



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Forty-first Session

"Making a difference in food security and nutrition"

Rome, Italy, 13-18 October 2014

REPORT

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

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

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

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

3. The report contains the following appendices: Appendix A - Agenda of the Session; Appendix B - Membership of the Committee; Appendix C - List of documents; Appendix D – Principles for

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

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

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Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems; Appendix E – Explanations of Position of Members which requested that they be included in the Final Report; and Appendix F – Proposed Amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure.

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

II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 41

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

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

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

progress in sub-Saharan Africa and Western Asia, which have been afflicted by natural disasters and conflict.

- Sustained political commitment at the highest level, with food security and nutrition as top priorities, is a prerequisite for hunger eradication. Case studies included in SOFI 2014 report show those regions such as Africa and the Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as individual countries in other regions have strengthened their political commitment to food security and nutrition.
- Hunger reduction requires an integrated approach to include: public and private investments to raise agricultural productivity; better access to inputs, land, services, technologies and markets; measures to promote rural development; social protection for the most vulnerable, including strengthening their resilience to conflicts and natural disasters; and specific nutrition programmes, particularly to address micronutrient deficiencies in mothers and children under five.

IV. POLICY CONVERGENCE

A. POLICY ROUNDTABLES

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

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

The Committee:

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

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

1) Improve data collection and knowledge sharing on FLW

a) All Stakeholders:

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

b) FAO, as well as other relevant organisations:

- Consider developing common protocols and methodologies, and improve coherence amongst existing ones, for measuring FLW and analyse the underlying causes. This should be done through an inclusive and participatory process, taking into account product, country, and stakeholder specificities and initiatives, and building upon the experiences of FAO, IFAD, WFP and other organizations as appropriate.

2) Develop effective strategies to reduce FLW

a) States:

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

b) FAO, as well as other relevant organisations:

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

3) Take effective steps to reduce FLW

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

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

- Assessing and improving, where relevant, public food procurement management and distribution policies and practices to minimize FLW while ensuring food safety and quality, safeguarding the environment, improving economic efficiency and pursuing social benefits for instance facilitating access for small-scale food producers where appropriate.
- Further exploring the impact of short supply chains, community supported agriculture and local markets, in the effort to reduce FLW along the whole food chain, especially for perishable products.

b) All stakeholders as appropriate:

- Carry out training and capacity building to promote the use of appropriate practices and technologies and best practices to reduce FLW.
- Promote innovation, the exchange of best practices, knowledge and voluntary technology transfers on mutually agreed terms in order to reduce FLW.
- Promote the coordination of stakeholders to improve governance and efficiency of the food chain and organize collective understanding and action to reduce FLW.
- Encourage consumers in reducing the level of food waste in households through advice and the dissemination of evidence based information and scientific and traditional knowledge.
- Encourage engagement of all actors, especially women, in public campaigns, education of youth and awareness raising of consumers on the importance and modalities of reducing FLW.
- Encourage the strengthening of the organisation of the food chain for reducing FLW, recognizing the impacts of actions throughout food systems.

c) The private sector:

- Take a leading role in their sectors in preventing and reducing FLW, through research, development, technological innovations and to reduce FLW, within their production and distribution systems and in accordance with national regulations.
- Collect and share data on FLW and on efforts to reduce it, change practices to promote reducing FLW in business partners and households, integrating these actions in business practices and corporate responsibility policies.
- Develop and improve practices and industry standards related to product sourcing and retail to reduce FLW, in particular standards used to accept or reject food produce (e.g. cosmetic standards for fruit, vegetables, livestock and fish products). This can be done, for example, by introducing differentiated pricing to prevent economic and nutrition value losses.

d) States and National and International research and development organizations:

- Increase investment in research, technological and social innovation, with due attention to small scale food producers' needs and knowledge, throughout the food chain, for effective reduction of FLW as well as for adding value to agricultural products in the whole food value chain, for example through the extension of shelf life while protecting food safety and nutritional value.
- Contribute to the provision of appropriate extension services and training, especially focused on small scale transport, storage, processing, packaging and distribution systems to reduce FLW.
- Carry out research in FLW in order to develop a systemic analysis framework or methodology to quantify and reduce FLW and assess the impact of alternative uses of FLW such as for feed, energy and industrial uses, etc.

- Cooperate, and support actions, to promote participatory research, together with small scale food producers to reduce FLW.
- 4) Improve coordination of policies, strategies, and actions to reduce FLW
- a) States, and as appropriate, subnational and local authorities as well as intergovernmental mechanisms:
- Integrate FLW concerns and solutions, and a food systems' approach, as appropriate, into, agricultural, food and other relevant policies and development programs.
 - Utilise 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 optimise the use of resources, reduce FLW and seek solutions for sorting of food waste and reducing waste to landfills.
 - Support efforts for simplification, coherence, clarification and harmonization of the meaning and use of food dates labelling, while ensuring food safety, at national as well as international level taking into account the principles and the ongoing work of the Codex Alimentarius.
 - Support coordination of efforts through multi-stakeholder FLW reduction initiatives at all levels.
 - Recognize the important roles and initiatives of national, subnational, relevant local authorities and multistakeholder bodies to reduce FLW.

14. Finally, the Committee encouraged:

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

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

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

The Committee:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

d) Recognize the contribution of small-scale fisheries

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

e) Enhance fish market’s and trade’s contribution to food security and nutrition

- Promote the inclusion of food security and nutrition in the objectives of policies and mechanisms related to fish trade.
- Strive to develop, promote, and facilitate fish trade in support of food security and nutrition, while avoiding creation of tariff and non-tariff barriers.
- Seek to avoid trade measures that may disadvantage small scale fisheries and small scale aquaculture.
- Promote a fair return along the fish value chain and encourage direct trade linkages between fish producers and consumers with due consideration to food safety.

f) Improve social protection and labour rights

- Strive to improve the working conditions of the fisheries and aquaculture sectors, including safety at sea, promoting decent work, eliminating forced and child labour and developing social protection systems.
- Explore ways to integrate the enforcement of fishing and labour regulations.

g) Fully address the gender dimension of the fisheries and aquaculture sector

- Give high priority to the support of women in fisheries and aquaculture through adequate planning, legislation, recognition or allocation of rights and resources, and the promotion of their contribution to food security and nutrition.
- Promote gender equality and women’s empowerment in fisheries and aquaculture, promoting their engagement and access to policies, investments, projects, and fishing and access rights systems.
- Promote access to gender adapted training and collect appropriate gender-disaggregated data.
- Recognize the work and contribution of fisher women involved in inshore and inland harvesting and secure the protection of their rights in this context.

h) Integrate food security and nutrition concerns into fisheries and aquaculture-related policies and programmes

- Promote the implementation of the ‘Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security’ (VGGT), recognizing the particular relevance of article 8.3 on collectively used and managed land, fisheries and forests.
- Promote the participation of fishing communities, and fish workers in all decisions that impact their livelihoods and enjoyment of the right to adequate food as defined by national laws.
- Promote the protection of existing rights and ongoing tenure over sites for food-insecure people, fishing communities and indigenous and tribal peoples, taking into account the VGGT.
- Consider the impact on food security and nutrition, of policies, interventions and investments affecting fisheries and aquaculture sector and their communities.
- Strengthen international cooperation to build the capacity of developing countries, to:
 - Sustainably manage their living aquatic resources;
 - Prevent, deter and eliminate 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;
 - 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 Illegal Unreported and Unregulated (IUU) fishing in line with national law and relevant international instruments as applicable, recognizing the negative impacts of IUU fishing on local and global food security and nutrition.

i) Furthermore the Committee invites 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 programs and initiatives, and giving due consideration to food security, nutrition, and poverty alleviation.
- Make explicit reference to fish resources fisheries and aquaculture as vital in combating hunger and securing nutritious food for everybody in all relevant documents on agriculture, food security and nutrition.

j) The Committee invited its members and participants, stakeholders and COFI to:

- Raise awareness of the importance of fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition, in particular at the “Second International Conference on Nutrition” (ICN2), and towards the preparation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda and disseminate the HLPE "Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition" report and CFS recommendations to international organizations and bodies.

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

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

The Committee:

- a) expressed its gratitude to the Chair of the OEWG, its Members and Participants, as well as the Secretariat, for the inclusive and transparent consultation process and for the successful conclusion of the negotiations, which were conducted in a constructive spirit;
- b) endorsed the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (the Principles) attached to this Report as Appendix D;
- c) noted that the Principles are voluntary and are not legally binding;
- d) encouraged all stakeholders to disseminate the Principles among their constituencies at local, national, regional and global level;
- e) encouraged all stakeholders to promote, make use of, and support the implementation of the Principles when investing in agriculture or food systems and when formulating related strategies, policies, and programmes;
- f) decided to transmit the Principles to the Governing Bodies of FAO, WFP and IFAD for their consideration, pursuant to Rule XXXIII, paragraph 17, of the General Rules of the Organization and Rule X, paragraph 1, of the CFS Rules of Procedure (CFS:2011/9 Rev.1), and in accordance with paragraph 22 of the CFS Reform document (CFS:2009/2 Rev.2);
- g) decided to request the United Nations General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, to consider, endorse and ensure the wide dissemination of the Principles to all relevant UN Organizations and Agencies, consistent with Rule XXXIII, paragraph 15, of the General Rules of the Organization, Rule X, paragraph 4, of the CFS Rules of Procedure (CFS:2011/9 Rev.1), and paragraph 21 of the CFS Reform document (CFS:2009/2 Rev.2);
- h) agreed to include the Principles in the process of updating the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF).

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

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

The Committee:

- a) Acknowledged the efforts that have been made to date by all stakeholders regarding the negotiations of the "Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises (CFS-A4A)";
- b) Recognized that additional time will be required to complete the process and endorsed its continuation and finalization;
- c) Re-iterated its support for a consultative process including all relevant stakeholders;
- d) Acknowledged the progress gained so far and recommended building on this base, concentrating on the remaining sections of the document and respecting and maintaining the spirit of engagement and understanding reached during the July/August 2014 negotiation;

- e) Appreciated the commitment of all CFS constituencies to the completion of the document;
- f) Mandated the CFS Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group and with support from the Secretariat, taking into consideration the Committee's overall work programme and available resources, to call for additional consultative and negotiation sessions with the intent of finalising the document for presentation to and endorsement by the 42nd session of the Committee;
- g) Requested the CFS Secretariat to ensure that during the upcoming negotiations, interpretation in all official languages is provided and that the negotiated text is available in the aforementioned languages.

V. COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS

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

Global and Regional Levels

22. The purpose of this agenda item was to strengthen linkages and encourage a dialogue among the CFS and other food security and nutrition stakeholders at the global, regional and national levels.
23. This is in line with the three roles of CFS of coordination at global level; policy convergence; and, support and advice to countries and regions (CFS Reform Document 2009).
24. The global and regional sections of this agenda item took the form of an interactive panel discussion moderated by the CFS Chair, Ms Gerda Verburg.
25. The theme of the Global panel was "Food Security and Nutrition in the Post 2015 Development Agenda" and the panellists were:
- Thomas Gass, Assistant Secretary General, United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs;
 - Klaus Rudischhauser, Deputy Director-General, Policy and Thematic Coordination, DEVCO, European Commission;
 - Louise Kantrow, Global Business Alliance, Permanent Representative to the UN for the International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) ;
 - Per Pinstrup-Andersen, Chair of the High Level Panel of Experts Steering Committee (HLPE);
 - Stineke Oenema, Interchurch Organization for Development Cooperation, representing the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM).
26. Thomas Gass briefed the Committee on the inter-governmental process that is leading to the formulation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), stressing the multi-stakeholder nature of the negotiations to date which resulted in increased ownership by the international community. He highlighted how the proposed "Goal 2 - End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture", included in the "Outcome document of the Open Working Group on Sustainable Development Goals" had been strongly influenced by the Rome-based Agencies
27. Klaus Rudischhauser noted the importance of the SDG process and the synthesis report being produced by the Secretary-General by the end of the year. He expressed a concern about how the challenges, including the burden of responsibilities, will be shared. He said that the EU will continue to play a major role in the negotiations and implementation. He recognized that this universal agenda will apply to everyone and noted that achieving the proposed Goal 2 is interlinked with other proposed goals - such as those dealing with health, growth and climate change - as part of a holistic approach.

He stated that while there is broad support for the proposed goals identified, there remain questions and challenges in the underlying targets and indicators. The process will need continued ownership and action from the full range of stakeholders.

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

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

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

31. The theme of the Regional panel was **CAADP/NEPAD's³ efforts to mainstream nutrition in agriculture** and the panellists were:

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

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

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

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

³ Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) / New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD).

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

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

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

El Salvador

37. Orestes Fredesman Ortez Andrade, Minister for Agriculture and Livestock, presented the progress on the effective implementation of the Right to Food, making significant changes in the vision, strategies and policies of the Government. He noted that the Draft Law on Food Sovereignty and Food Security and Nutrition, the constitutional reform that is intended to explicitly include in the Constitution the Right to Food and Water, and the Universal Social Protection System, all represent important steps in this direction. He referred to the implementation of the Family Agriculture and Rural Entrepreneurship for Food Security and Nutrition Plan that was carried out by the Government with excellent results. Finally, he noted the importance of political will and commitment, indicating that the strengthening of the results achieved was based on dignifying the population.

India

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

Jordan

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

VI. RIGHT-TO-FOOD TEN-YEAR PERSPECTIVE

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

The Committee:

- a) Welcomed the significant contribution of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security in guiding national governments in the design and implementation of food security and nutrition policies, programs and legal frameworks in the last ten years, and reaffirmed its commitment towards achieving the progressive realization of the Right to Food in the years to come;
- b) Encouraged all CFS stakeholders to promote policy coherence in line with the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, and in that context, reaffirmed the importance of nutrition as an essential element of food security;
- c) Reaffirmed the importance of respecting, protecting, promoting and facilitating human rights when developing and implementing policies and programs related to food security and nutrition;
- d) Acknowledged progress in the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, and encouraged approaches that respect, protect, promote and facilitate human rights, as well as the strengthening of mechanisms that facilitate informed, participatory and transparent decision making in food security and nutrition policy processes, including effective monitoring and accountability;
- e) Urged all CFS stakeholders to afford the highest priority to the most vulnerable, food insecure and malnourished people and groups when designing and implementing food security and nutrition policies and programs;
- f) Urged all CFS stakeholders to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment in the design and implementation of food security and nutrition policies and programs;
- g) Underscored the important contribution of non-government stakeholders in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of food security and nutrition policies and programs at all levels.

VII. CFS WORKSTREAM UPDATES

A. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES AND EMERGING ISSUES

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

The Committee:

- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the Open-Ended Working Group on CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work and Priorities (MYPoW OEWG);
- b) Expressed its appreciation to the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) for its note "Critical and Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition";
- c) Recommended that the MYPoW OEWG continues its work with a view to presenting a proposal on the CFS activities to be carried out in the biennium 2016-2017 for endorsement by the CFS Plenary in 2015;
- d) Requested the HLPE to undertake a study on "Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition, including the role of livestock" to be presented to CFS Plenary in 2016 and a study on "Sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition" to be presented to CFS Plenary in 2017;

- e) Requested the MYPoW OEWG to revise the Guidance note for selection and prioritization of CFS activities, included in Annex 1 of document CFS 2013/40/9, on the basis of lessons learned in the biennium 2014-2015 with view to presenting the revised version for approval at CFS 42.

B. CFS COMMUNICATION STRATEGY

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

The Committee:

- a) took note of this document and the ongoing CFS communication and outreach work;
- b) emphasized the importance of communication to support effective implementation and realization of CFS recommendations and decisions;
- c) urged CFS stakeholders to take appropriate action to disseminate CFS products throughout their constituencies and to be active participants in raising awareness of CFS and its products;
- d) urged the Rome-based Agencies (FAO, IFAD and WFP) to actively disseminate information about CFS products and their uses throughout their organizations both in Rome and in decentralized offices; and
- e) encouraged CFS stakeholders to ensure that communication activities are allocated sufficient resources.

C. A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING CFS DECISIONS

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

The Committee:

- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the Open Ended Working Group on Monitoring and highlights the important role of monitoring and evaluation in improving the effectiveness of the work of CFS;
- b) Acknowledged document CFS 2014/41/11 "Towards a framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations". In particular, the Committee:
 - i) Endorsed the Methodological Proposal in Annex 1 recognizing that it represents a first step towards the development of a framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations, including the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, as well as taking into account previous work of the Committee;
 - ii) Requested that the CFS Secretariat, in collaboration with the Open Ended Working Group on Monitoring, conduct a baseline assessment of CFS effectiveness beginning with the implementation of an opinion survey of CFS stakeholders, as indicated in the Methodological Proposal in Annex 1, and provide an update including a report of the baseline survey results to CFS 42;
 - iii) Requested the CFS Secretariat, in collaboration with the Open Ended Working Group on Monitoring, to complement the opinion survey of CFS stakeholders with the implementation of in-depth country level assessments on a voluntary basis, as described in the Methodological Proposal in Annex 1, subject to available resources;

- iv) Encouraged CFS stakeholders to continue to share their experiences and best practices, and requested the Secretariat to explore and promote ways to organize events as indicated in paragraph 5 of this document, subject to available resources;
- v) Recommended that the OEWG continues its work building on the outcome of the baseline assessments, towards helping countries and regions, as appropriate, address the questions of whether objectives are being achieved and how food insecurity and malnutrition can be reduced more quickly and effectively. This 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 previous CFS and other monitoring attempts. Comments by all CFS stakeholders will have to be taken into account and new mechanisms will build on existing structures (CFS: 2009/2 Rev.2, para 6 ii).

D. RULES OF PROCEDURE

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

45. The Committee:

- a) Adopted the proposed amendments to Rule IV (Advisory Group) and Rule V (High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition) of the CFS Rules of Procedure, as contained in Appendix F. The results of the vote were: 80 votes for and 1 abstention.

46. The Committee:

- a) Endorsed the recommendation of the Bureau to retain the five categories of the CFS Advisory Group unchanged;
- b) Took note of the decision of the Bureau to maintain the present composition of the Advisory Group and the distribution of seats among its respective categories;
- c) Took note of the decision of the Bureau to maintain the current practice for the selection of each category of the Advisory Group.

47. The Committee:

- a) Endorsed the recommendation of the Bureau to allow representatives of academia to participate as Observers in CFS meetings;
- b) Acknowledged the work carried out during the last inter-sessional period concerning the participation of civil society and non-governmental organizations, and private sector associations in CFS proceedings and mandated the Bureau to further review the matter with a view to ensure an effective involvement of CSOs/NGOs and the private sector representatives in CFS proceedings and work.

E. THE GLOBAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

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

49. The Committee:

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