular in smallholder agriculture as well as in the non-farm economy.

Improve governance for agriculture and rural development through a coordinated multi-sectoral approach, with particular focus on smallholder agriculture, ensuring adequate participation of all relevant organizations, especially those representing smallholder farmers. This involves developing context-specific solutions for smallholder-sensitive public and private investments. Consider experiences such as the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) and others.

Build inclusive participatory processes that engage smallholders, women, youth, private sector, and other relevant organizations. Promote legal recognition and respect of the rights of smallholder farmers - including the right to organize democratically and to have voice in policy debates, with gender- and age-balanced representation - and the need for farmers' organizations to be strengthened to achieve this.

Improve information management (the collection, transparency, communication and access to data, including sex-disaggregated data). Step-up evidence-based analyses to document the state of smallholder agriculture; its diverse typologies, its incentives and constraints, its evolution and its contributions to various outcomes in particular to food security and nutrition.

Promote access to assets, public goods, social services, research and extension and technology

Access to assets

Note farmers' and breeders' contribution to conserving and developing plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Promote smallholders'- particularly women farmers'- ability to access, breed, produce, conserve, purchase, exchange, sell and use the seeds they need, including local, indigenous and modern varieties. Strengthen information and knowledge sharing related to practical on-farm implementation and foster local innovation. Support in situ and ex situ conservation and development of agricultural biodiversity by smallholders together with research and extension systems, in line with sustainable agricultural development and good practices, including through agro-ecological approaches and sustainable intensification. All the

above-mentioned measures of this paragraph have to be in accordance with applicable national and international law.

Strongly promote responsible governance of land and natural resources with emphasis on securing access and tenure for smallholders, particularly women, in accordance with the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security as well as other country-led measures with similar objectives. Solutions need to be country and context specific and consistent with existing obligations under national and international law. A related need is to strengthen local institutions dealing with regulation of such access and use of natural resources, particularly by smallholders and women.

Access to public goods, social services, research, extension and technology

Prioritize public investment and encourage private investment, specifically in support of smallholders' own investments, in, among others; water management, sustainable management of genetic resources for food and agriculture, soil conservation, forests, transport and infrastructure such as feeder roads, energy, post-harvest handling infrastructure, rural electrification and telecommunication grids.

Provide gender-sensitive public investment, and encourage private investments, in health-care, child care, nutrition, education and capacity development, social protection, water and sanitation, to enhance food security and nutrition, and reduce smallholder poverty.

Strengthen participatory research, extension and farming service systems, particularly those that respond to the specific needs of smallholders and women farmers, to increase their productivity, diversify their production, and enhance its nutritional value and build their resilience, including with respect to climate change, according to the tenets of sustainable development. The approach is ideally that of combining farmers' and indigenous people's traditional knowledge with the findings of scientific research, as appropriate.

Promote access to available technologies that help improve the quality of smallholders' production. Take into consideration the specific constraints of smallholders in relation to sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations and enable their access to the programs and supplies needed for compliance.

Enable investment, access to markets, productive services and resources

Promote investment of and for smallholders. Improve policies, markets and institutions to foster economic opportunities for smallholders. Mitigate excessive price volatility and non-transferable smallholder risks using public policy instruments in accordance with international commitments. Develop and/or improve value chains and enable smallholders to be full participants in the value chains of their choice. Ensure legal and fair business practices amongst all parties and increase the negotiating capacity of smallholders. This calls for continued development of policy measures and technical guidelines and tools, including for contract farming and public–private partnerships, in consultation with smallholder organizations, the expertise of relevant UN organizations and other centres of expertise.

Access to markets. Support, in accordance with international commitments, the development of, and access to, markets, distribution and marketing systems and mechanisms that are remunerative for smallholders and rural economies. Recognize the importance of non-monetary

exchanges of products and services, the importance of local food systems for smallholders including their potential for supplying school and institutional feeding programmes. Create appropriate linkages and engage smallholder farmers, men and women, along value-chains, especially in local, national and regional markets. Enable and stimulate cooperation between smallholders, for instance, via cooperatives or other approaches for market organization that benefit smallholders in accordance with international commitments.

Financial services. Improve regulatory conditions and financial infrastructure to strengthen smallholder access to a full range of financial services adapted to their needs, with attention to the particular challenges faced by women and youth in this regard. Relevant financial services include safe deposits, monetary transactions and remittances, mobile financial services, sustainable micro, short and long-term credit, public insurance schemes (including indexed insurance), commodity exchange and warehouse receipt systems. Reduce financial risks, lower transaction costs and facilitate long-term investments, - such as for field operations equipment, food processing and other value - adding activities on smallholder farms. As appropriate, relax liquidity constraints on working capital expenditures (e.g. fertilizers, seeds) as well as on medium- and long term investments while avoid worsening smallholder farmers' debt burden. Support such measures by appropriately designed, well-targeted fiscal measures. All the above mentioned measures of this paragraph should be implemented in accordance with international commitments.

Investing beyond the farm. Promote public investment and encourage private investment to develop a decentralised, rural, non-farm economy to support smallholders' access to alternative sources of income, thereby further consolidating the farming economy and contributing to improved food security and nutrition. This encompasses investment in capacity building and entrepreneurship development, where appropriate and particularly targeting young women and men, for employment in a modernized agriculture as well as in other related activities and labour markets. It also requires promoting investment for new business development.

N FOOD LOSSES AND WASTE IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABLE FOOD SYSTEMS[81]

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 (HLPE, 2014a[82]). Reduction in FLW also supports better use of natural resources.

The CFS 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 (2014a) report as "micro", "meso" and "macro"). These three levels are useful in identifying the potential roles of various stakeholders.

The CFS 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:

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.

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.

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 processers 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.

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.

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.

0 SUSTAINABLE FISHERIES AND AQUACULTURE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION[83]

The CFS 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.

The CFS recognized that the sustainability of fisheries and aquaculture is a fundamental condition for food security and nutrition.

The CFS acknowledged the findings of the HLPE Report on "Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition" (HLPE, 2014b[84]) as an important contribution to the following CFS recommendations.

The CFS 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:

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

The Committee invited its members and participants, stakeholders and COFI[85] 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.

CHAPTER V: UNITING AND ORGANIZING TO FIGHT HUNGER[86]

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

The persistence of widespread hunger, and in more recent years the economic crisis and excessive volatility of food prices, has exposed the fragility of global mechanisms for food security and nutrition. Coordination between actors at national, regional and global level has been inadequate. Overcoming the structural causes of hunger and malnutrition will require promoting coherence of all appropriate national and international policies with the right to food, convergent policies, strategies and programmes that give urgent priority to meeting both the long-term needs and emergency requests for food security and nutrition. Successful pursuit of these objectives requires cross-sectoral government support, political will and long-term coordinated actions. Interventions need to be properly financed and benefit from adequate capacities both to implement them and monitor their impact[87].

A CORE ACTIONS AT COUNTRY LEVEL

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

> *"We reaffirm that food security is a national responsibility and that any plans for addressing food security challenges must be nationally articulated, designed, owned and led, and built on consultation with all key stakeholders.We will make food security a high priority and will reflect this in our national programmes and budgets"[88].*

The following recommendations consolidate the most important lessons for country-level action, including among others:

a) States should set up or strengthen interministerial mechanisms responsible for national food security and nutrition strategies, policies and programmes;
b) Those mechanisms should ideally be formed and coordinated at a high level of government, consolidated in national law, and involve representatives from ministries or national agencies from all areas related to food security and nutrition, including agriculture, social protection, development, health, infrastructure, education, finance, industry and technology;
c) National food security and nutrition strategies, whether or not embedded in broader development or poverty reduction strategies, should be comprehensive, strengthen local and national food systems and address all pillars of food security and nutrition, including availability, access, utilization and stability;
d) Mechanisms should be created or strengthened to coordinate strategies and actions with local levels of government; States should consider setting up multistakeholder platforms and frameworks at local and national levels for the design, implementation

and monitoring of food security and nutrition strategies, legislation, policies and programmes, possibly by integrating multistakeholder mechanisms with national coordination mechanisms. Stakeholders should include, as appropriate, local governments, civil society, the private sector, farmers' organizations, small-scale and traditional food producers, women and youth associations, representatives of the groups most affected by food insecurity and, when appropriate, donors and development partners;

e) Develop and/or strengthen mapping and monitoring mechanisms in order to better coordinate actions by different stakeholders and promote accountability;
f) In designing national food security and nutrition strategies and programmes, States should endeavour to consider the potential unintended or negative impacts these may have on food security and nutrition in other States.

Ongoing CFS work on coordination related to this issue:

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

A1. Implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines

Beyond the recommendations in the previous section, the VGRtF offer countries practical guidance for developing effective institutional and adequate legal frameworks, establishing independent monitoring mechanisms, and implementing these frameworks.

The following seven steps are recommended to implement the VGRtF[89]:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BRAZIL – A SUCCESS STORY IN INSTITUTIONALIZING MULTI-MINISTERIAL COORDINATION AND CIVIL SOCIETY PARTICIPATION TO ADDRESS FOOD INSECURITY AND PROMOTE THE RIGHT TO FOOD[90]

In 2003 against a background of food insecurity, malnutrition and hunger which persisted despite a thriving food export sector, Brazil, led by then President Lula, launched the Zero Hunger (Fome Zero) Strategy. Since then, the country has promoted food security and the right to food on many fronts, through effective laws, strong institutions, sound policies and an empowered civil society.

A National Council on Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA) was established in 2003 as an advisory body to the President. It was composed of two-thirds civil society, one-third government representatives, and chaired by a civil society representative. It was enshrined in law as part of a national food security and nutrition institutional framework which also comprises similar multi-stakeholder food and nutrition security councils at state and municipal levels. The CONSEA provides advice to an Inter-Ministerial Food and Nutrition Security Chamber (CAISAN), a governmental coordination mechanism responsible for the implementation of the national food security strategy. The CAISAN is chaired by the Minister of Social Development and Fight Against Hunger and integrated by 19 Ministries and agencies, including the Finance, Planning, Agriculture, Labor and Education Ministries.

Deep inter-ministerial coordination and close dialogue with civil society at all levels were key for the successful design, implementation and oversight of the broad range of government programs which comprise the Zero Hunger Strategy. Chief among those are the Bolsa Família conditional cash transfer programme, based on a comprehensive database of families and beneficiaries, maintained by local governments with civil society oversight. Other key components are credit, input, insurance, and technical support programmes for small-scale food producers; a food acquisition programme for family farming products; and the national school feeding programme, which reaches all public elementary school students and provides for dietary diversity and the acquisition of local production from small-scale farming.

The Zero Hunger Strategy is undertaken through a human rights perspective. In 2010, the right to food was enshrined in the Constitution as a basic human right, and the CONSEA-created Standing Commission on the Human Right to Adequate Food examines public programmes and policies under that light. The Zero Hunger Strategy has been effective in reducing poverty and

food insecurity, helping Brazil to reach MDG targets of reducing extreme poverty and hunger and child mortality well before the 2015 deadline and lift millions out of extreme poverty. The institutional model and programmes established by the Zero Hunger Strategy are inspiring similar initiatives by several countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America.

B IMPROVING REGIONAL SUPPORT TO NATIONAL AND LOCAL ACTIONS

While the country level is the most vital, most countries stand to benefit from improved coordination and collaboration at regional level. In accordance with their mandates, some important roles of regional intergovernmental organizations are to provide political incentives and technical guidance to promote response at the country level, and to help build regional markets, while pooling risks and responses of their membership. Many regional organizations have developed policy frameworks that provide a conceptual basis for the development of national policy and practical guidance on inclusive planning processes. These processes are essential for promoting and supporting the partnerships needed at country level for improving food security and nutrition.

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

In accordance with their mandates, regional platforms can provide space for dialogue among regional groupings, governments, donors and UN agencies. They facilitate common agreement on shared principles and proposed actions and pave the way for improved alignment of policies. They can also provide opportunities for monitoring and evaluation of performance and tracking governments' expenditures and aid flows, thus stimulating better coordination among donors, regional multilateral development banks and UN agencies. While not strictly regional, platforms of peer or like-minded countries such as the OECD[91] and G-20 can fill several of the same roles.

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

In order to fully realize the above benefits and improve support from regional bodies to national actions, where appropriate, the following measures are recommended, among others:

a) Development or strengthening of regional coordination mechanisms involving all relevant stakeholders, to develop or update regional strategies or frameworks for

food security and nutrition, which shall make use of the region's specificities and leverage the strengths and comparative advantages of existing regional institutions;

b) Convergence, consolidation or coordination of different regional and subregional efforts to establish clear regional food security and nutrition strategies, policies and ownership;
c) Promotion of linkages between regional mechanisms and frameworks and the CFS, including by promoting two-way communication aimed at improved policy convergence and coordination;
d) Reinforcing alignment and coherence of the technical and financial contributions by international aid, regional banks, regional technical agencies and regional platforms of farmers, the private sector and CSOs in support of regional and national strategies;
e) Greater donor support for regional economic integration processes and the use of regional entities as effective partners in supporting the development and implementation of national food security and nutrition strategies, policies and programmes;
f) Coordination of regional policies with regard to trade of agricultural inputs and products as well as compliance with internationally and regionally agreed standards in order to facilitate intraregional trade;
g) Consideration of the need, among others, for strategic food reserves for emergency humanitarian purposes, social safety nets or other risk management instruments that promote food security and benefit women and men in poor and marginalized communities;
h) Regional value chains, especially for infrastructure development, should be strengthened since they have the potential to expand markets by providing incentives for domestic and foreign private investors to make responsible long-term investments in agroprocessing and agribusiness, compliant with national legislation.

Ongoing CFS coordination work related to this issue

CFS Plenary regularly discusses reinforcing linkages with regional initiatives and processes, and has so far debated or received updates from more than ten regional initiatives[92]. CFS-specific sections were pursued in all FAO Regional Conferences since 2010 and these Conferences recommended that these linkages and synergies should continue to be explored.

THE COMPREHENSIVE AFRICA AGRICULTURE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (CAADP)

CAADP is the agricultural programme of the African Union's New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD). Since its creation in 2003, CAADP has evolved into a continent-wide framework whose vision and guiding principles have focused attention on the critical need for sustained investment to accelerate agricultural growth and progress toward poverty reduction and food and nutrition security in sub-Saharan Africa. CAADP's goal to eliminate hunger and reduce poverty through agriculture is directed through four key pillars: (i) extending the area under sustainable land management; (ii) improving rural infrastructure and trade-related capacities for market access; (ii) increasing food supply and reducing hunger; and (iv) agricultural research, technology dissemination and adoption.

CAADP is about bringing together diverse key players - at the continental, regional and national

levels - to improve co-ordination, to share knowledge and promote joint and separate efforts to achieve the CAADP goals. Collaborative efforts have resulted in a significant harmonisation of donor support for CAADP activities and investment programmes, with NEPAD, the Regional Economic Communities (RECs) and the African Union (AU), together with a number of donors and African governments, working to further harmonise support to agricultural development and poverty reduction. Development partners and multilateral institutions have also been mobilized around CAADP. The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO), IFAD, World Bank, the United States AID and World Food Programme (WFP) have all provided significant support in the advancement of the CAADP.

Since 2009, 29 countries and one regional economic community (ECOWAS) have successfully completed CAADP Compacts, 22 have completed national agricultural investment plans and six countries have received US$ 270 million from the Global Agriculture Food Security and Programme (GAFSP). In order to continue serving as a point of reference and coordinated framework for agricultural and food system development in the region, increased emphasis is being given to strengthen national and regional capacity for linking compacts and investment plans to policy and budget processes and financing mechanisms.

C IMPROVING GLOBAL SUPPORT TO REGIONAL AND NATIONAL ACTIONS, AND RESPONSE TO GLOBAL CHALLENGES

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

The international community has repeatedly asserted its commitment to support national governments in their efforts to combat hunger. The affirmation of the First Rome Principle for Sustainable Global Food Security includes a commitment to "intensify international support to advance effective country-led and regional strategies, to develop country-led investment plans, and to promote mutual responsibility, transparency and accountability". Principles 2 and 4 are also directly related to improving international support to countries[93]. The 2009 L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security, the Paris Declaration on Aid Effectiveness and the Accra Agenda for Action also address this issue.

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

developed countries, which usually lack the resources and capacity to manage a large number of partnerships and are more reliant on international assistance.

Organizations and agencies in the UN system are making a major effort to streamline and coordinate their assistance through the work of the UN Country Teams, through joint programming and through activities such as the MDGs and the pilot Delivering as One[94] concept, and have also developed the UCFA to guide and coordinate their actions.

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

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

Improving global support to the regional and country levels:

a) **Adoption of a strategic and programmatic approach**: international organizations, regional organizations, development agencies and others should move away from isolated projects and towards a strategic and programmatic approach that has country-led strategies as its cornerstone, preferably in partnership with other donors, aiming at scaling up initiatives;
b) **Technical cooperation**: developed and developing countries and multilateral agencies should cooperate to increase synergy in their efforts to enhance food security and nutrition through technical cooperation, including institutional capacity development and transfer of technology, and increasing agricultural productivity related to food security and nutrition;
c) **South-South and triangular cooperation**[95] should be supported since it offers real opportunities for the transfer of policy experience and technologies needed for boosting agricultural productivity in developing countries. It also opens up investment and market opportunities on a more level playing field than currently exists for many producers;
d) **Partnerships**: countries, international organizations, civil society, the private sector, all relevant NGOs and other stakeholders should promote strengthening of partnerships and coordinated action in the field, including joint programmes and capacity development efforts; international organizations, especially the Rome based UN food agencies, should further strengthen their partnerships under the Delivering as One principles and the One UN initiative;
e) **Mapping of food security and nutrition actions and resource flows:** support actions at country level contributing to comprehensive mapping of food security and nutrition actions and resource flows, under the supervision of the beneficiary country, in order to promote greater alignment and convergence[96];
f) **Official Development Assistance (ODA)**[97]: donor countries should make concrete efforts towards attaining ODA targets of 0.7 per cent of gross national income[98], to

the developing countries as a whole, and 0.15 to 0.2 per cent to least developed countries, as applicable.

g) **Food assistance**: countries that provide food assistance should base it on sound needs assessments that involve beneficiaries as well as other relevant stakeholders where possible, and target especially needy and vulnerable groups. Food assistance should be provided only when it is the most effective and appropriate means of addressing the food or nutrition needs of the most vulnerable populations. Food assistance can play a vital role in saving lives, protecting livelihoods and build people's resilience. Food assistance, like all assistance, should avoid creating dependency. Food should be purchased wherever possible and appropriate on a local or regional basis or provided in the form of cash or voucher transfers.

h) **External debt**: countries and international organization should consider pursuing external debt relief measures in order to release resources for combating hunger, alleviating rural and urban poverty and promoting sustainable development[99];

Addressing global challenges

i) **Trade**: local, national, regional and international trade can play a major role in the promotion of economic development and the alleviation of poverty, as well as improving food security and nutrition at the national level; countries should promote regional and international trade as one of the effective instruments for development; it is important to promote consistency of trade and development and environmental policies, social, economic and political functions that influence outcomes of strategies against poverty and food insecurity;

j) **Climate change**: increase the national capacities of developing countries, heightening international cooperation and transfer of technology intended to improve adaptation to the adverse effects of climate change and the efficiency of production systems;

k) **Research**: stimulate public-private partnerships as well as national and international agricultural research, including bilateral and multi-lateral research collaboration, in particular under the CGIAR umbrella and in coordination with the GCARD process[100].

D MAKING IT HAPPEN: LINKING POLICIES AND PROGRAMMES WITH RESOURCES

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

Governments and other actors should take, among others, the following elements into consideration when deciding on developing financing strategies:

a) National budgets should clearly allocate stable and meaningful resources to implement national food security and nutrition strategies, and their use should be allocated in a transparent and accountable manner. States should strive to ensure that budget cuts do not negatively affect access to adequate food among the poorest sections of society[101];
b) Global estimates should include the cost of developing and implementing improved and more sustainable social programmes and safety nets, as an inherent component of the food security and nutrition agenda[102];
c) The primary importance of domestic private investment in agriculture, in particular investment by farmers, and the need to find ways to mobilize and unlock the additional potential of domestic investment through better access to financial services and markets; this may require innovative financing approaches in order to: lessen the risks of lending to agriculture; develop appropriate financial products for farmers; improve the performance of agricultural markets; and improve farmers' financial literacy[103];
d) ODA continues to have an important role in coordinating and accelerating planning and implementation of food security and nutrition investment plans; the fight against undernutrition and hunger should not be constrained by the current revenues available to developing countries; ODA is critical to support key public investments including social programmes, safety nets, infrastructure, research, extension and capacity development; improved transparency and accountability in the fulfilment of ODA commitments for food security and nutrition should be achieved;
e) Private investment is an important source of investment financing that is complementary to public investment focused on ODA, but needs to take place in a context that ensures consistency with national food security and nutrition objectives;
f) Remittances are an important source of funding for development and economic growth in many developing countries. Efforts should be made to facilitate the mobilization of remittance resources for development, food security and nutrition;
g) Mapping food security and nutrition actions and their links to resource flows is important to promote increased resource alignment in support of national and regional strategies and programmes.

THE GLOBAL AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SECURITY PROGRAMME (GAFSP)

One of the key challenges is for countries to have access to funds to support national food security investment plans. The Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP), launched in April 2012, has contributed to meeting this challenge by facilitating the implementation of agriculture and food security pledges made by the G8 countries in Pittsburgh and at L'Aquila in

2009. The GAFSP is based on aid effectiveness principles and coordinates donor support for strategic, country-led, agricultural and food security plans. GAFSP finances medium- to long-term investments needed to raise agricultural productivity; link farmers to markets; reduce risk and vulnerability; improve non-farm rural livelihoods; and scale up the provision of technical assistance, institution building, and capacity development.

The GAFSP is implemented as a financial intermediary fund, with the World Bank serving as Trustee and hosting a small coordination unit that provides support to a GAFSP Steering Committee. The GAFSP is made up of both a public and private sector financing window. The public sector window, which is managed by a Steering Committee comprising donor and recipient representatives, and other non-voting representatives, assists strategic country-led or regional programs that result from sector-wide country or regional consultations and planning exercises such as CAADP in Africa. The private sector window, which is managed separately by the International Finance Corporation (IFC), is designed to provide long and short term loans, credit guarantees and equity to support private sector activities for improving agricultural development and food security.

As of June 2012, funds pledged to GAFSP amounted to US$1.2 billion. Financing received to date by counties amount to $752 million, of which $702 million to the Public Sector Window, and US$ 50 million to the Private Sector Window. Under a first call for proposals for the Public Sector Window, US$ 481 million was allocated to 12 countries, including Bangladesh, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Haiti, Liberia, Mongolia, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Tajikistan, and Togo. A second call for proposals which closed in March 31, 2012 has led to a further allocation of US$ 177 million to 6 countries.

E MONITORING AND FOLLOW-UP

The CFS Reform Document states that one of the roles of CFS is to "promote accountability and share best practices at all levels." In this sense, "the CFS should help countries and regions, as appropriate, address the questions of whether objectives are being achieved and how food insecurity and malnutrition can be reduced more quickly and effectively. This will entail developing an innovative mechanism, including the definition of common indicators, to monitor progress towards these agreed-upon objectives and actions, taking into account lessons learned from the CFS process itself and other monitoring attempts." To this end, the CFS Bureau has established an open-ended working group to develop proposals for effective monitoring, which will be incorporated in subsequent versions of the GSF once approved by CFS.

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

a) Accountability for commitments and results

Accountability for commitments and for results is crucial, especially for advancing the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, and it is noted that those countries making the greatest progress on food security and nutrition are those that have demonstrated the greatest political will, with a strong political and financial commitment that is open and

transparent to all stakeholders. Objectives to be monitored should include nutritional outcomes, right to food indicators, agricultural sector performance, progress towards achievement of the MDGs, particularly MDG1, and regionally agreed targets.

The five principles that should apply to monitoring and accountability systems are that:

1) They should be human-rights based, with particular reference to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food;
2) They should make it possible for decision-makers to be accountable;
3) They should be participatory and include assessments that involve all stakeholders and beneficiaries, including the most vulnerable;
4) They should be simple, yet comprehensive, accurate, timely and understandable to all, with indicators disaggregated by sex, age, region, etc., that capture impact, process and expected outcomes;
5) They should not duplicate existing systems, but rather build upon and strengthen national statistical and analytical capacities.

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

b) The monitoring of food insecurity, hunger, and undernutrition

This component relates to monitoring actual hunger, whether of short or long term. It should be the main responsibility of countries, with support from regional and international organizations. FAO and WFP have important roles in this regard, including, among others, in the annual publication of the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) report, which consolidates and analyses data from member countries; in supporting national information systems; and in the provision of Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping[104] and Food Security Needs Assessments, important to help countries to prevent and address food crises. Other information monitoring and analysis work currently under way is described in the UCFA[105].

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

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

In this regard, the CFS agreed to the following recommendations[106]:

a) Endorsed the proposal of creating a suite of core food security indicators, including the development, adoption and promotion of internationally accepted standards;
b) Strongly recommended that FAO improves its measure of undernourishment with special emphasis on improving the timeliness and reliability of the underlying data and parameters included in the methodology;
c) Strongly encouraged FAO and other relevant agencies to strengthen their capacity development efforts in order to enhance both basic food and agricultural statistics and specific food security monitoring systems;
d) Urged countries to strengthen their national information systems on food security and nutrition;
e) Underlined the need to better integrate all actions related to food security and nutrition information at all levels, and encouraged the mobilization of resources towards that end;
f) Recommended that the dialogue between policy-makers, statistical agencies and data providers be further intensified in order to better identify and link information needs for the design, implementation and monitoring of food security policies to the supply of such information

c) Mapping food security and nutrition actions

Another component of a monitoring strategy is the mapping of food security and nutrition actions and initiatives at all levels. CFS is currently piloting approaches to assist countries to better align national food security and nutrition objectives with policies, strategies, programmes and available resources.

In this regard, CFS endorsed the following recommendations[107]:

a) Interested stakeholders and relevant sectors are urged to participate in assisting countries with the development and implementation of mapping food security and nutrition actions, forming appropriate multisectoral and multistakeholder partnerships and working towards harmonization of methods;
b) Adequate resources should be made available to fund follow-up activities to provide interested countries with technical support for the development and implementation of food security and nutrition mapping systems as part of their national development monitoring efforts;
c) The process of mapping food security and nutrition actions should be made an integral part of national information systems covering the food and agricultural sector, and a standard methodology should be used at country level.

d) Monitoring and follow-up of state of implementation of CFS recommendations

In line with the CFS mandate, some way should be found to monitor the state of implementation of the Committee's own decisions and recommendations, so as to allow for the reinforcement of the coordination and policy convergence roles of the CFS. To this end, the Secretariat was tasked with reporting, in collaboration with the Advisory Group, on the state of implementation of numerous CFS decisions and recommendations, including the VGGT[108].

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

CHAPTER VI: ISSUES THAT MAY REQUIRE FURTHER ATTENTION

As there is a diversity of views, some issues may require further attention by the international community where they are relevant to the international debate on food security and nutrition. The listing of issues here is not exhaustive and does not necessarily mean that they should be addressed by the CFS:

a) Ways to improve the integration into and access to markets of small-scale producers, especially women;
b) Ways to boost rural development to strengthen food security and nutrition in the context of rural-urban migration;
c) The demand for water for agricultural production and for other uses and ways of improving water management;
d) The need for the international trade system and trade policies to better recognize food security concerns;
e) The management of the food chain and its impact on food security and nutrition, including ways to promote fair and competitive practices, and to reduce post-harvest food losses and waste;
f) The effects of food standards, including private standards, on production, consumption and trade patterns, especially regarding food security and nutrition;
g) The use and transfer of appropriate technologies in agriculture, fisheries and forestry, including consideration of the impact of intellectual property regimes on agriculture, food security and nutrition;
h) Nutrition-sensitive approaches that are integral to the planning and programming for food security and sustainable agriculture;
i) Enhancing policy dialogue and promoting science-based decisions on biotechnology, in a manner that promotes sustainable agriculture and improves food security and nutrition.

ABBREVIATIONS

AMIS	Agricultural Market Information System
CAADP	Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme
CFS	Committee on World Food Security
CEDAW	UN Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women
CESCR UN	Committee on economic, Social and Cultural Rights
CGIAR	Consortium of International Agricultural Research Centres
CSM	Civil Society Mechanism
CSO	Civil Society Organization
GCARD	Global Conference on Agricultural Research for Development
GSF	Global Strategic Framework
HLPE	High-level Panel of Experts
HLTF	Secretary-General's High-level Task Force on Global Food and Nutrition Security
IAASTD	International Assessment of Agricultural Knowledge, Science and Technology for Development
ICARRD	International Conference on Agrarian reform and Rural Development
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ISESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
ODA	Official Development Assistance
OECD	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
Rio+20	United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, 2012
SOFA	State of Food and Agriculture
SUN	Scaling Up Nutrition
UCFA	United Nations Updated Comprehensive Framework for Action
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

UN-REACH	Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Undernutrition
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security
VGRtF	Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security
WFP	World Food Programme
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization

ENDNOTES

[1] *The State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI)*, published annually by FAO, IFAD and WFP, raises awareness about global hunger issues, and discusses underlying causes of hunger and malnutrition. *SOFI 2014* – http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/ - presents updated estimates of undernourishment and progress towards the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) and World Food Summit (WFS) hunger targets. A stock-taking of where we stand on reducing hunger and malnutrition shows that progress in hunger reduction at the global level and in many countries has continued but that substantial additional effort is needed in others.

[2] *SOFI 2011* describes the differential impacts that the world food crisis of 2007-08 had on different countries, with the poorest being most affected. While some large countries were able to deal with the worst of the crisis, people in many small import-dependent countries experienced large price increases that, even when only temporary, can have permanent effects on their future earnings capacity and ability to escape poverty. This year's report focuses on the costs of food price volatility, as well as the dangers and opportunities presented by high food prices.

[3] CFS Reform Document: http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs0910/ReformDoc/CFS_2009_2_Rev_2_E_K7197.pdf

[4] CFS Reform Document, paragraph 4.

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

[6] http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/w3613e/w3613e00.htm

[7]http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/Summit/Docs/Final_Declaration/WSFS09_Declaration.pdf

[8] http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi_01_en.htm

[9] http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1112/VG/VG_Final_EN_May_2012.pdf

[10] http://www.un.org/en/issues/food/taskforce/cfa.shtml

[11] The 2009 L'Aquila Joint Statement on Global Food Security. See:

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

[12] http://www.agassessment.org/ The Background section of the IAASTD Summary for Policymakers states that the IAASTD addresses issues critical to formulating policy and provides scientific and evidence-based information for decision-makers assessing conflicting views on contentious issues such as the environmental consequences of productivity increases, environmental and human health impacts of transgenic crops, the consequences of bioenergy development on the environment and on the long-term availability and prices of food, and the implications of climate change on agricultural production. It also states that the IAASTD does not

advocate specific policies or practices; it assesses the major issues facing agricultural knowledge, science and technology, and points towards a range of options for action that meet development and sustainability goals. It is policy relevant, but not policy prescriptive.

[13] http://www.scalingupnutrition.org/

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

[14] http://www.fao.org/sd/dim_in1/in1_060701_en.htm

[15] http://www.nepad.org/foodsecurity/agriculture/about

[16] As defined in the CFS Reform Document:
http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs0910/ReformDoc/CFS_2009_2_Rev_2_E_K7197.pdf

[17] http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cescr.htm

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

[18] E/C.12/1999/5 – General Comment 12 , pp 6, 8 and 13.
http://www2.ohchr.org/english/bodies/cescr/comments.htm

Chapter II

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

[20] Number and percentage of undernourished persons based on the revised methodology for calculating undernourishment which was published in SOFI 2012:

	1990-92	2000-02	2005-07	2008-10	20121-14
WORLD	**1014.5**	**929.9**	**946.2**	**840.5**	**805.3**
	18.7%	**14.9%**	**14.3%**	**12.1%**	**11.3%**
DEVELOPED REGIONS	**20.4**	**21.1**	**15.4**	**15.7**	**14.6**
	<5%	**<5%**	**<5%**	**<5%**	**<5%**
DEVELOPING REGIONS	**994.1**	**908.7**	**930.8**	**824.9**	**790..7**
	23.4%	**18.2%**	**17.3%**	**14.5%**	**13.5%**

Source: SOFI 2013

[21] e.g. The Economics of Conservation Agriculture, FAO 2001

Chapter III

[22] http://www.fao.org/docrep/003/w3613e/w3613e00.htm

[23] http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/wsfs/Summit/Docs/Final_Declaration/WSFS09_Declaration.pdf

[24] The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are eight international development goals that all 193 UN member states and at least 23 international organizations have agreed to achieve by the year 2015. The goals are: eradicating extreme poverty and hunger; achieving universal primary education; promoting gender equality and empowering women; reducing child mortality rates;

improving maternal health; combating HIV/AIDS, malaria, and other diseases; ensuring environmental sustainability; and developing a global partnership for development.

[25] http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/11/41/34428351.pdf

[26] http://www.oecd.org/dataoecd/54/15/49650173.pdf

Chapter IV

[27] This Section draws mainly on the UCFA and the Declaration of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security.

[28] *Anti-Hunger Programme – A twin-track approach to hunger reduction*. FAO 2003. http://www.fao.org/docrep/006/j0563e/j0563e00.htmm

[29] Assurance of minimum living wage is enshrined in the ILO Constitution "to ensure a just share of the fruits of progress to all, and a minimum living wage to all employed and in need of such protection." Respect of basic workers' rights of agricultural workers is set out in the fundamental ILO conventions, especially the right to bargain collectively ILO Convention 98 (161 ratifications) and freedom of association Convention 87 (151 ratification). The remuneration of workers should provide a "decent living for themselves and their families", according to art. 7 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.

[30] CFS 36 Final Report, paragraph 27 item ii, CFS 36 Final Report, paragraph 25, item v, and CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 64.

[31] http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1011/CFS37/documents/CFS_37_Final_Report_FINAL.pdf

[32] CFS 37 paragraphs 25-26

[33] From CFS 37 Final Report Paragraph 29 items i – v.

[34] CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 29, items vii, ix,x.

[35] Source: WFP

[36] http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1011/CFS37/documents/CFS_37_Final_Report_FINAL.pdf

[37] CFS 37 Final Report paragraph 45.

[38] CFS 37 Final Report Paragraph 50 items j, n

[39] www.cgiar.org

[40] http://www.amis-outlook.org/

[41] http://www.amis-outlook.org

[42] http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1011/CFS37/documents/CFS_37_Final_Report_FINAL.pdf

[43] http://www.fao.org/publications/sofa/en/

[44]CFS 37 Final Report Paragraphs 34 – 36, 40 and 41

[45] http://www2.ohchr.org/english/law/cedaw.htm

[46] http://www.un.org/womenwatch/daw/beijing/platform/plat1.htm

[47] IFAD Policy on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment, 2012

[48] http://www.unwomen.org/

[49] CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 38

[50]This section draws from a number of frameworks and international documents, in particular the Declaration of the 2009 World Summit on Food Security, the VGRtF, and the UCFA, in particular Outcome 2.2 and 2.3

[51] UCFA, paragraph 59.

[52] Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 19

[53] Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 25; UCFA paragraph 65.

[54] Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 25.

[55] Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 7.3.

[56] Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 17.

[57] CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 29, iv and paragraph 50, o; UCFA, Outcome 2.2

[58] CFS 37 Final Report paragraph 50 b).

[59] G20 2011 Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, paragraph 14.

[60] Declaration of the World Food Summit on Food Security, paragraph 19; COAG 2010 Final Report, paragraphs 17 and 19 d), UCFA, paragraph 63.

[61] Rio+20 outcome document, para. 111

[62] COAG 21 (2009) Final Report, paragraph 27., UCFA Outcome 2.3

[63] UCFA, Outcome 2.2

[64] http://www.egfar.org/gcard-2012

[65] http://www.fao.org/nr/water/landandwater_gsp.html

[66] Based, among others, on the approach developed in the SUN Framework and also UN-UCFA, chapter 2-10-v.

[67] VGRtF Guideline 10

[68] http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/code_english.pdf

[69] Hosted by WFP and jointly led by FAO, UNICEF, WFP and WHO, REACH is a network of government-led, solution-focused partnerships among national governments, the UN, civil society and private sectors, to accelerate countries' progress on MDG-1, Target 2. REACH aims at establishing a forum for food and nutrition officials from national governments to share their vision, demands and lessons learned as building blocks of the international nutrition system.

[70] http://apps.who.int/gb/ebwha/pdf_files/WHA65/A65_11-en.pdf

[71] (Ref. Guideline 8.1, Right to Food Guidelines).

[72] VGGT paragraph 3.1 ("General Principles").

[73] CFS 39th Final Report, decision (iv).

[74] VGGT, excerpt from paragraph 3.2.

[75] http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi-2010/en/

http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs0910/CFS36Docs/Final_Report/CFS36_Final_Report_K9551_E.pdf

[76] CFS 36 Final Report paragraphs 24-25

[77] CFS 39 Final Report, paragraph 8

[78] CFS 39 Final Report, paragraph 9

[79] CFS 40 Final Report. Paragraph 13

[80] CFS 40 Final Report, paragraph 29

[81] CFS 41 Final Report, paragraphs 12-14

[82] HLPE, 2014a. Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome 2014.

[83] CFS 41 Final Report, paragraphs 16-19

[84] HLPE, 2014b. Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition. A report by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security, Rome 2014.

[85] Committee on Fisheries

[86] This Chapter draws substantially on the Declaration of the 2009 Rome Summit on World Food Security, on the VGRtF, on the UCFA and several other documents and instruments that reflect a widespread and growing consensus on the best ways to design, coordinate, implement, support, finance and monitor food security and nutrition strategies and programmes.

[87] UCFA para 8

[88] Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, paragraph 9.

[89] Drafted by the Right to Food Unit at FAO

[90] Right to Food – Making it Happen. FAO 2011. P55

[91] http://www.oecd.org

[92] Initiatives and organizations presented to the CFS so far include CAADP/NEPAD; The CPLP Food and Nutrition Security Strategy; the "West Africa Charter for Food Crises Prevention and Management", of the Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS); the Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD) – Horn of Africa; the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting on Food Security, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations' (ASEAN) Initiative on Food Security, the Pacific Food Summit on behalf of the Food Secure Pacific Working Group (FSPWG); the "Hunger Free Latin America and The Caribbean 2025 Initiative"; the Specialized Meeting on Family Farming of MERCOSUR (REAF), the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) Initiative for Food Security, United Nations Economic Commission for Africa (UNECA), the African Development Bank (AfDB), the African Union Commission (AUC), the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, the Zero Hunger Challenge and the Hunger Free Initiative for West Africa, the Network of Farmers' and Agricultural Producers' Organizations in West Africa (ROPPA), Pan African Farmer's Forum; and Grow Africa. CFS 36, 37, 39, 40 and 41 Final Reports.

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

[94] http://www.undg.org/?P=7

[95] http://wbi.worldbank.org/wbi/devoutreach/article/531/triangular-cooperation-opportunties-risks-and-conditions-effectiveness
http://southsouthconference.org/wp-content/uploads/2009/10/E_Book.pdf

[96] CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 54.

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

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

In 2005, the 15 countries that were members of the European Union by 2004 agreed to reach the target by 2015

The 0.7% target served as a reference for 2005 political commitments to increase ODA from the EU, the G8 Gleneagles Summit and the UN World Summit

Source: OECD

[99] 1996 World Food Summit Plan of Action, paragraph 53 Objective 6.2 and paragraph 53 items m and n.; VGRtF, Chapter III, paragraph 11.

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

[101] Based on VGRtF, Guidelines 12.1, 12.2 and 12.3

[102] There is a US$ 10 billion funding gap for nutrition specific interventions; it is also important to price the costs of nutrition-sensitive interventions.

[103] http://www.agra-alliance.org/section/work/finance

[104] http://vam.wfp.org/

[105] Topic Box 16

[106] CFS 37 Final Report, paragraph 57.

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

[108] CFS 37 Final Report, paragraphs 29(xi), 44 and 52. VGGT, paragraph 26.4.