



**Global
Forum**
on Food Security
and Nutrition

 Proceedings

Selection and Prioritization of CFS Activities for the Biennium 2016-2017

Collection of contributions received

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Introduction to the topic

CFS has started a process of selection and prioritization of activities for the biennium 2016-2017. Though this online discussion, the CFS Secretariat would like to invite all those interested to provide inputs to this process.

Background

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is the foremost, inclusive platform for food security and nutrition issues. Given the importance of its role there is wide range of potential activities that CFS could undertake. At its 40th Plenary Session in October 2013, the Committee put in place a structured and inclusive two-year process to decide on its upcoming program of work and to select and prioritize future activities.

The prioritization process of CFS activities is based on the following five criteria:

1. The consideration of the mandate of CFS and what the added value of the work item is;
2. The contribution of the activities to the overall objective of CFS; ([see annex 1](#))
3. There should be no duplication of past activities or current ones being carried out by other actors with comparable mandates;
4. The resources available should be taken into account;
5. There should be consensus among CFS stakeholders.

The process should result in the following outputs regarding CFS activities for the biennium 2016-2017:

- a) Major workstreams that are characterized by a broad-based and relatively long consultation and negotiation process on strategic topics recognized of major importance for food security and nutrition and lead to the finalization and endorsement of CFS key products;
- b) Other potential workstreams to be carried out by CFS, other than those that are already in place;
- c) Themes for future HLPE reports.

This process aims to help the Plenary in October 2015 take an informed decision on which issues to address and by which kind of activity.

For ease of reference, an extract from the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work and Priorities (MYPoW) that was endorsed at CFS 40 in October 2014 and which includes the main activities to be carried out by the Committee in the biennium 2014-2015, can be found [found in Annex 2](#).

The Overall Process of Prioritization

After the multi-stakeholder dialogue in Bucharest on 31 March 2014 for the European region and given the impossibility to hold similar dialogues back to back with the other FAO Regional Conferences, the process will continue with an online consultation which will allow all CFS stakeholders to provide inputs to the process of selection of CFS activities for the biennium 2016-2017.

Following this online consultation, an Open-Ended Working Group meeting will be held on 30 June 2014 in Rome to discuss the outcomes, analyze the different activities proposed, merge and condense when possible and collect further inputs with a view to inform CFS 41

After CFS 41 in October 2014, the focus will move to the analysis of the proposals that were received and to their prioritization.

Internal consultative processes within the different CFS constituencies will take place to discuss and express preferences among the activities that have been proposed.

Two Open-Ended Working Group meetings will take place in the first half of 2015 with a view to finding consensus on the list of activities; the first to analyze and streamline the proposals put forward by CFS Constituencies and the second to present and discuss a prioritized list. This list will be presented to CFS 42 in 2015 when the final decision on the proposed activities for 2016-2017 will be taken.

The Online Consultation

We would like to invite you to respond to the following questions:

1. What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?
2. Explain the issue and describe why you are proposing it;
3. What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue? Which kind of CFS workstream should be put in place to address it?
 - a) A major workstream
 - b) Another type of workstream
 - c) An HLPE report

Contributions received

1. Santosh Kumar Mishra, S. N. D. T. Women's University, Mumbai, India

1. What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?

Women are the central drivers of change: Subsistence farming is often an immediate means to food security at the household level.

National and regional capacity to address food insecurity must be strengthened: Governance constraints and continuing challenges at the national and regional levels can undermine efforts to respond to food insecurity. The level of institutional capacity is considered a key determinant for the attainment of food security objectives in many countries. Specific governance issues related to food insecurity vary enormously within countries and regions. Lack of integration between national policies and implementation mechanisms at the local level, such as investments in infrastructure to support “farm – to – market” transportation and “access – to – market” information, and limited extension services to ensure appropriation by farmers of new agricultural practices that could boost sustainable agricultural productivity are examples of important factors limiting improvements to food security.

2. Explain the issue and describe why you are proposing it:

Achieving food security is a significant and growing challenge in the developing world and highly critical to alleviating poverty. People’s health and education and their ability to work, assert their rights, and achieve equality are compromised by not having food security. In developing countries, women and girls are the most susceptible to the impacts of food insecurity because they have less access to and control over resources than men.

There are numerous causes of food insecurity. These include population growth and rising food, transportation, and agricultural costs. As well, the recent economic downturn has resulted in reduced global investment in food and agricultural development.

3. What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue? Which kind of CFS workstream should be put in place to address it?

While improved ‘green water’ management will contribute to meeting the increased food demand, investments in ‘blue water’ infrastructure, such as dams and irrigation systems, are still needed. These investments need to ensure optimal returns to society at large, including more ‘jobs per drop’. A large proportion of the world’s food production is based on un-sustainable exploitation of groundwater that at the same time are threatened by increasing pollution by agro-chemicals.

2. Claudio Schuftan, PHM, Viet Nam

Suggested issues to be addressed by CFS from 2016 on:

There is a belated urgency for CFS members to, once and for all, address and hopefully seek consensus on issues that have been chronically postponed as front-line issues.

Although the list is by no means complete, I refer to:

- Seeking a greater balance in CFS for both a food AND a nutrition focus; the latter has, more often than not, received short shrift.
- The role, attention and funding that needs to be given to development centered on an agroecological approach (not forgetting fisheries).
- The replacement of the concept of food security by the concept of food sovereignty.
- A more coherent and aggressive strategy for CFS members to fight what amounts to a corporate take-over of agriculture, food and nutrition.
- A complementary strategy to unmask bad PPPs and their inherent conflicts of interest.
- The role of philanthrocapitalism in shaping policy and financing biased approaches to development.
- The unresolved issues of food and nutrition governance.

The list above hardly needs to add an 'explanation why I propose them here'. The evidence is scattered now all over and all of these issues have come up in the post-2015 discussions.

This brings me to another key issue for the CFS to address starting in 2016, i.e., the monitoring of food and nutrition commitments made in the post 2015 years.

Last but not least, let me point out two key issues:

1. I contend that after 10 years of experience with the Voluntary Guidelines it is time to critique 'voluntarism' and refocus our efforts on regulation and accountability. CFS ought to play a central role in this.
2. CFS has done next to nothing proactively to advance approaching the food and nutrition problems from the human rights perspective. This cannot wait till 2016!

The challenge now is to peg activities to the ideas/issues here presented so they become part of the major workstream of CFS including recommendations to the HLPE. This is hardly the space to do this. I volunteer to be part of a group to embark in these discussions.

Claudio Schuftan, Ho Chi Minh City

3. Maria Antip, Policy Analyst at International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA), France

Dear all,

Firstly thank you to the CFS Secretariat for opening this important topic for discussion. The International Fertilizer Industry Association (IFA) proposes that for the 2016-2017 biennium, the CFS builds up on the outcomes of the post-2015 agenda in order to foster policy coherence between the various agencies, and state and non-state actors in the private sector and civil society.

In particular we suggest that the CFS prioritizes the following topic that is imperative to rural development especially in the most impoverished regions of the world:

Women's empowerment

Gender equality is important in agriculture as a vehicle towards food and nutrition security for all. More female policy and decision-makers are needed to represent and reflect the challenges faced by women farmers, especially smallholders in Sub-Saharan Africa who face a double yield gap: one with the developed world and the other with male farmers in their own communities. Female farmers require access to land, credit, and technology in order to achieve the basic human right of feeding their families.

According to the World Bank only 16.2% of ministerial-level positions are held by women worldwide, leaving women with little power at policy level. This has a huge impact on the ability of governments to supply all farmers with the necessary inputs and tools, as the needs and struggles of female farmers are not communicated at this level.

Last month the World Bank and advocacy group ONE released the report 'Levelling the field: Improving opportunities for women farmers in Africa'. The report addresses the yield-gap between women and men in Africa. Despite the fact that Africa's women farmers make up nearly half of the labour force in agriculture but on average produce less per hectare than men. Previous statistics from the UN Food and Agriculture's (FAO) 2010-11 State of Food Insecurity in the World report revealed if women were given equal access to resources agriculture output would increase by 2.5-4% in developing countries.

Lastly, both a HLPE report and/or a major workstream would be appropriate to address the issue of women empowerment both in the field and in the policy arena to promote food and nutrition security for all.

Thank you.

Resources:

<http://www.worldbank.org/mdgs/gender.html>

<http://www.one.org/international/policy/levelling-the-field-improving-opportunities-for-women-farmers-in-africa/?source=blogIntUK132103182014>

<http://www.fao.org/publications/sofi/en/>

4. Aileen Robertson, Metropolitan University College Copenhagen, Denmark

1. what issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?

The concept "Food Security" is not well understood by many decision makers especially because in many languages the term does not exist and/or it is confused with the term "Food Safety". To ensure sectors working with "Food Security" routinely consider NUTRITION as a pre-requisite to ensure "Food Security" then instead of the terminology "Food Security" and "Nutrition" - these two should be merged and new terminology of "Food and Nutrition Security" addressed and recommended by CFS.

2. Explain why? (see here for more information:

<http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/sites/default/files/resources/CFS%20submission%20for%202016.pdf>)

The term "food and nutrition security" reflects the multisector collaboration needed between those working with food security and nutrition and separate "silos". This new term expresses an integrated resilience and development goals to help guide implementation of policy and costeffective programmatic action.

If Food and Nutrition Security are viewed through a POLICY COHERENT lens the related programmes will be more likely to achieve their goals including:

1. Policy Coherence for Resilience Development.
2. Nutrition Insecurity hinders Resilience and Development.
3. Role of Sustainable Agriculture and Food production is primarily to feed people biodiverse, nutritious foods aligned with dietary intake recommendations and environmental sustainability.
4. Post-2015 Agenda presents renewed opportunity, based on robust evidence, how to better reduce stunted growth in both economic and human health terms.
5. Climate Change and Green Growth cannot be successfully addressed unless reduction of malnutrition is explicitly considered.

5. Kanchan Lama, WOCAN, Nepal

1. What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?

Marginalization of women from policy making processes is an important area that needs to be addressed by investing on women farmers' leadership building. At the same time, in developing countries like Nepal, the public agencies yet not being satisfactorily accountable to respond to the gender gaps in food security and nutritional issues. Supply of good seeds, fertilizer, and related agricultural inputs by the service providers/duty bearers has been irregular and untimely. However where there is regular irrigation services, women oriented extension services and genuine locally managed private companies such as, agro vets, women feel less loaded and more motivated towards commercialized agriculture through crop diversification and market networking. Appropriate technology such as, integrated pest management, farmers field school, etc. have been rewarding to help women make better benefits encouraging their maximum contribution. In the coming years, more attention needed to be given towards

- leadership building of women farmers
- innovate time saving and labor saving technology for farmers,
- linking to private sector services, such as, mobile banking to encourage direct linkage between women and marketing
- strengthening locally established private agro vets
- strengthening women's cooperatives from where they can mobilize easy money for support agricultural production
- Promote regional network of women farmers to enhance "informal learning banks" from successful cases of improved production and marketing practices
- Promote "local women agriculturists" through informal training, extension education and certification based on proven cases rather than counting on formal education only

2. Explain the issue and describe why you are proposing it;

Due to increasing male out migration, women farmers do suffer from increased workload and food insecurity due to leaving land fallow under the pressure of shortage of labor for agricultural work, increasing price of staple food items that they cannot afford, absence of appropriate market linkages and facilities for enabling the local farmers to market their production, women specifically suffer because most of them are inadequately informed about the available services and facilities and policies for extension services. In this context, building women's leadership in claiming services, inputs, technologies and benefits from agricultural duty bearers, they can manage food production and utilization effectively for nutrition and income.

3. What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue? Which kind of CFS workstream should be put in place to address it?

Already answered under Q.1. Moreover until and unless service provider organizations are made gender sensitive, efforts remain gender neutral or gender blind. Gender responsive budgeting and gender audit systems must be mainstreamed and carefully monitored by gender networks at country level along with mainstreaming status reports into overall CEDAW reporting and MDG reporting, which compel service providers to perform towards equitable service provisions. CFS workstream can be effective if they are more oriented towards ground level work, having good agricultural and nutritional qualification.

- A major workstream: gender balanced and field oriented , well qualified and more from local level extension workers
- Another type of workstream: Sociologists that can provide complementary assistance to the achievement of equitable impact
- An HLPE report

6. George Kent, University of Hawai'i, USA

In the attached essay I call on the CFS to give attention to the food security of infants and young children, with a view to establishing new global regulations for processed baby foods and other measures.

The document is also available at

<http://www2.hawaii.edu/~kent/FOODSECURITYOFINFANTS.docx>

Aloha, George Kent

7. Molly Anderson, College of the Atlantic, USA

I would like to see two issues investigated and analyzed carefully:

- 1) Food security and nutrition through agroecology. This would ideally begin with a HLPE report on agroecology.
- 2) Rights-based monitoring of food security and nutrition. Again, this could begin with a HLPE report reviewing the existing rights-based monitoring systems that are in place; but it should fall within the purview of the OEWG on Monitoring.

8. Manuel Castrillo, Proyecto Camino Verde, Costa Rica

[Original contribution in Spanish]

Un cordial saludo a todos:

¿Qué temas deben ser abordados por el Comité en el bienio 2016-2017?

El Comercio mundial en agricultura, su entorno político y técnico, deben estar más inmersos en la Seguridad Alimentaria y de Nutrición. Las relaciones multisectoriales deben establecer mecanismos y metodologías efectivas y simples (en lo posible), para una implementación de acuerdo a la institucionalidad de país o región. La difusión de información es prioritaria para sectores amplios de la población (Campañas)

Explique el problema y señale por qué lo está proponiendo;

Las circunstancias políticas nacionales siguen siendo un escollo para establecer políticas regionales más pragmáticas, las situaciones de conflictos armados o étnicos, socavan un entorno adecuado para la producción y alimentación de miles de personas, y el posible desarrollo de cultivos locales, binacionales o regionales. Las instancias de comercio mundial (OMC) deberían tener un papel protagónico en los escenarios vulnerables, no solo las agencias relacionadas con alimentación y nutrición. Las plataformas multisectoriales deben hacer un esfuerzo por fijar de manera vinculante y obligatoria las prioridades en la seguridad alimentaria y de nutrición. La situación extremadamente cambiante y volátil por el cambio climático será un elemento siempre presente en las estrategias a seguir. Las condiciones de género, equidad y comercio justo, deben ser ejes en la apertura y democratización de las soluciones alimentarias y de nutrición. La gestión institucional, es variable en muchos países, máxime en los en vías de desarrollo y debe ser articulada con criterios específicos a su realidad.

¿ Qué tipo de actividad propone para solucionar este problema? ¿Qué tipo de línea de trabajo del CFS debe establecerse para hacerle frente?

Crear un Cuerpo Vinculante con capacidad para ejercer la aplicación de las medidas vinculantes establecidas por las estrategias de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición " Mundial ", por medio de una Secretaria o un órgano colegiado de la UN, y otros entes.

Temas para futuros informes del Grupo de alto nivel de expertos HLPE.

*** Situación de tierras cultivables y tenencia de tierra.**

*** Tratados de libre comercio y vulnerabilidad en la producción agropecuaria**

Mis mejores deseos.

[English translation]

What issues should be addressed by the Committee for the biennium 2016-2017 ?

The world trade in agriculture, its political and technical environment , should be more involved in the Food Security and Nutrition . The multisectoral relations must establish effective and simple mechanisms and methodologies (if possible) , for implementation in accordance with the institutional framework of the country or region. Information dissemination is a priority for large segments of the population (Campaigns)

Explain the problem and indicate why it is being proposed

Domestic political circumstances remain a stumbling block to establish pragmatic regional policies or situations of armed ethnic conflicts, undermine the right environment for the production and supply of thousands of people, and the possible development of local, binational or regional cultures. Instances of world trade (WTO) should take a leading role in vulnerable scenarios, not only the agencies related to food and nutrition. multisectoral platforms should make an effort to set binding and compulsory priorities on food security and nutrition. The extremely moody and volatile situation by climate change will be an ever-present element in the strategies to follow. The terms of gender, equity and fair trade should be axes in opening and democratization of food and nutrition solutions. The institutional management is variable in many countries, especially in developing and should be articulated with criteria specific to their reality.

What type of activity proposed to solve this problem? What line of work of CFS should be established to deal ?

Create a binding body with the capacity to exercise the implementation of the measures imposed by binding strategies and Food Security " World " Nutrition, by a secretary or a collegial body of the UN, and other agencies.

Topics for future reports of the High Level Expert HLPE .

* **Location of arable land and land tenure.**

* **Free trade and vulnerability in agricultural production**

My better desires.

9. Bhubaneswor Dhakal, Nepal

Dear Moderator and FSN members

I recommend that the following agenda is included in the CFS activity list for the Biennium 2016-17.

1. AGENDA/ ISSUE

Addressing growing problems of communal and public land resources complemented food production systems

INTRODUCTION OF THE AGENDA

Communal and public land resources complemented food production and livelihood support systems is an indigenously evolved system of food production in some communities of many developing countries. The resource serves as a critical element (plays complementary instead of supplementary role) in the production system and makes the food production possible in the areas. The complementary production system was practiced to adapt in harsh local agro-ecological condition in some communities (e.g. mountain and dry-land /desert regions) or evolved with special nature of social behavior of some ethnic groups (e.g. tribal/ indigenous communities). Long term and innovative uses of the resources (e.g. forest products and grazing) in farming contributed in evolving the socio-ecological systems which provide much higher level of environmental, social and economic goods and services than the intact or conventional management system of the

resources in the communities. A journal article on this link ([DOI:10.4236/ojf.2014.41010](https://doi.org/10.4236/ojf.2014.41010)) provides some details about the system and its importance in alleviating local food insecurity issues, environmental problems and socioeconomic challenges.

There are deliberately growing external interventions to cease the indigenous uses of the public/communal land resources for sake of distance users' (affordable forest products for urban consumers and reducing carbon offsetting cost of overseas industries and affluent societies) benefit. The interventions have also ceased the resources traditional available for food production. Common activities ceasing the opportunities include the management of the resources for carbon trade, biodiversity conservation under protected area scheme and commercial timber production. The payment for other uses of the resources (if offered by any external agency) cannot compensate the real level of food production loss due to instrumental role in sustaining upstream and downstream linked food production system. Let's take a case in the Nepal's high mountain belt which is a highly remote and critical food shortage area. The farmers in the region have marginal quality of land with ultra-size of private landholding. Livestock is the most valuable means of food security (e.g. source of draft power for food transportation and farm ploughing, and milk, manure and meat production). The alpine pasture resources are principal means for sustaining the livestock. Grazing access to the lower hill forests particularly in winter (snowing) season is also critical to sustain the alpine resource based livestock business. Practicing of externally/internationally induced forestry protection policies and programmes has reduced fodder availability or increased restriction on the livestock grazing in the mid-hill forests. The undernourished and poor farmers are further suffered. Here I cannot explain the pain of suffering people and other social problems associated with the loss of their livelihood means. I would like to ask the FAO experts whether any payment for climate mitigation service of the lower hill forests can compensate the food security and other social loss of those victim communities.

Let's take another heart touching case published in a Nepali newspaper ([Nagariknews](#)) on 17 April 2014. The newspaper found that many forest user groups in a highly food deficit district purposively put fire on in their community forests. In reality forest development and protection agencies had socially trapped the community people to plant pine tree species densely in their forestland which was historically managed for multipurpose uses including grazing. The understory growth of grasses was suppressed as the pine tree grew. The declining of grass production made it difficult for the small farmers or marginal landholders to sustain livestock business - a means of food security. The desperate farmers compelled to set fire on in the pine forest despite knowing that the fire setting in the forest is a criminal activity.

Conservation and enhancement of public and community resource complemented food security system would bring many benefits in addition to relieving the undernourished people and preventing poor farmers from being involved in criminal activity for food security. It would provide a safety net for the resource users under the condition of natural disasters and political institution failure. Supporting in the uses of the resources, as in Satoyama farming system in Japan, would contribute to the existence of human residences in low populated and remote areas where emigration has been a serious social problem. Conservation of agro-biodiversity is another benefit. The community would also contribute in conserving the cultural heritage or social identity of mountain people and promoting indigenous knowledge.

REQUIRED ACTIVITIES

- Identification of and mapping the regions and communities where such system can make significant difference in food security and social wellbeing
- Policy lobbying and advocacy at national and international levels to conserve and enhance the system
- Exploring resource management options including period in both participatory approach and independent research
- Development of resource management plans and enforcement institutions in participatory approach
- Implementing the management plans
- Research and intensive monitoring of work progress for timely correction of emerging problems and weaknesses.

WORKSTREAM

I found it difficult to identify the appropriate work stream in the linked document. The work-streams and themes are not universal concepts; rather organizations or working committees classify them for management convenience. The agenda might overlap with many streams or themes such as sustainable livelihood, ecosystem services, indigenous communities and mountain development. After reading many documents the issue was poorly related to the FAO work stream of “Forests for Food Security and Nutrition” as the program focused on “trees beyond forests”. Increasing trees beyond forests or intensification in private land makes little difference in alleviating food security problem in those communities due too small size of private landholding. The intensification of trees in private lands of some regions (e.g. high-mountain) can make food security worse due to high degree of effect of space, light and nutrition competition with other kinds of food production activities. In addition making functional of some of the systems requires lands in multiple communities including different ecological zones. Poor people cannot afford to have there. Based on my reading of many documents the FAO team working in the “Forests for Food Security and Nutrition” program seems inappropriate to lead this agenda because the team has not acknowledge this very important issue in any document. In addition the [recommendations](#) of “The International Conference on Forests for Food Security and Nutrition” organized by this team has not recognised the proven threats or problems of REDD+ and other forest protection initiatives for escalating food insecurity problem in developing countries. The initiative is rather considered an opportunity for food security of indigenous ethnic groups. The policies and programmes are the main obstacles to conserve the indigenous food security systems. It means the team cares little about poor communities, the public/communal resource based people and indigenous practices. In essence, the work-stream makes small difference but the working team requires pro-community attitude and good level of knowledge of the system and root causes.

REMARK

There are many reasons that FAO should play proactive role to address the growing problems of communal and public land resources complemented food production system. The root causes of

escalating the food security problem in these areas are international policies and programmes. Dealing with this issue is under the work mandate of FAO. In some areas (e.g. Nepal) FAO played some roles to create the problem in the system. If FAO is committed to take corporate social responsibility of any bad impacts in societies it should accept the liability of past work programmes or policies. The food security problems in developing countries and marginalized areas are the most powerful instrument of FAO to convince to and get funds from donor agencies. The communities with the forest resource based food production system are also living in marginal production areas and are socially, economically and environmentally vulnerable. Therefore they deserve the FAO support. If some initiatives of protecting the systems are not taken in time, the opportunity of protecting the complex system based food security will be locked due to increasing social, legal and environmental complexities related to the resources. From my understanding FAO is the right organization to explain the threats and convince the stakeholders who play crucial roles in dealing with the problem of the indigenous food production systems. Finally, if FAO ignores the problems of marginalized people in developing countries for the sake of conserving forest to offset emission from industries and affluent societies and mitigate global warming, it will be nick named western vehicle.

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10. Jose Luis Vivero Pol, Anti-hunger and Social Rights Activist, Belgium

Hello,

I would like to propose:

- 1.- The consideration of Food and Nutrition Security as a Global Public Good and its implications for global good governance

See latest SCN News #40: 87-91. **What if food is considered a common good? *The essential narrative for the food and nutrition transition***

[http://www.unscn.org/files/Publications/SCN News/SCNNEWS40 final standard res.pdf](http://www.unscn.org/files/Publications/SCN%20News/SCNNEWS40%20final%20standard%20res.pdf)

2.- The alternative food networks (urban movements and indigenous traditions): moral economy, sharing food schemes, peer to peer food production, community-based agriculture, food gleaning, collective ownership and management of arable land.

3.- Universal Food Coverage to guarantee that everybody gets a minimum amount everyday (this idea is being developed in Ecuador at present, FLOK Initiative).
best regards

JOSE LUIS VIVERO POL
Anti-hunger and Social Rights Activist

PhD candidate in Food Governance (Université Catholique de Louvain)

11. Renat Perelet, Institute for Systems Analysis, Russian Academy of Sciences, Russia

Over again, I would point out that in the years to come food security and quality would depend very much on the GM food and nutrition and it is somewhat strange that the FAO shy away from discussing this priority item.

Environmentally yours,
Dr Renat Perelet
Institute for Systems Analysis
Moscow, Russia

12. Patrick Henry Dominique Chatenay, ProSunergy Ltd, UK

Dear FSN Moderator,

With respect to your request for thoughts on the selection and prioritization of food security and nutrition issues the Committee on World Food Security should address in the biennium 2016-2017 and how, I would recommend conducting in parallel two investigations and then combining their results and recommendations by a third.

The first one would address the issue of how to increase food supply including, but not limited to, prices, infrastructure and sustainable agricultural practices. The second would address the issue of access to sufficient food (in terms of quantity and quality). Assuming attractive prices are a necessary condition for increased food supply, a third task force would then seek how to bridge the gap between remunerative farm prices and access to quality food for the poorest.

If the FAO can thus suggest a set of policies to reconcile and achieve these ideals, governments could then measure their own efforts against them.

Best regards,
Patrick Chatenay
Director, ProSunergy (UK)

13. Paul von Hartmann, United States of America

Dear Mr. Fratini and FSN forum participants,

Thank you for your objective consideration of my suggestions in response to your questions.

1. What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?

The nutritional value of Cannabis hemp must be addressed, at the same time hemp's unique and essential climate mitigation potential is considered.

2. *Explain the issue and describe why you are proposing it;*

It should be noted that the nutritional value of Cannabis sativa ("hemp") is recognized as "strategic" in Executive Order 13603, signed by President Obama on March 16, 2012. It is the latest in a collection of seven Executive Orders signed by seven American presidents, that identify "hemp" as a "strategic food resource."

The complete nutrition offered by Cannabis hemp is the first reason to focus on this under-regarded organic crop, but there are several more reasons to take an honest look at the potential for a global campaign emphasizing Cannabis agriculture.

The second reason is that Cannabis is the only crop to provide complete nutrition and sustainable biofuels from the same harvest. This means that food security and nutrition is improved at the same time that bioenergy is sustainably, organically produced.

The third reason to regard hemp has to do with the climate change mitigation potential of atmospheric aerosols produced by Cannabis; and an extraordinary carbon sequestration potential of 9 tons per acre, per growing season.

What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue?

Every available means for assessing the true value of Cannabis agriculture, manufacture and trade, in addressing food security, nutrition and climate change, must be implemented immediately, before the time "window of opportunity" described in the UN's IPCC report closes on our ability to have an effect.

3. *Which kind of CFS workstream should be put in place to address it?*

a. A major workstream

A global emergency preparedness protocol, equivalent to "essential civilian demand" mentioned in EO 13603 and CFR 44.

Cannabis is critically important for rebalancing Earth's atmosphere and for globally redistributing essential food and energy resources.

The antibiotic and insecticidal properties of the Cannabis plant are also of tremendous importance in treatment & prevention of disease, for phytoremediating contaminated soils and for purifying water.

14. Jader José Oliveira, Planning and Internal Management, Brazil

Dear Friends,

I would suggest more spaces for civil society participation in the formulation and monitoring of public policies such as local councils, councils and committees with the presence of the public sector and the private sector.

Thank you,

Jader.

15. Ruth K. Oniang'o, TUFTS University, Kenya

The word nutrition is appearing in more programs than ever before.

This is good news. Consumers are becoming more aware of what they eat and how it affects their health. Many are resorting to supplements whose use they may not understand well. Food-based nutrients are the best and so all efforts need to go into ensuring that the foods we grow provide most essential nutrients in sufficient amounts for all groups, and that food processors have nutrition in mind as they process and market their foods to consumers. The CFS needs to send a strong message on this and to make nutrition an integral part of its 2016/2017 program, by also properly weaving the definitions into its wordings and programs.

16. Purnachandra Wasti, Department of Food Technology and Quality Control, Nepal

Dear Luca, the chair of the Open-Ended Working Group on MYPoW

and the members of FSN-Forum,

Firstly, thank you very much for inviting us for the inputs on the "selection and prioritization of the CFS activities for the biennium 2016-17". Please let me share my little concern to be addressed in the CFS activities as follows:

After the revelation by the Lancet Series in 2008 and in 2013, the global community has taken the agenda of child malnutrition with a very high priority and the most of activities are revolving

around this them. The Scaling Up Nutrition, SUN is the global movement, which has reinforced the past efforts in convincing the global and national leaders in investing for this area. As identified by the Lancet studies, the 13 nutrition specific interventions as well as other complementary nutrition sensitive development efforts, which includes nutrition- sensitive agriculture.

Similarly, CFS's vision states "The CFS is and remains an intergovernmental Committee in FAO. The reformed CFS as a central component of the evolving Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition will constitute the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings....." , which has clearly stipulated the nutritional well-being of all. Now, the global situation urges us to focus on the nutritional improvement of young children.

I think, it's a very high time for CFS to reciprocate with the global efforts in nutrition from the part of agriculture to improve the nutrition of women (pregnant and lactating) and children (6-24 months) through nutrition sensitive agricultural interventions. The existing workstream " Responsible Agriculture Investment (RAI) principle has the essence in broader term. However , it's necessary to make it more specific to make it aligned with the existing global efforts i.e. SUN. I , therefore , propose " Nutrition- Sensitive Agriculture for Improved Nutrition of Women and Children " as one of the workstreams or otherwise can be integrated into the existing workstreams. This can include the activities such as :

- -Advocacy to the national governments, development partners, I/NGOs and CBOs/CSOs on nutrition sensitive agricultural investments
- -Coordination all the sectors for converged and comprehensive and nutrition education to the communities
- -Advocacy to the stakeholders to make food consumption in terms of dietary diversity and nutritional indicators as the progress indicators of agricultural projects
- -Advocacy to the stakeholders to increase the supply through value chain development of nutritionally important crops and livestock and at the same time increase the demand by social marketing and intensive nutrition education
- Putting efforts in scaling up of some of the proven approaches such as Trials of Improved Practices (TIPS) on nutrition and feeding of children and women as FAO has already tested and has gained a overwhelming acceptance in some countries

Thank you and best regards,

17. Stefano Golinelli, Wageningen University / Sant'Anna School of Advanced Studies, Netherlands

Dear Mr. Fratini and members of the FSN-Forum,

First of all, thanks for the opportunity to participate in this crucial process. Whereas each of the issues raised by contributors deserves great attention, I believe that time has come to assess the results achieved by the CFS in fulfilling its mandate to provide global coordination for food security policies.

Why am I proposing this issue?

The global governance of food security has often been defined as a conflictive “regime complex”, in which the partial overlapping of institutions that are different in character, constituencies, spatial scope, and primary subject matter jeopardizes the possibility of delivering coherent and effective policies.

This is indeed the *raison d'être* for the establishment of the CFS, whose primary role is to provide coordination at a global level and promote policy convergence by representing the most inclusive platform for all stake-holders, including relevant international organizations, to work together. Nevertheless, the proliferation of international instruments for food security and sustainable agriculture has continued throughout the last 5 years, and little is known about the capacity of the CFS to avoid contradictions between these different initiatives.

In this sense, I consider extremely important to study the influence of the CFS on other relevant international private and public actors which exert a noteworthy influence on regional and national behaviors.

What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium?

To what extent are CFS recommendations included in the policies/discourses of public and private international actors whose activities are relevant for food security?

To what extent has the CFS managed to integrate in a significant manner the different stake-holders (international organizations, private sector, civil society) and concerns (food availability, food access, nutrition, justice, etc.) which are pertinent to the governance of food security?

Which ways forward could be explored to enhance the capacity of the CFS to provide policy coherence at a global level?

What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue?

The most appropriate way to approach this topic is probably to appoint the HLPE to write a report, which would then serve as a starting point for further discussions and reflections by CFS officers and interested parties.

18. Carsta Neuenroth, Bread for the World , Germany

Dear moderators,

Here is a contribution of Bread for the World – Protestant Development Service in Germany:

Closing of gender gaps in agriculture, achieving food and nutrition security and realizing the right to food for women and girls are issues the CFS should address in the biennium 2016 – 2017. Women need access to and control over agricultural and productive resources as well as equal opportunities than men for political control and decision making. Women have to strengthen the capacities which are necessary to participate at all levels in policy development and decision making regarding agriculture and food and nutrition security in order to abolish gender discrimination in the agriculture and nutrition sector.

Best regards,
Carsta Neuenroth
Policy Adviser Gender
Bread for the World – Protestant Development Service
Protestant Agency for Diakonia and Development

19. Benedikt Haerlin, Foundation on Future Farming, Germany

- 1) Create a framework of sufficiency (i.e. what resources and products are actually needed for humankind to feed themselves - globally as well as locally and per person) for which there are chances of global agreement.
- 2) Add a priority list for land use ("the following needs must be satisfied before..." in the order of its importance)
- 3) Operationalize the necessary steps to achieve the food related SDGs at the onset.

20. Nyagosya Range, National Institute for Medical Research (NIMR), Tanzania

Explore the possibility of including some of the basic nutritional variables in the drugs for TB and/or HIV patients, since most of these patients are nutritionally poor and cannot afford recommended daily requirements. Advise Governments to waive some of the taxes for agricultural inputs to enable more farmers to produce enough food to address food insecurity/shortage.

21. Ayodele Gbemileke, Essence Empowerment Initiative, Nigeria

Thank you for this opportunity to share my suggestion for this discussion.

There is a growing link that adolescents especially girls and young women who are food insecure are vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking. I would suggest that adolescent nutrition and food security become a focus for the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017.

Thank you

22. Andrew MacMillan, Formerly FAO, Italy

Dear Friends,

I believe that the “new” CFS is now sufficiently mature to begin to look objectively at what type of institution is needed to provide for the fair and equitable management of food in the world, especially if and when global shortages occur.

This is not an abstract issue, because the absence of institutions endowed with the necessary powers and competence to take timely decisions and actions led to 258,000 people dying of hunger and related causes in Somalia just 3 years ago. Good early warnings were given and specific interventions were proposed that would have saved many lives and prevented millions of people from abandoning their farms – but the institutional arrangements were not in place internationally to ensure a timely follow up.

The Somalia incident is small and quite isolated in relation to the possible scale and complexity of a global food shortage. We have got used to maintaining a reasonable balance between global food supplies and demand and therefore may have become dangerously complacent. But there is a real and, I personally believe, growing, danger that such a shortage could occur and the global community would be totally unprepared to prevent it and, still less, to ensure that it was managed in ways that would minimize the number of casualties.

I would hope that, in the coming biennium, the HLPE could be tasked with completing a wide-ranging study on “Threats to Global Food Security and Possible Response Strategies”. The work could involve:

- Developing an understanding of the nature, origins, extent and probability of possible threats (especially covariant threats) to the continuing availability of adequate food supplies at the global level;
- Identifying measures to forestall or reduce risks of potentially catastrophic events;
- Outlining the scope of contingency plans to be activated in the event of emerging crises,
- Proposing institutional arrangements, endowed with the necessary powers of intervention to take measures to cut risks of emerging crises and to intervene in the event of serious shortages to ensure fairness in access to food and the minimisation of casualties.

The findings of the HLPE study would be presented to the CFS and hopefully be taken up as a major workstream in the following biennium, leading to agreements on the required coping arrangements.

Early action on this is important, given the growing risks to global food security posed by the accelerated spread of pests and diseases, by the probable speeding up of climate change processes,

and by the growing concentration of ownership in international trade in food commodities and farm inputs. I would go as far as suggesting that it would be irresponsible for the CFS not to start work soon on this theme which, though potentially contentious, is of fundamental to the safeguarding of global food security and hence central to its mandate.

Andrew MacMillan

23. Laurence Rycken, International Dairy Federation, Belgium

Firstly the International Dairy Federation (IDF) would like to thank the CFS Secretariat for opening this important topic for discussion. Since 1903, IDF is the pre-eminent source of scientific and technical expertise for all stakeholders of the dairy chain. IDF commits to help nourish the world with safe and sustainable dairy.

1. What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?

Discussion on the role and importance of a diverse diet to support growth and development, including pregnancy.

2. Explain the issue and describe why you are proposing it;

FAO states that “the only sustainable means of addressing malnutrition is through the consumption of a high-quality, diverse diet that provides adequate but not excessive energy.”¹ Access to better and more diversified diets is key for combating problems of micronutrient malnutrition or “hidden hunger”². Research on the consumption of animal-based foods by children has convincingly demonstrated improved growth, micronutrient status, cognitive performance and level of physical activity³. Animal foods are often disregarded in discussions of food security due to cost, however their role should be considered in a wider context of nutrient richness, protein/energy balance, and overall cost effectiveness to complement poorer quality protein and energy sources. Policy-makers should consider the protection of the nutritional quality of diets, not only the adequacy of staple foods¹.

1 FAO 2013. The state of food and agriculture. Food systems for better nutrition.<http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3300e/i3300e00.htm> (Accessed on 6 May 2014)

2 FAO.2013. Milk and Dairy Products in Human Nutrition.<http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3396e/i3396e.pdf> (Accessed on 6 May 2014)

3 Dror DK, Allen LH. The importance of milk and other animal-source foods for children in low-income countries. Food & Nutrition Bulletin. 2011; 32:227-43.

24. Pradip Dey, Indian Society of Soil Salinity and Water Quality, India

I would like to propose the following topic:

On-line Plant Nutrient Recommendation.

Rationale: The farmers, especially for developing countries, urgently require timely and reliable information for taking decision on plant nutrition. At present, the farmers depend on trickling down of decision inputs from conventional sources, which are slow and often ambiguous, if not unreliable. The changing agricultural scenario that the farmers are facing today information not merely useful but necessary to remain competitive. Use of on-line fertiliser recommendation will ensure timely application of plant nutrients and thereby ensure profits and livelihood promotion in rural areas. It is possible to effectively integrate the system with GIS application. This will help in planning, advising and monitoring the status of crop stress conditions.

With warm regards,

Sincerely yours,
Pradip Dey

25. Suman A, CPPCIF, India

Thank you for the opportunity to respond.

Couple of additions to the agenda might be worthwhile.

1)Work streams on :

- Supporting the set-up /scale up of the national knowledge and agriculture innovation systems in order that the technologies/knowledge can reach a wider audience for better impact,
- Technical, funding, collaboration assistance to national hunger and malnutrition alliances and scaling up nutrition initiatives, supporting innovative public- private-civil society partnerships
- Revival and support of traditional agriculture knowledge systems
- Ag-carbon projects methodological/ tools developments
- Unpacking the agriculture - health/nutrition, development, land use change, and ecosystem nexus priorities

2) Knowledge/Tools/Clearing Houses on :

- Sustainability Impact Assessment Rapid Tools on National Food Security Programs
- Clearing House Repositories on CGIAR, Global Research Alliances, Climate Adaptation/Mitigation Programme Evaluation Lessons , research outputs dissemination
- CBA and other decision support tools/approaches on climate adaptation/mitigation programmes
- Ag knowledge/innovation learning alliances formation support
- Climate Information Service Application Models
- Case studies of successful food cluster/innovation programmes worldwide

We hope the above suggestions prove useful.

Best
Suman

26. Greenpeace International, Netherlands

Dear Mr. Luca Fratini, dear members of the FSN-Forum,

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in this process. Please find below and attached Greenpeace's contribution.

1. Food security and ecological agriculture

How does ecological agriculture contribute to global food security and nutrition and how could it best be scaled up and out for greater contribution to production increases, environmental sustainability, and building farmer/community resilience to climate change and other shocks?

Reasoning: There is overwhelming scientific evidence that nothing short of a paradigm shift away from high-input intensive monoculture agriculture towards agroecology is absolutely necessary for the agricultural sector to achieve the goals of poverty reduction, environmental sustainability, and resilience to climate and economic shocks. Policy remains dominated by an approach that focuses on specific techno-fixes and chemical inputs. However, there is huge potential for ecological farming techniques to raise yields, improve soil fertility, conserve natural resources and reduce farmer dependence on expensive inputs. Numerous experts have reviewed the evidence base and advocate these approaches (IAASTD, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, UNEP, UNCTAD, and FAO).

Mechanism: This should be a major work stream and could begin with an HLPE report.

2. Protecting and nurturing soil health for food security and nutrition

This would explore what agricultural practices protect and nurture soil health and how they can best be supported through policy and investment.

Reasoning: Soil health fundamentally underpins agricultural production and can remove the need for chemical inputs, yet roughly 24 per cent of the global vegetated land area has already been affected by human-induced soil degradation, particularly through erosion.

Mechanism: This should be a minor work stream but could begin with an HLPE report.

3. Impacts on food security of external input dependence

This would include macro and micro economic trends and risks of dependence on external inputs and opportunities ecological agriculture provides.

Reasoning: Dependence on expensive external chemical inputs often leaves small-scale farmers indebted and dependent, which has even led to farmer suicides in some parts of the world. This economic issue of dependence on external inputs warrants more thorough investigation.

Mechanism: This would be best served by an HLPE report.

4. The economic and environmental sustainability of small-scale farming and its contribution to global food security

This work could gather examples of small-scale farming systems that ensure both environmental and economic sustainability and how these systems can be supported through investment and policy.

Reasoning: Small-scale farming is varied across the globe, yet there is no doubt that the contribution of small-scale farmers to global food security is immense – 500 small-scale farmers support two billion people on the planet. Yet, small-scale farmers often receive the least support while bearing the majority of risk.

Mechanism: This would be an HLPE report. This one could also fit as a sub-set of #1.

5. The impact on food security and farmers of market concentration

This should span across the food and agriculture system from inputs to retail.

Reasoning: Excessive market concentration is a flaw of our current global food and agriculture system, yet it continues unabated. The four biggest seed companies control more than half of the commercial seed market; the biggest ten corporations (four of them among the top 10 seed companies) control 82 per cent of the world pesticides business; and the top four grain traders control almost all of the global grain trade.

Mechanism: This can be done by an HLPE report.

27. Selina Juul, Stop Wasting Food movement Denmark (Stop Spild Af Mad), Denmark

"What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?"

Focus on food losses and food waste.

The debate on food losses and waste is beginning to replace the debate about climate change. The latest IPCC report recently launched in Yokohama, Japan, revealed some rather upsetting details about the future prospects of humanity. Not only the growing climate change, escalating world population growth and lack of resources, but also the growing food scarcity may rewrite the course of our civilization – unless we start acting now.

Global warming contributes to climate change, which makes it more and more difficult to grow food for billions of hungry mouths. Today, the world's population human counts 7 billion people. In 2050, we will grow to 9 billion and according to recent numbers from UN, in 2100 the human

population will reach 11 billion people. FAO estimates, that already in 2050, we need to produce 70% more food comparing to today, in order to be able to feed the entire human population.

The most upsetting part is that we already have all the food that we need – in fact even more than enough.

While the amount of hungry mouths on Earth is growing, the numbers from UNEP reveal that 40% of this planet's agricultural land is used to produce the food which no one eats. Every hungry child, man and woman in the world can be potentially fed with the enormous food losses and waste being produced on this planet!

In the future, we cannot afford to produce the food to feed our garbage bins. In the future, the very survival of human civilization will depend on cutting the food losses and waste.

IPCC report reveals that as the Earth's climate gets warmer and warmer, it will affect the global production of food – from farm to sea. The new climate will also require more intensive production of food, which will affect the planet's nature and biodiversity. And while 1/3 of the world's food is wasted or lost, it adds up to the global resource scarcity. Not to forget the pressing demand for food from the growing population.

This is not a science fiction scenario - fight against food waste is vital for ensuring the food supply and thus ensuring the future survival of our species.

Soon, I will be speaking at the United Nations FAO's SAVE FOOD Congress in Düsseldorf – and I am honored to be a speaker among world's esteemed top politicians and experts on food. When I was speaking at SAVE FOOD Congress back in 2011, everybody was focusing on the problems and numbers of food losses and waste. This year, the focus is on the solutions.

Food waste is not a new issue on the agenda of media and public debate. More and more reports, projects, conferences and assemblies are being held to target the problems of food losses and food waste. The focus generates action, which is positive, yet we must remember to take action – and not just talk about it.

Fortunately, more and more solutions against food losses and waste are being developed – and solutions are indeed the next solid step in the fight against food waste.

There is no One Miracle Solution – we must be all united against food waste, in the entire value chain from farm to fork. Also, we must focus on new green growth: less food waste needs to create new jobs – not cut jobs. I am pleased to see the many good initiatives against food losses and waste in Denmark, Europe and the other parts of the world – initiatives which not only save the enormous amounts of food waste, but also generate new businesses for the industry.

We must be creative, think out of the box and dare to dream the ultimate dream: a food waste free world.

And well, our final goal is simple: to put ourselves out of jobs - when the world finally stops wasting food.

28. Khaled Al-talafih, Jordan

Dear all,

I read the contributions of our colleagues, there are very good comments. I would like CFS to focus on the role of family in nutrition issue because many bad nutrition habits affect negatively all family members.

Khaled Al-talafih

Amman-Jordan

29. Lal Manavado, Norway

Would it be possible to establish regional and/or national food reserves affiliated to FAO, where appropriate surplus preservable staples from any part of the world may be kept to ensure food security?

If established, such reserves may be released to the markets for renewal when new surplus staples are available.

Appropriateness of the staples depends on the national food habits, and it would be a grave mistake to ignore or depreciate them.

Cheers!

30. Albaneide Peixinho, Fundo Nacional de Desenvolvimento da Educação, Brazil

A nutrição no contexto das políticas públicas especialmente na Alimentação Escolar: nutrição sensível e específica.

Justificativa: é avaliar e discutir as necessidades nutricionais em todas as fases da vida, principalmente nos 1000 primeiros dias e na infância como política pública de envolvimento local e sustentabilidade

2- Fortificação de alimentos com micronutrientes para utilização em políticas públicas para além da saúde.

Justificativa: Existe uma grande discussão da distribuição de micronutrientes em programas sociais, tais como Alimentação Escolar, Alimentação do Trabalhador e de forma preventiva e não somente como intervenção na superação das deficiências dos micronutrientes?

3- Biofortificação de alimentos na prevenção das deficiências nutricionais

Justificativa: debater sobre as evidências que avaliam o investimento necessário para desenvolver tecnologia de biofortificação e a eficiência dos alimentos biofortificados na prevenção de deficiências em populações que não tem acesso a alimentos.

Atenciosamente

Albaneide

31. Andrea Galante, Brazil

1- Nutrition in the context of public policy. School Feeding: sensitive and specific nutrition

Justification: to evaluate and discuss the nutritional needs in all phases of life, mainly in the first 1,000 days and childhood as a whole, as part of public policy integrating and supporting health, education, agriculture, local sustainable development.

2-Food fortification with micronutrients as a public policy for health, school feeding and nutrition

Justification: discussion over the merit of using such a strategy as a public policy to prevent or intervene to solve micronutrients deficiency.

3-Food biofortification to prevent nutritional deficiency

Justification: debate the evidences which evaluate the investment necessary to develop the biofortification technology and if the food biofortified is efficient to prevent nutritional deficiency for population that has limited access to food.

32. Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário Brasil, Brazil

Selection and Prioritization of CFS Activities for the Biennium 2016-2017

What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?

Multi-stakeholder, broad-based, participatory platforms for food security and family farming.

Regional and subregional agricultural strategies and integration mechanisms which are conducive to food security and family farming.

2. Explain the issue and describe why you are proposing it

The establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms is often mentioned as a prerequisite for the implementation of CFS decisions. All documents approved by the CFS may or may not be implemented in national contexts, since States are the main actors responsible for implementation. However, the best way of ensuring that internationally agreed standards are harmoniously combined with national strategies is through the establishment of permanent and institutionalized multi-stakeholder platforms. Brazil's Zero Hunger is an example of how broad participatory mechanisms (such as the National Council for Food and Nutrition Security – CONSEA, and the National Council for Sustainable Rural Development – CONDRAF) are crucial to ensure success in the fight against hunger and poverty based on as consensually agreed policies such as school feeding with public purchase from family farming, and gaining strength from the internalization of the Human Right to Food in Brazil's Constitution.

Many countries already have such participatory councils, mechanisms or platforms. In particular the International Year of Family Farming (IYFF 2014) has promoted the creation of National Committees, which bring together a wide variety of stakeholders from civil society, and government, with the collaboration of FAO, in more than 50 countries in the five continents. In the discussion on the follow-up to IYFF and of a Global Document to be agreed in October during CFS 41, such an initiative would indeed seize the momentum of the IYFF in order to deepen and sustain its capacity for the creation of public policies in different countries in the medium term.

3. What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue? Which kind of CFS workstream should be put in place to address it?

i) Multi-stakeholder, broad-based, participatory platforms for food security and family farming

HLPE Report

We recommend that the HLPE conduct a study on the participation of relevant stakeholders, especially family farmer organizations which represent the largest constituency but are the most marginalized by political processes. The study would highlight best practices and systematize existing platforms in different contexts (LDCs, MICs; national, regional or local councils, etc.).

Other type of Workstream

Regarding workstreams, based on the 5 GSF principles on monitoring and accountability (especially principle 3 – “be participatory and include assessments that involve all stakeholders and beneficiaries, including the most vulnerable”) the CFS OEWG on Monitoring should establish an initiative (complementary with the HLPE study) on participatory mechanisms in countries, to be led by FAO country and regional offices, and drawing on already existing FAO support to country and regional IYFF committees and other multi-stakeholder platforms. FAO country/regional offices would report to CFS at each annual session and these platforms (national government/civil society platforms, with FAO/IFAD/WFP possible involvement) would be responsible for implementing

national priorities related to food security and family farming, also based on CFS documents (GSF, VGGT, RAI, etc).

ii) Regional and subregional agricultural strategies and integration mechanisms which are conducive to food security and family farming.

HLPE Report

Agricultural and Food Security strategies and Policy Dialogue mechanisms at Regional and Subregional levels have emerged in different continents during the last years (CAADP, ECOWAP/CAADP, REAF/Mercosul, ECADERT, CONSAN-CPLP, etc). Regional meetings of family farmers and governments at subregional levels (such as in REAF/Mercosul) or the broad-based elaboration and negotiation of agricultural and food security strategies (such as ECOWAP/CAADP) can contribute to the elaboration of public policies for family farming, and discussion of how to potentiate intra-regional trade on equitable terms. We therefore suggest the HLPE conduct a report on existing regional and subregional agricultural strategies and integration mechanisms which are conducive to food security and family farming.

33. Sibiri Jean Zoundi, SWAC/OECD, France

Bonjour à tous. Juste une petite contribution à la discussion.

1). Thème prioritaire à aborder: 'Amélioration de la gouvernance locale et nationale pour un renforcement de la résilience des populations les plus structurellement vulnérables aux crises alimentaires et nutritionnelles'

2). Raison / Justification:

Les enjeux de résilience des populations en proie à la vulnérabilité alimentaire et nutritionnelle chronique se sont imposés ces dernières années comme des questions centrales de développement dans bon nombre de pays et de régions du monde, notamment en Afrique au Sud du Sahara. Ainsi, il est de plus en plus en question de fédérer les énergies à toutes les échelles dans une démarche multisectorielle combinant actions d'urgence et de développement et mettant en synergie les politiques sectorielles (agriculture, santé, nutrition, affaires sociales, etc.) vers le renforcement de la résilience des ménages les plus vulnérables. En Afrique, plusieurs expériences sont en cours, notamment avec AGIR au Sahel et en Afrique de l'Ouest et SHARE au niveau de la Corne d'Afrique.

3). Activité: 'Contribution à la formulation d'outils/instruments/approches de convergence et de mise en cohérence de l'action pour un renforcement de la résilience'

Aborder la question de résilience, requiert la mise en oeuvre d'instruments/outils innovants de réflexion et de dialogue centrés autour de la recherche de l'inclusivité, la synergie et la coordination inter-sectorielle. Une manière aussi de rendre virtuelle les cloisonnements institutionnels entre

départements ministériels sectoriels et de faire converger l'effort national vers la réalisation de l'objectif commun de renforcement de la résilience.

La formulation d'un tel outil ou approche/cadre de dialogue national et de convergence de l'action pour la résilience devrait permettre aux pays de renforcer leur gouvernance de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle. Cet outil de dialogue national permettrait notamment de garantir des impacts probants pour les expériences en cours, notamment en Afrique (AGIR et SHARE).

Ci-joint une copie de la Feuille de route régionale de AGIR - Sahel et Afrique de l'Ouest.

4). Sphère d'analyse: Rapport du HLPE

Excellente journée et bonne continuation.

34. Ali Ibrahim Elkhail, Sudan

With regard to second Biennium priorities I would like to suggest the following : - Thousands but millions of people are now in a state of refuge or displacement as a result of disputes & instability in their countries. This situation leads to problems of hunger & malnutrition specially among children & pregnant women. Drinking water is also a big issue that needs to be tackled. Almost all of those people lose their jobs & sources of income, if the international community succeeded in solving these disputes before the beginning of the next biennium then a big effort is required in the form of food security & nutrition policies, projects & programs to be targeted to them.

CFS role is vital in coordinating these.

Thank you

Ali Ibrahim Elkhail – SUDAN

35. Tonderayi Matsungu, North West University, Potchefstroom, South Africa

The CFS should coordinate multisectorial (key stakeholders) to focus on growth faltering (stunting) and hidden hunger (micronutrient deficiencies) in children from low income countries (1000 days):

The focus should be on scaling up population specific interventions for these global problems.

There should be strengthening of interventions for Vit A, Fe, I deficiency and integration of measures for the forgotten (overlooked) Zn and folate deficiency into these programmes.

36. Carel du Marchie Sarvaas, IFAH, Belgium

It is suggested to focus on the following: Which technological innovations/approaches can help the agri-food chain – from farm to fork – best increase productivity in order to produce more food/feed, more efficiently with better targeting of inputs.

Many academia and governments (example: UK government report “Future of food and farming”) and international organisations (including the FAO), have already come to this analysis. Large and small scale farmers are showing on a daily basis that technological innovation boosts productivity. New technologies, and better application of existing technologies, are increasingly accepted as the most reliable ways to meet the dual needs of efficient production and sustainability.

This unifying theme can be widely applied to: farming practices, animal production and plant production, water usage, public and private investment and other areas. It is appropriate that this is a central theme for the FAO.

37. J.B. Cordaro Private Sector Consultant, Food Security, Nutrition and Food Safety and Quality, USA

Kindly accept this recommendation that the CFS give a high priority to an HLPE Report focus on the linkages among food security, nutrition, health and safety challenges by:

- Assessing the human, economic and social impacts of food contamination from mycotoxins, including aflatoxins and other microbiological hazards
- Assessing and prioritizing the existing solutions opportunities by location and commodity targets
- Recommending a research agenda to address solution gaps

Such an assessment would be a unique contribution to global decision makers and afford an opportunity for all sectors to participate in contributing to the outcome of the assessment which should:

- Increase the awareness of food safety and quality problems that thwart efforts to eliminate food insecurity even with increased agriculture production and delivery of more affordable nutritious food products for diverse diets;
- Demonstrate the direct linkages of food contamination to food and nutrition insecurity and their serious human and economic impacts;
- Highlight existing and longer term solutions; and
- Offer opportunities for collaboration and partnerships among sectors of interest to implement problem solving approaches.

The Problem

Achieving sustainable food security for the 9 billion people projected to populate the planet in 2050 will require more than increased production, availability and regular access to sufficient amounts of nutritious and affordable food. These foods must be also be safe.

500 million of the world's 570 million farms are family owned and these farms account for almost 60% of agriculture production. Thus it is critical to raise the profile and create awareness of food safety challenges and to define and implement solutions that contribute to food security, nutrition, diverse diets, and increased income opportunities for all farmers.

Food safety problems present significant and pervasive threats to food security as these facts express:

- 25% of food crops are contaminated, naturally occurring and widespread throughout pre and post- harvest production, processing, manufacturing and storage.
- Mycotoxins, especially aflatoxins, are prevalent among key food crops consumed by hundreds of millions of malnourished people.
- 4.5 billion people a year are exposed to contaminated food staples of maize, rice, groundnuts, cassava, sorghum, livestock, poultry, eggs and milk.
- Poor women and children are the most susceptible, creating high incidences of premature deaths of women and high rates of childhood stunting:
- 2,000 people die each day in Africa from food safety related incidences
- Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest rates of liver cancer from food contamination
- Aflatoxins and mycotoxins are major safety risks to the World Food Programme and other humanitarian food commodity efforts
- Food contamination creates short and long term economic and social impacts:
- Reduces the absolute amount and the value of food produced
- Degrades food quality for consumption and enhances waste levels
- Lessens crop values, reduces farmer's income, restricts trade opportunities
- Thwarts the ability of food companies to procure local food commodities to help eliminate poverty by stimulating employment and increasing income

Conclusions

This HLPE assessment should provide useful and timely insights and perspectives to assist interested parties to co-create platforms to:

- Deploy existing and develop an expanded toolbox of innovative capabilities, technical expertise, information and management systems
- Foster purpose driven, creative research and development for use and adaptation in developing countries
- Establish robust, transformative partnerships and allies for leveling the playing field for consumers and business opportunities

Such outcomes will help to:

- Improve the quality and safety of food commodities and products
- Enhance human, health and economic opportunities and impacts
- Bring food security closer to reality for more people

Recommendation submitted by J.B. Cordaro, May 19, 2014

38. Hans Konrad Biesalski, Food Security Center, University of Hohenheim, Germany

To bring reasons and consequences of hidden hunger in developed as well as in developing countries on the political agenda. The negative impact of malnutrition during the 1000 day window on physical growth and cognitive development and the consequences for later life and working capacity should be communicated to the public and the governance.

Prof. Dr. H. K. Biesalski
Head of
Dept. of Biological Chemistry and Nutrition
Director Food Security Center
Germany

39. Katy Lee, International Agri-Food Network, Italy

Dear Minister Counsellor Fratini,

Thank you for the opportunity to suggest topics for the 2016-7 biennium at CFS. This has attracted a great deal of interest from the members of the International Agri-Food Network.

We have great respect for the excellent leadership of France previously and the current chairmanship of Italy to organise this group and fix priorities. It has been an important and inclusive process that has followed the unique multistakeholder CFS model that we are all so proud of. We believe the discipline of this process and its ability to allow CFS to focus on key issues is extremely constructive.

MYPoW structure: Along with country representatives, the Private Sector Mechanism welcomed the decision to streamline the CFS MYPoW to have only 1-2 HLPE reports, 1-2 Round Tables and 1-2 major work streams until at least 2017. If possible we would like to see this maintained.

a) Major workstreams

As highlighted by all members of the CFS Advisory Group and David Nabarro, Special Representative on Food Security and Nutrition for the United Nations, the clear priority for the 2016-17 time period will be for the CFS to remain responsive to the pivotally important Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals. As we recently read in a report from CFS Chair, Ambassador Gerda Verburg, the CFS can potentially bring enormous added value to the process.

Therefore, it would be an excellent idea if the CFS could devote major work streams to the implementation of targets on sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition as will be completed by the UN General Assembly.

We suggest the CFS to take up each target area in turn, beginning with nutrition and progressing from there.

Thank you in advance for your consideration.

Katy

40. Vijay Yadav Tokala, Department of Horticulture, India

A. Issues to be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017:

Prevent food wastage/food loss at all levels starting from Field level to Consumer level..

B. Explanation:

Many factors at different levels are responsible for Food Loss/ Food Wastage:

i. Field Level:

- Over Production: Improper production strategy of farmers would result in over production which ultimately leads to wastage and also very low returns to the farmer.
- Mono-cropping in large areas: Growing single crop in large areas at a stretch may lead to production more than needed leading to wastage.
- Improper cultivation practices: Lack of proper knowledge about cultivation, harvesting and package, lot of food grains, fruits and vegetables are lost.

Remedy:

- Crop Diversification: Growing different type of crops in an area.
- Enlighten farmers about advances in cultivation practices of different crops along with care to be taken while harvesting and also after harvest.
- There should be a government policy to plan production strategy for farmers, to decide crop area based upon demand in the nation.

ii. Post Harvest:

- Judging proper maturity indices, based upon market availability would prevent food loss to great extent.

- Enlightening farmers about proper post harvest, packing, storage techniques depending upon on crop, climate and demand would play a very important role in reducing food loss during storage and transport.
- Conducting campaigns and courses to increase processing of over produced fruits, vegetables and grains into ready to eat products.
- Grading of produce depending upon quality and market them based upon demand.

iii. Market Level:

- Encouraging market facility to diversified crops.
- Strong policies are needed to prevent illegal storage of grains (which is common situation in developing countries).
- Policy to decide price based upon grading, which would allow producer to get good price for his quality produce and also population of different economic status to get good food.

iv. Consumer Level:

- Educate people to prevent domestic food wastage by conducting campaigns in communities, schools, colleges and other public places.
- Make a strong policy to prevent food wastage by levying extra tax on people wasting food in the restaurants.
- A rule must be passed to make it compulsory to provide sample food before taking order in restaurants so that it is not wasted after being ordered.
- Linking up restaurants with needy orphanages, juvenile homes etc... so that extra food can be transferred and not wasted.

All the countries in the world should come up onto single platform not only to prevent food wastage but also to maintain balance in food availability in different parts of world. International policies must in such a way to prevent wastage of excess of food in few countries and supply the excess to needy malnutrition and hungry nations.

C. Activities:

CFS team dealing with food loss/ food wastage prevention can present it in better way highlighting the comparison between food wastage in world and present population statistics suffering/ dying from hunger.

41. Ivan Bartolo, Seafood Importers and Processors Alliance, United Kingdom

Dear Sir,

Thank you for allowing me to comment on the Selection and Prioritization of CFS activities for the Biennium 2016-2017.

The role that seafood plays in food security is often downplayed. Yet, animal protein is important because it is the source of the essential amino acid lysine, which plant protein cannot supply, and in addition seafood provides several micronutrients not available from other sources. Animal protein and in particular seafood must continue to be available to satisfy these nutritional needs. According to the FAO's State of the World Fisheries and Agriculture (SOFIA) 2014, fish now accounts for almost 17 percent of the global population's intake of animal protein.

When compared to land-based animal protein production, there are several forms of fishing and aquaculture that have a negligible or low impact on the environment. I suggest that the CFS examines the environmental impact of seafood production in the context of overall animal protein production to identify how seafood production can be increased with a minimum impact on the environment. As there are several institutions that already are tackling the management of wild fisheries, CFS might wish to focus on aquaculture. Once these sustainable sources have been identified, the HSE should focus on:

Minimising barriers to the development of aquaculture worldwide;

Encouraging studies into best practice in aquaculture in relation to environmental impact and sustainability;

Examining barriers to trade in seafood products.

Regards,

Ivan Bartolo
President
Seafood Importers and Processors Alliance
twitter.com/SeafoodAlliance

42. Petra Wolter, FAO, Italy

I would like to submit a possible theme for CFS activities for the biennium 2016-2017, again on behalf of the Mountain and Watershed Team at FAO.

We are proposing a future HLPE report on "Understanding food insecurity in mountains".

Mountain peoples are among the world's poorest and hungriest: in developing countries, a vast majority lives below the poverty line and an estimated 300 million people are vulnerable to food insecurity.

Crop growth is slower at higher altitudes and farmers often achieve only one harvest per year. In addition, soils in mountain areas are often leached and degraded and do not provide enough nutrients to growing plants. Traditional mountain diets are often limited to starchy foods and

characterized by low dietary diversity. It is a sad fact that a gradient of poverty and hunger does exist: the higher the altitude, the higher the food insecurity.

Isolation not only limits the ability for mountain peoples to trade, but also limits income generation opportunities, thereby additionally undermining household food security. For many households, permanent or seasonal migration in search of complementary income has become an integral part of the livelihood system, often leaving women to manage the land. Climate change induced hazards such as storms, landslides and avalanches disproportionately affect mountain communities, disrupting infrastructures and access to production chains and markets.

So far, the dynamics affecting the life of mountain communities are not well known, and this has led to their marginalization or social and economic exclusion and under-estimation of indigenous knowledge, experience and economic systems.

An HLPE report on understanding food insecurity in mountains could analyze the current situation at a global, regional and national level, and provide recommendations for decision makers from a food security and nutrition perspective. The report could utilize the Mountain Partnership's upcoming update of a 2003 FAO study that mapped vulnerability of mountain peoples trying to analyse the various dimensions of vulnerability through the lenses of exposure and resilience. The HLPE report would also be a way to address food insecurity in mountains in an integrated way, promoting coordination and collaboration across sectors.

43. Katy Lee, International Agri-Food Network, Italy

Dear Minister Counsellor Fratini,

Thank you for your on-going leadership in this debate. In my previous submission I established that the International Agri-Food Network supports detailed work on Post 2015, as well as keeping the workload tight, focussed and targeted.

An additional idea for the major work stream is below for your consideration. We believe this is a crucial issue on which CFS can bring added value.

a) Major workstreams

The role of agriculture in development and economic growth - agriculture is an engine for development!

Background:

- Food security is closely connected with economic growth and social progress in developing countries. The food security agenda should focus on agriculture which constitutes the basis of many poor peoples' livelihoods and the backbone of rural economies in most developing countries and empower them to be successful food producers.

- There is a need to support smallholder adaptation to changes in food demand and the challenges posed by evolving technology and sustainability requirements.
- Smallholder farmers need improved access to markets, the adaptation and adoption of appropriate technologies, institutional innovations and improved access to natural, financial, social and human capital.
- Food security is linked to food availability, distribution, variety, and incomes. The primacy of food availability in the face of a growing population demands an increase in productive capacity in farming around the world and a reduction in pre and post harvest losses and food waste.
- The key to addressing food insecurity is increasing agricultural productivity.
- CFS should look at all the tools that could be used to increase agricultural productivity, including new technologies, innovation, sustainable food systems, knowledge transfer, best practice, etc.
- Farmer organisations and cooperatives have a vital contribution to make to the development of agriculture and rural communities.

44. Slow Food, Italy

Slow Food recommends that the CFS give a high priority to the following issues in the biennium 2016-2017:

1.b. The “**Sustainability of the food system**” should be a major work stream, which should include a reflection on the following related issues:

- Environmental and social cost associated with the production and consumption of the food products. It is important to study the real costs of food products in order to understand which impacts are not properly valued and internalized in their costs. This knowledge should be integrated into policies ensuring that the externalities are internalized. **Mechanism:** Elaboration of an HLPE report
- Animal welfare. Slow Food has been actively working to promote a holistic approach to food and agriculture for many years and good animal welfare practices are a fundamental part of this. They are important not only because they respect animals as sentient beings, but also because they benefit farmers, consumers and the environment. FAO data indicates that around 1 billion people depend on animals as a source of income, food, cultural identity and social status. It is estimated that 60% of families that live in rural areas keep animals. Animal welfare is of crucial importance to these communities in that a secure supply of food depends on the health and productivity of animals, and these in turn depend on the care and nutrition that animals receive. Good living conditions for animals means better animal health, less stress and subsequently less disease and use of drugs. While structural investments for the improvement of production facilities in the short term can be very costly for producers, the benefits in productivity and in improved product quality can increase income. **Mechanism:** Elaboration of an HLPE report
- International, national and local tools available to bring policies into coherence with the

right to food. **Mechanism:** Elaboration of an HLPE report, including the design of food policies, case studies and the identification of new ways of working in partnership and harmonized action at global, regional, national and local levels

- The role of biodiversity for food security and nutrition. **Mechanism:** improve understanding of the multi-dimensional causes of biodiversity loss, the sharing of more effective analytical tools to assist in identifying root causes and the appropriate combination of political and technical responses to address them.
- The economic, environmental and socio-cultural sustainability of small-scale farming and its contribution to global food security. In developed and developing countries all over the world, indigenous farmers and communities hold traditional knowledge, expertise, skills and practices related to environmental management and food security as well as to agricultural production and diversity. Traditional farming, fishing, pastoralism/herding, foraging and forestry are based on long established knowledge systems and practices that help to ensure food and agricultural diversity, valuable landscape and seascape features, livelihoods and food security. For millennia, these have provided rural communities with the necessary resilience to counter challenges and ensure survival. However, traditional livelihoods and indigenous plant varieties, landraces and animal breeds are now increasingly endangered by factors such as large-scale commercialization of agriculture, population dynamics, politico-economic discrimination, land-use/cover changes and the impacts of climate change. **Mechanism:** Elaboration of an HLPE report focusing on tools and strategies to support small-scale farmers beyond 2014 IYFF, including a reflection on "How to reshape the food systems in order to be more inclusive of small scale food producers who have generally been disadvantaged in the past, both as a result of inequitable food chains and because agricultural technologies and legislations have not taken into account their specific needs?"
- "Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems". Forecasts all seem to agree that in 2050 there will 9 billion people sharing the planet. Considering that today (with a world population of 7 billion) there are already one billion people who do not eat adequately, the outlook is not good. The most disparate voices are increasingly stressing the fact that, in order to feed everyone, it will be necessary to increase productivity by 70%, with cultivated arable land decreasing in the meantime. This explains the rush to genetically manipulate seeds to create hyper-productive plant species. This explains the idea of giving animals hormones to make them grow in half the normal time and the current abuse of antibiotics in intensive farming to prevent and cure diseases in an environment in which they spread more easily and more rapidly. This explains the inevitable destruction of forests to obtain more arable land (which nonetheless loses its fertility in the space of a few seasons). However, in all these arguments, there is an essential piece of information that is being ignored, namely that today the Earth already produces enough food for 12 billion people, but 40% of all food produced is wasted, never getting close to the table. As a recent FAO study highlights: "In medium- and high-income countries food is to a significant extent wasted at the consumption stage and early in the food supply chains. In low-income countries food is lost mostly during the early and middle stages of the food supply chain; much less food is wasted at the consumer level. The causes of food losses and waste in low-income countries are mainly connected to financial, managerial and technical limitations in harvesting techniques, storage and cooling facilities in difficult climatic conditions, infrastructure, packaging and marketing systems. Given that many smallholder farmers in developing countries live on the margins of food insecurity, a reduction in food losses could have an immediate and significant impact on their livelihoods." **Mechanism:** offer policy guidance and a common understanding for all governments and other stakeholders to ensure that food losses and waste are properly tackled starting from the assumption that they are not accident, but they are organic to the current food system and that to fight them it is necessary to change the food system giving value back to food.

- “The role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition”. **Mechanism:** give follow up to the report considering that cultural and biological diversity is such that we cannot reasonably expect top down, generalized measures to solve our problems. Again, solutions need to focus on scale matching scale, and considering the overall costs of fine-scale assessment, policy design, implementation and enforcement, adapted to every ecosystem and culture, bottom up solutions and management must absolutely be promoted, by giving local institutions as much space and legitimacy as possible. We need to create or strengthen the conditions that allow this instead of continuously degrading them. This starts with participative, open dialogue and transparency at all levels, from policy lobbying, to bilateral agreements to markets and price fixation mechanisms.
- Voluntary guidelines for securing small-scale fisheries. **Mechanism:** promote diffusion of the voluntary guidelines among FAO’s Regional fishery bodies and develop tools to support governments and stakeholders in the implementation.

1.b. As suggested in the MYPow adopted in 2013, we support the launch of a CFS major workstream to develop a framework for implementing the **post-2015 agenda** on issues related to sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition (to be decided at CFS Plenary in 2015) i.e. once the post-2015 agenda will be adopted by the UN General Assembly.

45. Katy Lee, International Agri-Food Network, Italy

Dear Minister Counsellor Fratini,

As this discussion draws to a close today, I note that a number of sound contributions to the online forum have been made that would provide the CFS with real added-value and enable the multistakeholder model to truly shine.

Examples from a wide range of constituencies, not just our own, include: 1. the multiple contributions that people have made on nutrition in early childhood 2. the interesting proposal from Brazil on the multistakeholder model.

In addition, the proposals on: women's empowerment; food safety & mycotoxins; diverse diets to support growth in pregnancy; and technological innovations/approaches and efficiency in the agri-food chain were all very sound and merit serious consideration by the Secretariat and member countries.

There are few gaps in what has been proposed so far so allow me to make these final additions:

- Round Table on agricultural productivity
- HLPE report on agro forestry

Thanks so much everyone for your contributions.

Best wishes,
Katy

46. Xavier Meignien International Institute of Refrigeration, France

Bonjour à tous,

La question des pertes et gaspillages après récolte est de mieux en mieux prise en considération dans le cadre de la recherche de la sécurité alimentaire. Cette évolution est une bonne chose car les pertes pèsent fortement non seulement sur la disponibilité en aliments, et particulièrement en aliments de forte valeur nutritive (dont de nombreux produits sensibles à des températures excessives) mais aussi sur le revenu des agriculteurs, le pouvoir d'achat des consommateurs, et indirectement sur l'environnement (changement climatique, consommation excessive de ressources limitées : eau, énergie, terres).

D'un autre côté, le défaut de logistique, et notamment de logistique du froid, peut être un frein à la mise en valeur de terres potentiellement productives et à l'amélioration des rendements là où il y a déjà une activité agricole: pourquoi en effet investir pour mettre en valeur de nouvelles terres ou pour appliquer des méthodes culturales plus performantes si la production ou le surplus de production qui en découlent ne peuvent pas être commercialisés correctement?

Il serait intéressant de faire l'inventaire des zones géographiques qui ont un potentiel de développement agricole mais ne bénéficient pas d'une desserte logistique correcte et restent donc inexploitées ou sous-exploitées, et d'évaluer les quantités d'aliments qui ne sont pas produites en raison de cette situation.

Meilleures salutations

Xavier MEIGNIEN

Institut International du Froid (IIF) / International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR)

47. Laura S. Jin, FAO Forestry, Italy

Role of sustainable forests for food security and nutrition

1. What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?

The issue of not fully understood link between forests and food security and nutrition should be addressed.

It is estimated that 1.6 billion rural people worldwide depend upon forests to some extent for their livelihoods (World Bank, 2002). Despite this figure, the traditional view of forests as a mere source of wood and income is still prevalent. During the International Conference on "Forests for Food Security and Nutrition" (May 2013), the provisioning role of forests as a source of nutritious food was highlighted.

Furthermore, the use of woodfuel as the main type of cooking fuel in about one-third of the World's households indicates forests' vital role in cooking practices and care. Therefore, woodfuel plays an

important role in ensuring food security and nutrition as well. Based on the average household size in every country, this amounts to about 2.4 billion people (FAO STAT 2011).

However, there still remains a lack of evidence-based and comprehensive understanding on forests' contribution to food security and nutrition. Consequently, the issues that should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-17 are those surrounding the vital and still not fully understood relationship between forests and food security and nutrition.

2. Explain the issues and describe why you are proposing it

a) **Partial understanding of forests' contribution to food security and nutrition** needs to be improved to capture its contribution across all four dimensions of food security.

In most cases the commonly known links are limited to the direct food consumption (food availability) and the contribution to income generation (economic access) from forests. A comprehensive picture, which includes the utilization and the stability dimensions, needs to be established.

b) Most of the existing analysis is scattered and **systematic evidence on forests' contribution to food security and nutrition at different levels**, in particular, global, national and household levels, **is lacking**.

c) The mentioned issues above need to be addressed in order to increase food security and nutrition via:

- enhancing our understanding and strengthening capacity development in cross-sectoral forestry and food security and nutrition policies and programmes; and
- enabling relevant policy considerations for forestry and food security and nutrition to be properly integrated and validated.

3. What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue? Which kind of CFS workstream should be put in place to address it?

- a) A major workstream
- b) Another type of workstream
- c) An HLPE report

The 41st CFS should consider the topic of **"assessing the role of sustainable forests for food security and nutrition"** for an HLPE report.

48. Bliss Baker, Global Renewable Fuels Alliance, Canada

Dear Minister Counsellor Fratini,

I am writing to you today in response to the Committee on World Food Security's (CFS) call for topics to prioritize at the 2016-2017 biennium. The Global Renewable Fuels Alliance (GRFA) would like to begin by conveying its appreciation for maintaining a high level of stakeholder participation in consultations.

For the 2016-2017 biennium the Global Renewable Fuels Alliance would strongly suggest the topic of “Crude Oil and Food Security” to the CFS.

Crude oil and its price impact global food prices in many ways. The price of oil has a direct impact on the cost of fertilizer, the cost of packaging and the cost of transportation. The GRFA first highlighted the direct link between food and oil prices in March 2011 and has tracked it over subsequent years seeing a trend develop – the price of food follows the price of oil.

There is general consensus from international organizations on this topic. In 2011 David Hallam, the FAO’s Deputy Director confirmed this when he said;

“unexpected oil price spikes could further exacerbate an already precarious situation in food markets.”

Due to the severe impact crude oil prices have on food prices and therefore food security, GRFA members are of the opinion that the only way to address this important topic is by creating its own “Crude Oil and Food Security” work stream. Like other topics of similar importance the work stream would conclude with an HLPE report with suggestions on how to lessen crude oil’s impact on food prices and food security.

The GRFA would welcome the opportunity to assist the Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group to develop the scope of the working group if the topic were chosen in the future.

Please feel free to contact me at info@globalrfa.org or visit www.globalrfa.org.

Sincerely,

Bliss Baker
President
Global Renewable Fuels Alliance

49. Ewan Robinson, Institute of Development Studies, United Kingdom

Dear Luca,

During 2016-17, the CFS should undertake activities to analyse changes in global food system governance. At present, rapid changes are taking place in the actors that shape decisions about global food policies. New sets of actors are influencing formal decisionmaking, as well as the broader market and governance environment, with major implications for future policymaking at the national and international levels. I propose the CFS analyse this issue in depth either through a workstream or HLPE report.

Addressing this issue would require identifying the actors that are exercising growing influence (particularly multinational corporations, private financial organizations, intergovernmental treaties

with strong private backing, semi-monopoly food retailers, etc.), as well as the mechanisms through which they are shaping global policy and (including intergovernmental trade agreements, public-private partnership schemes, the financialization of food markets, etc.). This would build upon the strong base of analysis initiated under the leadership of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

CFS needs to play a leading role in identifying these trends, analysing their consequences and identifying leverage points for change. No other global institution has the legitimacy or capacity to undertake this task. Analysing global food governance - and the political and economic forces driving change - is crucial to maintaining and strengthening future policy space to address the full range of specific challenges (including improving nutrition, driving sustainable agricultural intensification, job creation, and building national and regional food markets).

Ewan Robinson
Research Officer
Institute of Development Studies, UK

50. Ammad Bahalim, Global Health Visions for Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation , Switzerland

Dear Chair Fratini,

I would like to submit the following on behalf of the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation for consideration as part of the MYPoW.

Kind regards,
Ammad Bahalim
Sr. Consultant - Trade, Nutrition and Agriculture Advocacy

What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?

Investment in agricultural research and development

Explain the issue and describe why you are proposing it:

Stable and increased investment in research and development for agriculture is necessary to meet the productivity growth needed to address critical social, economic and environmental challenges related to food security and nutrition. Many countries have made substantial progress in support in this area. However, growth in spending on agricultural research and development should be improved substantially and should meet international targets: 1 percent of agricultural GDP and to grow by 5 percent annually. Discussion at the CFS could help mobilize a variety of stakeholders to ensure that investment in agriculture is taking place at the requisite pace.

What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue? Which kind of CFS workstream should be put in place to address it?

HLPE report

What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?

Sustainable Agriculture Productivity Growth

Explain the issue and describe why you are proposing it:

Agricultural productivity will need to grow in a sustainable manner to address concerns such as malnourishment, resource scarcity and economic opportunity. Sustainable growth in agricultural productivity growth may be an important means of achieving critical development concerns. Members of the CFS could share best practices on how to achieve such growth while also learning how their own work may be improved.

What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue? Which kind of CFS workstream should be put in place to address it?

HLPE Report

51. World Farmers' Organisation (WFO-OMA), Italy

The World Farmers' Organisation, WFO, would invite the CFS to implement more action-oriented, farmer-centric initiatives for the biennium 2016-17.

For instance, it would be important to organize regional consultations with farmers' organizations regardless their size (small medium and large scale farmers), gender age and geographical position to foster their involvement in the CFS activities and processes.

A part from the annual meeting of the CFS, there should be additional occasions to directly involve farmers in the policy debate on global food security with a right to speak for them selves and not only represented by institutions.

With this perspective, the CFS through its mechanisms should promote the organization of multi stakeholder workshops at regional level that would see farmers at the center of the stage as well as all other actors of the society, private and public sectors, research institutions, international organizations, foundations.

52. Canadian Canola Growers Association, Canada

What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017? The Committee could explore the role of innovation and investment in the development of agriculture and food systems.

Explain the issue and describe why you are proposing it; There is solid evidence that agriculture can be intensified with accompanying productivity gains without eroding the natural resource base. Canada for example has actually improved our native soils since the 1930s while intensifying production. Innovation and improvements in technology and agronomic practices have significantly reduced water use and soil conditions have improved– soils at risk have declined significantly. With zero till practices and new crop varieties built on new technology agriculture uses approximately 500,000 gallons of water per acre less than was the case in the 1980s. There are number studies done by international agencies that show evidence of how to boost productivity, particularly for small family farms, through innovation and investing wisely and responsibly in agriculture.

What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue? Roundtable.

Which kind of CFS workstream should be put in place to address it?

A major workstream

Another type of workstream

An HLPE report

Jan Dyer

Director of Government Relations

CCGA

53. Groupe Interministériel sur la Sécurité Alimentaire, France

Please find below the French GISA contribution.

Best regards

Groupe Interministériel sur la Sécurité Alimentaire

<http://www.gisa-france.fr/>

Contribution du GISA à la consultation électronique du Food Security Network

Sélection et priorisation des activités du CSA pour le biennium 2016-2017

Quelles questions devraient être abordées	Expliquez le problème et pourquoi vous le proposez
Rapport du HLPE	
EMPLOI Comment faire face au défi de l'emploi des populations rurales pour assurer leur sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle?	<p>Dans les pays majoritairement agricole, où la diversification économique est limitée, et la croissance démographique forte, le secteur agricole et rural devra offrir des emplois en nombre pour éviter des risques politiques majeurs.</p> <p>Cette question mondiale est particulièrement cruciale pour le continent africain mais elle se pose également en Asie. En effet, au regard de la croissance de la population rurale active il est nécessaire d'analyser les conditions pour que la croissance économique des territoires ruraux soit fortement créatrice d'emplois notamment pour les femmes et les jeunes et permettent à tous d'améliorer la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle:</p> <p><i>=> Un rapport du HLPE sur ce thème permettra d'évaluer les besoins en emploi dans les différentes zones où la transition démographique entrainera une augmentation importante de la population active, et d'identifier des pistes pour relever ce défi. Le CSA pourra sur la base du rapport HLPE formuler des recommandations.</i></p>
GENRE Analyser la place des femmes et des rapports sociaux de genre dans les systèmes alimentaires, et leur rôle dans la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition.	<p>Les femmes souffrent davantage de malnutrition que les hommes et pourtant elles jouent un rôle essentiel dans la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition qu'elles soient urbaines ou rurales. Dans les campagnes, la prise en compte du genre concerne surtout les questions de production, en ville surtout les questions de modes de consommation et d'accès aux produits alimentaires.</p> <p>L'approche par le genre des questions de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle permet de poser au cœur des questions de production, d'approvisionnement, de transformation et de consommation l'analyse des rapports sociaux et de leurs conséquences sur la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition.</p> <p><i>=> Le CSA a reconnu l'importance du rôle des femmes dans la sécurité alimentaire en octobre 2011 (table ronde politique</i></p>

	<p>sur « le genre, la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition »). Il conviendrait que le CSA poursuive sa réflexion et aboutisse à des recommandations ambitieuses pour renforcer la sécurité alimentaire par les femmes, sur la base d'une analyse scientifique et partagée.</p>
<p>ELEVAGE Analyse des impacts positifs et négatifs sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle (prix alimentaire, sécurisation et diversification des revenus ...) du développement de l'élevage, en étudiant la diversité des contextes et des systèmes de production, dans le but d'identifier les pistes d'amélioration</p>	<p>Le développement de l'élevage et des produits animaux font l'objet de nombreuses questions quant à leurs impacts sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle.</p> <p>=> <i>Le CSA éclairé par le HLPE, pourrait donner des recommandations pour optimiser les impacts positifs et maîtriser les impacts négatifs. Quels effets a, sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle, le développement des différents systèmes d'élevage ? Quels sont leurs effets sur les prix des produits animaux? Sur le prix des céréales ? Sur l'accès aux ressources naturelles ? Sur le statut nutritionnel des consommateurs ? Sur les revenus des éleveurs? Sur la résilience des systèmes d'élevage du point de vue économique et du point de vue environnemental?</i></p>
<p>REGIMES ALIMENTAIRES / MARCHES / POLITIQUES PUBLIQUES Interactions entre régimes alimentaires et offres sur les marchés : quelle place pour les politiques publiques ?</p>	<p>Quelles politiques publiques pour orienter l'offre et la demande alimentaire vers des consommations plus saines et durables, dans une perspective de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ?</p> <p>=> <i>L'évolution des régimes alimentaires vont faire évoluer l'offre et la demande mondiale, et cela pourra avoir des conséquences sur la sécurité alimentaire. Le CSA éclairé par un rapport du HLPE pourrait donner des recommandations pour que les politiques publiques anticipent et intègrent les conséquences de ces évolutions sur la sécurité alimentaire.</i></p>
<p>OUTILS DE RESILIENCE Quels outils de politiques publiques agricoles pour augmenter la résilience des ménages sujets à l'insécurité alimentaire ? (analyse des stocks de sécurité alimentaire notamment)</p>	<p>Dans le nouveau contexte de marchés alimentaires internationaux plus tendus et d'accroissement du risque climatique, la question des outils permettant de réduire le risque d'insécurité alimentaire tels que les stocks de sécurité alimentaire ré-émerge.</p> <p>=> <i>Le HLPE a publié un rapport sur la volatilité des prix en 2011 qui a donné lieu à des échanges en CSA et des recommandations en faveur notamment de la mise en place de réserves locales, nationales et régionales. Il conviendrait de poursuivre cette réflexion en analysant de façon scientifique et concertée les outils qui permettent de réduire les risques auxquels font face les agriculteurs, en fonction des différents contextes, afin que le CSA donne des recommandations sur les outils de résilience favorables à la sécurité alimentaire.</i></p>
<p>Major Workstream</p>	

<p>DEVELOPPEMENT AGRICOLE (politiques, programmes, projets) ET SECURITE ALIMENTAIRE ET NUTRITIONNELLE</p> <p>Quelles sont les conditions pour que le développement agricole soit favorable à la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle ?</p>	<p>Le développement agricole (politiques agricoles, programme, projet ...) n'entraîne pas automatiquement l'amélioration de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle. Les liens entre développement agricole et sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle sont peu connus. Cette relation est encore peu étudiée et mérite plus d'attention pour identifier à quelles conditions on peut obtenir un effet d'entraînement positif et limiter ou éviter les impacts potentiels négatifs. Le rapport pourrait étudier les interactions entre le(s) modèle(s) agricole(s) et le niveau de sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle.</p> <p><i>=> Il conviendrait que le CSA définisse des <u>lignes directrices</u> sur les conditions pour que le développement agricole améliore (politiques agricoles, programme, projet ...) la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition et les mesures à mettre en place pour que les éventuels impacts négatifs soient anticipés et évités. Au préalable à l'ouverture d'un major worstream, <u>un rapport du HLPE</u> permettrait de partager les connaissances sur ce sujet et cadrer le travail qui relèverait du CSA.</i></p>
<p>MODELE AGRICOLE – CLIMAT</p> <p>Quels modèles agricoles permettent de répondre au double défi de la sécurité alimentaire du changement climatique ?</p>	<p>Le rapport HLPE de 2012 mettait en évidence les menaces que fait peser le changement climatique sur la sécurité alimentaire et la nécessité de travailler sur l'interdépendance des deux problématiques. Il recommandait notamment d'élaborer des stratégies agricoles à faible émission de GES, qui permettent d'accroître la résilience au changement climatique, et qui ne compromettent pas la sécurité alimentaire. Le rapport soulignait la nécessité de recueillir des informations au niveau local, partager les connaissances au niveau mondial et de réorienter la recherche pour viser un ensemble d'objectifs plus complexe.</p> <p><i>=> Le CSA en tant que plateforme inclusive et légitime sur la sécurité alimentaire, devrait engager des travaux sur les conséquences du changement climatique sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle mondiale et les nécessaires évolutions au niveau des modèles agricoles et alimentaires, en synergie avec la convention cadre des nations unies sur les changements climatiques, et poursuivre la réflexion entamée en 2012.</i></p>
<p>Other Workstream</p>	
<p>GOVERNANCE TERRITORIALE</p> <p>Gouvernance de la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle par les collectivités locales et régions urbaines</p>	<p>La sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle est un enjeu qui se joue à plusieurs échelles : au niveau multilatéral, au niveau des régions, au niveau national et au niveau des collectivités territoriales. Ces dernières s'affirment de plus en plus comme des acteurs à part entière et jouent un rôle essentiel dans la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle. Elles construisent des politiques alimentaires locales, souvent alternatives et innovantes, s'appuyant sur leurs ressources foncières, leur maîtrise de la restauration scolaire, les formes d'urbanisme qu'elles orientent.</p> <p><i>=> Le CSA en tant que plateforme mondiale multi acteurs de la SAN pourrait s'intéresser à l'articulation entre les différents maillons de la gouvernance de la sécurité alimentaire, en s'intéressant notamment au niveau territorial qui émerge dans différentes régions du monde.</i></p>

<p>INCLUSION FINANCIERE La très faible inclusion financière des populations rurales est un obstacle majeur pour la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle</p>	<p>Les populations rurales, y compris les producteurs n'ont quasiment pas accès aux services financiers. Or, ils sont essentiels pour développer leurs activités économiques, et pour réduire leur vulnérabilité donc pour la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle.</p> <p>=> Suite à la publication du rapport HLPE « investir dans la petite agriculture en faveur de la sécurité alimentaire et de la nutrition » et des recommandations du CSA en octobre 2013, il a été décidé d'organiser un forum de haut niveau en 2015 sur le thème du lien entre les petits exploitants agricoles et les marchés. Il conviendrait de planifier un forum similaire sur l'inclusion financière (ou d'inclure ce thème dans celui prévu en 2015).</p>
<p>MALADIES ANIMALES Rôle et impact des maladies animales dans la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle</p>	<p>Les maladies animales sont susceptibles d'affecter gravement la sécurité alimentaire, notamment en affectant le bien-être des populations (maladies / mortalités, sécurité sanitaire des aliments), en affectant la productivité ou en accroissant la pauvreté des populations vulnérables (valeur des cheptels, obstacle à l'intensification, perturbation des flux commerciaux d'approvisionnement).</p>
<p>AGRO-ALIMENTAIRE Rôle du secteur agro-alimentaire dans la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle</p>	<p>Le secteur de la transformation, du stockage, de la commercialisation, de la logistique, de la distribution, de la restauration joue, par plusieurs leviers, un rôle important sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle. Or ce secteur est en pleine mutation sans que l'on mesure bien les conséquences de ces changements sur la sécurité alimentaire et nutritionnelle.</p> <p>=> le CSA pourrait s'intéresser au développement de ce secteur en analysant comment son développement peut apporter des réponses positives en terme de sécurité alimentaire.</p>

54. Marie-Aude Evan, FAO, Italy

1. What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?

The proposal made by the [Ministério do Desenvolvimento Agrário Brasil](#) related to the need to seize the momentum of the International Year of Family farming and discussion of its follow up to address issues related to

1. Multi-stakeholder, broad-based, participatory platforms for food security and family farming.
2. Regional and sub-regional agricultural strategies and integration mechanisms which are conducive to food security and family farming.

Building on such context and need, including outcome of the regional dialogue on family farming organized by FAO, I would propose a third issues which could be addressed and makes sense in relation with FAO mandate as a knowledge organization and overall objective of CFS to propose better coordination, policy advice, sharing of best practices, as well in connection with other work stream (such as improved rural and agricultural):

- how to better bridge the knowledge gap on agrarian structures, notably family farming in its diversity and in conjunction with overall rural transformations so as to inform such multi-stakeholders platform and integration mechanisms at different levels?

2. Explain the issue and describe why you are proposing it

Indeed, Assessment at global and local level showed that most often it was difficult to actually capture and characterize family farming in its diversity, although it is key to facilitate informed dialogue and to adapt better policy. Besides, there is often weak understanding of the strong inter-relations between rural transformations and evolving agrarian structures, and the challenges they raise for different types of holding, including diverse family farms, as well as for society (notably for instance regarding the employment issue as well as sustainability agenda^[1]). Also, as highlighted by contribution of M. Robinson, UK, it is key to go beyond FF and also characterize roles of new actors, non family structures. What best trajectories can be imagined? What implications for policy? Such often requires an informed dialogue on the potential roles and evolutions of family farming.

Data are often quite weak and very difficult to compare across countries. Different information systems exist but do not always well coordinate amongst themselves and liaise with users. Capacities to better valorize and analyze the data in such perspective is often lacking. Initiative emerge in different countries but may require or benefit from further support and platform for exchanges on the topic. The international Year of family farming is setting up an international working group to further propose criteria and guidelines to develop definitions and typologies of FF.

3. What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue? Which kind of CFS work stream should be put in place to address it?

Such could include:

- Further assessment, knowledge generation and dialogue on **the diversity of family farms and the inter-connection between rural transformations and agrarian structures** and the challenges they raise for different types of holding, including diverse family farms as well as for society, in a context of increased need for sustainability. Also, as highlighted by contribution of M. Robinson, UK, it is key to go beyond FF and also characterize roles of new actors, non family structures. What diversity of trajectories can we currently see and imagine? What implications for society and policy?

- Further assessment and exchange on the related data, information systems and capacity development requirement. How can current data initiative help to better address the data gap, including the global strategy for rural and agricultural statistics, the world program of census or LSMS type of data? Can we minimally harmonize some of the data to enable better comparison and dialogue across regions? What kind of information platform and observatory can help better collate and use such information, bridging the gap between data and policy and facilitating longer term dialogue on such? What methods to better assess such transformations at national and global level?

CFS stream could include: HLPE report on the topic, integration of such points along existing work stream (global strategy for improved rural and agricultural statistics) as well as on previously proposed work stream on “country-initiated multistakeholder assessments on sustainable food systems, food security and nutrition” and “smallholders and market”. Indeed, such assessment would benefit to 1) take into account the rural transformations perspective and diverse roles of evolving agrarian structures and 2) provide best practices and guidelines on how to inform such assessment in long term (data requirement, information and monitoring system, etc.).

Such point could be discussed in the discussion on the follow-up to IYFF and of a Global Document to be agreed in October during CFS 41

[1] See FAO Asian regional conference paper on meeting farmers aspirations in context of green development <http://www.fao.org/docrep/meeting/030/mj413E.pdf>

55. Pradip Kumar Nath, National Institute of Rural Development, India

Sir,

The most important factor for the Farmers in India is the Asymmetric Information

reaching them on every count - Input, Output in terms of their availability and also their price.

The source of information for all these still continues to be the Input supplier i.e the retail supplier of Seed, fertilizer, pesticide etc.

2) The next issue is the procurement of different agricultural products by government. Here the farmer is also a victim.

3) The core issue of these again boils down to the crucial issue of Land Reform.

In India who really tills the land - what is their proportion in terms of having the ownership of the land (certainty of tenurship even).

4) What is stable policy in Agriculture? Do we need Agricultural policy or We are badly in need of a POLICY for Farmers?

Which is important. Who will set the priorities?

Agriculture as a sector needs a policy or Farmers as a class of people - one of the most productive -

(though the % of contribution is less than 14% to GDP) need a policy for their survival.

If Farmers donot survive who will cultivate the land to provide that basic minimum of sustainable food.

Can India afford to depend upon the rest of the world for it's food requirement.

These are the issues Which CFS can take up seriously.

Pradip Kumar Nath,
Adjunct Faculty,
Center for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (CPME)
National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD)
Hyderabad, INDIA

56. Georgina Bingham Zivanovic, Vestergaard, Switzerland

Dear Minister Counsellor Fratini,

Many thanks for this opportunity to engage in this process and provide input.

With Reference to the HLPE Report on Food Waste: A work stream specifically focusing on Post-Harvest Losses (PHLs) with cross cutting issues of environmental impact, nutrition, health & water sanitation, in its nature would likely engage a multi-stakeholder and multidisciplinary approach:

The food crisis in 2006/ 2007 resulted in a sharp rise in global food prices bringing an increased focus on agriculture and a renewed interest in the reduction of postharvest losses (PHLs) as a means of increasing food availability and rural incomes.

In the case of smallholders, most cereals are stored by farming households after harvest until they are sold or consumed during the year.

A key aspect of addressing post-harvest losses is through encouraging smallholders to invest more of their resources in postharvest handling and storage to maintain the high quality of their cereal and reap the rewards of higher value markets.

Better post-harvest management associated with loss reduction was, in addition to discussion the HLPE report, also reported by the World Bank's 2011 "Missing Food Report" as a way of helping to build resilience against current and future climate-related shocks, and reduce the need for compensatory agricultural extensification, land use change, and damage to the environment services, including carbon sequestration.

The targets primary outcome if to achieve a goal on the reduction of food losses & waste – there should be a relevant end point e.g. 2030 & clear regional quantitative targets; with the note that

post-harvest not only includes crop losses, but also livestock, fisheries. There should also be a further push for separation of both, loss and waste, with clear targets on Productivity losses (including Livestock) & Post-Harvest losses.

To address the remaining cross cutting issues – it is important to note that simply increasing the nutrition by ensuring a healthy and nutritious diet through promotion of a micronutrient rich diet, increasing coverage of nutrition behavior change activities is not enough. It must be couple with improved water sanitation and drinking water. It is key that improving nutrition and proving safe drinking water are principles that are run in parallel; since for example if a child is infected with a waterborne disease it is likely to fail to achieve the expected impact, to singularly increase the nutritive value of the child diet, as diarrhea usually accompanies these waterborne conditions.

For the Committee of Food Security; under this work stream there could be three key focus areas:

1. A CFS roundtable event on defining actionable linkages with water & health to synergise impacts, when improving nutrition through Food Security measures
2. Best Practices for reducing post-harvest and post production losses; Guidelines for countries on the correct measures to take and tools to use for greatest impact
3. A CFS roundtable event on solutions to reducing post-harvest losses and other food losses

Many thanks for your kind attention and advice.

Kind Regards
Georgina

Georgina Bingham Zivanovic PhD FRES
Product Development Manager Food Security
Vestergaard Frandsen SA

57. UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition

The UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition welcomes this public consultation and would like to make the following contribution.

1. What issues should be addressed by the Committee in the biennium 2016-2017?

Issue is: Diet quality and food safety for food and nutrition security.

Description of the issue: The effects of diet quality and food standards, including private sector standards, on production, storage, transport, processing, consumption and trade patterns, especially regarding food and nutrition security need to be addressed.

2.Explain the issue and describe why you are proposing it;

In the Rio+20 declaration: The future we want, participants reaffirmed their commitment to enhancing food and nutrition security and the access to adequate, safe and nutritious food for present and future generations. Access to diversified, nutritious and safe food is a basic human right and is essential for food and nutrition security and achieving poverty reduction worldwide.

Food security is not only about producing or importing enough food often with a focus on dietary energy. It is also about ensuring the safety, quality and diversified nutritional aspects of the food people eat.

Consequences of not having access to affordable quality and safe foods are numerous: Foodborne and waterborne diarrhoeal diseases kill an estimated 2.2 million people annually, most of them children. Other serious health consequences including cancer, reproductive and immune effects may be caused by microbial or chemical food hazards. Contaminants contribute to and exacerbate nutrition-related effects, e.g. mycotoxins and stunting, immunomodulation by mycotoxins or environmental contaminants, particularly affecting undernourished people. The rising global burden of noncommunicable diseases is a tragic consequence of food and nutrition insecurity and the fact that many people do not have access to sufficient, quality and safe food or choose not to consume these.

The problem is a global one which has different faces in different countries, but needs to be addressed globally, regionally, and at national and sub-national level.

3.What kind of activity do you propose to address this issue? Which kind of CFS workstream should be put in place to address it?

The issue should be addressed by a major workstream of the CFS or as a HLPE report and subsequent policy roundtable in the CFS annual plenary.

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