



Federal Ministry of
Food, Agriculture
and Consumer Protection

Improving Governance for Food Security and Nutrition

Policies against Hunger VIII



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Greeting

**Dear reader,
Dear conference participants,**

The eighth Policies against Hunger conference discussed the subject of “Improving Governance for Food Security and Nutrition” and formulated specific recommendations for action.

The fight against hunger and malnutrition can only be won if all stakeholders work together. Governments, international organizations, civil society, industry and science share a common responsibility to make the human right to food a reality throughout the world and to align the global food security architecture accordingly.

The decision to reform the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) was made in October 2009. This decision constitutes a milestone on a long journey. With a view to the CFS meeting in October 2010, we have focused debates on improving coordination, convergence, coherence and accountability. How can these demands be met in the context of cooperation between national and international actors? Further main topics at the conference were the responsible private sector involvement for food security and the integration of nutrition into global food security strategies.

I am deeply convinced that we will only be able to effectively combat global hunger and malnutrition if we join forces. My Ministry sees itself as a driving force for action in this process. I am also truly impressed by the dynamism of the debates held on the podium and in the working groups.



I would like to thank you for the spirit of friendly cooperation that you have displayed during the conference and for the substantial catalogue of recommendations you have presented us with.

We noted during our last conference in December 2008 that the right to food is the most frequently violated human right in the world. In the Millennium Development Goals we committed ourselves to halving the number of hungry people in the world by the year 2015. Even if the figures send out a completely different message: we in the EU are working flat-out in an attempt to still achieve this objective. But if we want to attain this goal we need to bring about a complete turnaround.

All partners must demonstrate their determination to implement the necessary political changes and to take action. Meeting the global challenges is the joint responsibility of all stakeholders. The results of this conference encourage and guide us to take informed decisions on concrete actions.

A handwritten signature in green ink that reads "Ilse Aigner". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Ilse Aigner
Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection

Introduction

Since 2001, the German Federal Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection (BMELV) has hosted the Policies against Hunger conference series, conferences which each year bring together high level participants to deal with important issues of global food security¹. From the very beginning, the conference series has actively promoted the implementation of the human right to food in national and international policies, as well as the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Rights to Adequate Food, adopted by the FAO Council in 2004.²



The eighth Policies against Hunger conference was devoted to the subject of “Improving Governance for Food Security and Nutrition”. Following the 2009 World Food Summit in Rome and the reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)³, this conference aimed to create a forum for discussion on the subjects of governance, food security and nutrition and to formulate specific recommendations for action.

Governing world food security

In recent years, the importance of efficient governance, i.e. international cooperation among governments, international organisations, civil society, academia and private sector to fight and overcome hunger has taken centre stage in the international debate, creating new perspectives for the global architecture for food security.

The food-price crisis in 2007/8 attracted broad attention at global level. The UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF) was created⁴. The G8 Summit in Japan in 2008 and again in L'Aquila in 2009 called for a Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (GPAFSN) and also for a new design of the governance of world food security, building on and reforming existing institutions.

The reform of the CFS adopted in October 2009 is at the centre of improving governance at global as well as at regional and national level. There is a widely recognized demand to improve the coordination, convergence, coherence and accountability of national and international actors in the fight against hunger and its causes.

The reformed Committee on World Food Security

The CFS was established in 1974 as an intergovernmental body to serve as a forum in the United Nations System for review and follow-up of policies concerning world food security including production and physical and economic access to food. The reform of the CFS aims to make the CFS more effective by including a wider group of stakeholders and increasing its ability to promote policies that reduce food insecurity.

The vision of the reformed CFS is for it to be the most inclusive international and intergovernmental platform and for all stakeholders to work together to ensure food security and nutrition for all. It will work in a coordinated manner in support of country led processes that lead to food security. The reformed CFS has the mandate to:

- Coordinate a global approach to food security;
- Promote policy convergence;
- Support and advise countries and regions;
- Coordinate at national and regional levels;
- Promote accountability and share best practices;
- Develop a Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition.

1 See the documentation of previous Policies against Hunger conferences at www.policies-against-hunger.de/en/

2 http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi_01_en.htm

3 See further information on CFS at <http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-home/cfs-about/en/>

4 See HLTF: Comprehensive Framework for Action <http://www.un.org/issues/food/taskforce/Documentation/CFA%20Web.pdf>

The framework of the reformed CFS broadens participation and aims to give a voice to all stakeholders in the world food system, be inclusive and encourage an exchange of views and experiences, build on empirical evidence and scientific analysis, and monitor the effectiveness of actions towards reducing hunger.

An inclusive structure

The CFS now has a structure that allows input from all stakeholders at global, regional and national levels. It is comprised of the Plenary, the Bureau, the Advisory Group, the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) and a permanent secretariat located in Rome.



Kostas Stamoulis, Secretary of the CFS

The plenary session is held annually and is the central body for decision-taking, debate, coordination, lesson-learning and convergence by all stakeholders at global level on food security issues. The Bureau is the executive arm of the CFS. It is made up of a Chairperson and twelve member countries. The Advisory Group is made up of representatives from the five different categories of CFS participants:

- UN agencies and other UN bodies;
- Civil society and non-governmental organizations, particularly organizations representing smallholder family farmers, fisherfolks, herders, landless, urban poor, agricultural and food workers, women, youth, consumers and indigenous people;
- International agricultural research institutions;
- International and regional financial institutions such as the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund, regional development banks and the World Trade Organization;
- Private sector associations and philanthropic foundations.



Noel D. De Luna, Ertharin Cousin, Olivier De Schutter, Manfred Konukiewicz

The goal of the HLPE is to ensure the regular inclusion of advice based on scientific evidence and knowledge. As directed by the CFS Plenary and Bureau, the HLPE will assess and analyze the current state of food security and nutrition and its underlying causes. It will also provide scientific and knowledge-based analysis and advice on policy-relevant issues and identify emerging trends. It will also help prioritize future actions and focus attention on key focal areas.

Bringing key actors together

Discussions at the conference benefited from the participation of different key actors of the new CFS structure, such as the chair and several members of the Bureau, the secretary of the CFS, members of the Advisory Group, such as the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food and the Coordinator of the UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis, members from the recently appointed Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts and representatives from other UN bodies such as the chair of the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN), as well as other high ranking representatives from developing and industrialized countries, from industry, science and civil society.

Opening Speech by the Parliamentary State Secretary

Dear conference participants,

The eighth conference hosted by our Ministry as part of the Policies against Hunger conference series focuses on the term governance, i.e. the interaction between different actors in the fight against hunger.

The current figures provide striking evidence that the joint efforts of all those involved in the fight against hunger need to be improved: according to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), of the current world population of approximately 6.6 billion people, more than 1 billion people worldwide (1.02 billion) are at present suffering from hunger and chronic malnutrition.



Ladies and Gentlemen, let me briefly outline the highlights and objectives of our conference:

In the opening panel discussion we would like to first of all discuss the current challenges facing us in shaping the new architecture of food security. These issues are to be addressed in greater depth by a working group in the afternoon.

The second working group will discuss the coordination of the national and regional strategies for food security with the global level. In doing so, the working group will analyse both examples of best practice and the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources, the drawing up of which is a welcome development.

A third working group will chiefly look into how the private sector can contribute towards food security and nutrition and how responsible private sector commitment – for instance by creating the right environment – can be promoted.

Finally, the fourth working group will examine the aspect of nutrition. This working group is to focus on how this aspect can be integrated into food security strategies and how the role played by the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition can be strengthened.

Our Ministry is eager to listen to your discussions and to receive your specific policy recommendations regarding the continuation of the processes at international level. We are keen to integrate these as far as possible into the international processes.

I hope that this conference will thus mark a key milestone on the way towards more responsibility in the fight against hunger.

Gerd Müller

Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection

Part I – Improving Governance for Food Security and Nutrition – Challenges



The conference moderator **Anne Bellows** from Hohenheim University introduced the panelists and guided the discussions. At the core of the discussion were the questions of governance for food security and nutrition, the future role of the CFS and how the new CFS and the global food architecture can make the right to food the primary focus of their actions.

Key Messages from the Panelists



The conference chair **Saeid Noori-Naeini** emphasized that the word “crisis” has been a key feature of the central debate of the fight against hunger in recent years: “During the past years we have been moving from crisis to crisis. Starting from energy crisis then going to food crisis then to financial crisis then to economic crisis.” He expressed his concern that ongoing budget cuts across Europe might have a negative effect on world food security. Among major issues being discussed in

relation to food security in the last years, Noori-Naeini emphasized investment, partnership, biofuels, gender issues, women’s issues, nutrition, climate change and the right to food. “The right to food is far from an ideal and is recognized as a natural human right. The right to food is placed high on the UN agenda. However, we are still far away from what is needed, especially in the field of responsibility from states and the international community.”



Referring to the question of the new role of CFS, **Noel D. De Luna**, Chairman of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) explained that this intergovernmental body should be a global platform for coordination. The new role of CFS “is to be the most inclusive international intergovernmental platform for discussion and coordination of food security and nutrition issues and I hope the new CFS will become a central component for the new evolving partnership for food security and nutrition”. In his view, the challenges for the CFS are three-fold: first, financial resources – the new CFS does not yet have a budget; second, activities and implementation of the reform program are divided into a first and second phase, but most of the activities have not so far been given timelines; and third, if the program is to be implemented and put into practice by Rome-based organizations acting as the governing body, then the budget funding should not be borne mainly by the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO); instead, the International Fund for Agriculture and Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the FAO should all contribute equally to it. As they are part of the same governing body, he added, this should not be a problem.



Ertharin Cousin, U.S. Ambassador to the UN Agencies in Rome pointed out that the new role of CFS as an inter-governmental body should be not only to act as a platform, but also as a catalyst for developing new measuring and mapping tools with quantifiable progress indicators. “This mapping requires inclusion and full participation of all members of the global partnership—governments and financial donor partners but also private sector, civil society, developing country partners, technical science and knowledge contributors, multilateral partners as the World Bank as well as the Rome-based agencies. The implementation of such a global mapping- and tracking tool, we believe, is imperative and will be one indicia of success.” In addition, Ms. Cousin highlighted the importance of gender sensitive programming and monitoring. “In every presentation before the CFS there should be a concerted effort to include information regarding outreach to women and inclusion of women at every level of these programs. All the evidence supports the conclusion that the sustainability of food security programs must include women, because women represent sixty to eighty percent of the smallholder farmers”.



Olivier De Schutter, UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food highlighted three major contributions of the right to food to the fight against hunger: analysis,

action and accountability. First, by moving up the chain of causes one can analyze responsibilities of government and others when the right to food is violated. Second, the right to food helps to identify actions that are well targeted and reach out to the poor and most vulnerable. Third, the right to food strengthens governments’ accountability. This includes the development of a set of indicators to monitor progress, independent control, and the recognition of governments as duty bearers as well as the poor as rights holders. With reference to CFS’s contribution to the progressive realization of the right to food, De Schutter emphasized, that the CFS should pay attention to the voices of the rights holders, especially those who have hitherto been silenced, such as peasants, fisher folks and women. He proposed the following priorities for the CFS: First, it should map initiatives at regional, national and local levels and develop tools for comparisons. Second, the CFS should address the burning question of land and massive enclosure of lands (“land grabbing”) and related evictions of people, competitive farming and agrarian reform. “Let us not forget that in 2006 at the International Conference on Agrarian Reform and Agricultural Development in Brazil the CFS was mandated by the member states to become a forum where the improvement of the agrarian reform should be addressed. The CFS should live up to this promise”.



Manfred Konukiewitz, Head of the Global and Sectoral Policies Directorate at the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) focused on the issue of global governance and also contributed two observations to the debate. First, it is important to bear in mind that there is a risk in focusing on global governance as that could feed the illusion in developing countries that the big solution will come from outside. “We have to recognize that what happens at the country level is key.” Going even further he added that without political will at the national level, any assistance from outside will fail to achieve any progress. The global level can support actions at the country level and

can provide external finance – but this finance has to be catalytic. The global level cannot be a substitute for action at national and local level. Secondly, he explained that it is important not to expect miracles from better coordination. In reality this may reflect a lack of convergence of strategies and approaches. From these two observations, he drew the following conclusions: first, it is important to focus on the value added provided by the global level, and, second, it is important to focus on coordination of the country level and to make sure that global initiatives and organizations do not interfere with the coordination at country level. Lastly, global bodies, including the CFS, should be strengthened to perform in their area of comparative advantage, such as normative areas, formation of regulatory systems, advocacy and mobilization of political will.



As a reaction to the context of multiple crises, **Alexander Müller**, FAO Assistant Director-General and Chairman of the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN), highlighted the fact that there were now many initiatives linked to nutrition and that there was a need to avoid these initiatives competing for money, when what is really needed is a coordinated competition for the best solution. The crisis has hit the most vulnerable and it is well known that it takes a very long time for the benefits to reach children and women. Accordingly Müller pointed out: “Nutrition governance is concerned with the achievement of nutrition security by all members of society, especially the most vulnerable. A human rights-based approach would per definition capture the most vulnerable first through the principle of non-discrimination and this is why we have to link nutrition with a human rights-based approach.” He also clarified that nutrition governance had to ensure that nutrition entitlements were safeguarded against abuse by

incorporating them into legal provisions. The global governance structure under CFS should involve all stakeholders so that the best solution will be put into practice. Looking to the future, Müller pointed out that among other new and additional challenges we would also have to deal with nutrition in the context of climate change.



Huguet Akplogan-Dossa, Coordinator of the African Network on the Right to Food (RAPDA), started out by explaining the objectives of this regional network of civil society organizations. One is to have African decision makers report on the commitments they have made to improve the effectiveness of the right to food. There are concrete calls directed at African governments: more transparency and justification of the resources received in the context of the implementation of the right to food. She emphasised that donor countries were also called to ensure that practices of good governance were taken into account in the agreements signed with African governments as well as to stress the participation of the civil society organizations in designing, implementing and evaluating public policies. Ms Akplogan-Dossa drew attention to the importance of listening to the civil society organizations, which act as watchdogs and are able to report on the real situation of the people on the ground. According to RAPDA’s experience, African women want better involvement in decision-making processes. Without the presence of women, and when decisions are taken on behalf of them, policies on the ground lack coherence and do not meet women’s needs. These are some of the reasons why RAPDA is calling on governments to increase budget provisions for women to ensure the enjoyment of the right to food for the most vulnerable groups.



Thomas Kirchberg, Spokesperson of the Working Group on Agribusiness of the German Committee on Eastern European Economic Relations talked about the contribution of the private sector in the food production. First, the private sector supplies farmers with the inputs necessary to produce food and agricultural products (fertilizers, pesticides, agricultural equipment); second, it improves knowledge about how to use inputs and how best to increase efficiency of crops on land and in production; third, it processes basic products and connects basic production with the market in order to create value, so that as well as the products being consumed by producers, it is also possible to add value. Kirchberg emphasized that countries needed investment, in order to increase food production. Investments bring sustainability to the production; it is necessary not only to produce for basic needs but also to develop a chain of processing and production for the market. There is a need for small, medium and large private sectors. “The private sector needs stability, security, a legal framework and same rules for each actor in the markets, improvements of infrastructure and enhancement of education to get trained people” he summarized. His general conclusion was that without the private sector, we would fail to improve the global food supply.



Maryam Rahmanian of the International Planning Committee for Food Sovereignty (IPC) explained that the IPC included not only NGOs, but also organizations of small farmers, artisans, nomads, peasants, consumers and urban poor people. The core concern of IPC is to realize food sovereignty and defend it also vis-à-vis governments and international entities. For organizing representation of civil society in CFS, the “CSO mechanism” has been adopted. It is based on the principles of autonomy and self-organization. IPC expects two major results from the CFS session in October 2010: first, the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition. “The CFS should address and take stock of policies that have worked and those that have not worked. There is no need for a platform for communication or a talk shop but for a space for decision making. This must not mean to impose detailed policies at the national level.” Rahmanian added that one of the crucial questions for CFS would be whether policies would only be made by a handful of countries or by all countries. The second result from the upcoming CFS session should be a strong decision on the issue of land. The CFS should support FAO’s work on the drafting of FAO Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources.

Part II – The Results of Thematic Working Groups

Working Group 1: Global Coordination and the Future Role of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

1.1 Introduction

The working group continued the discussion held in the opening plenary by focusing on the current CFS reform and the need for better coordination, convergence, and coherence among the numerous players at international level. Particular attention was given to the question as to how existing initiatives in the CFS framework such as the UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF)⁵ and the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN)⁶ could work together synergistically in coordinating global strategies for food security and nutrition and in this way continue to develop the Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (GPAFSN). After an introduction given by the Secretary of the CFS, comments made by the permanent representations of Bangladesh and Germany in Rome, FAO, Via Campesina, and FIAN International stimulated a substantial debate that led to a consensus on the documented conclusions.

1.2 The leading question

How can the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) fulfil its role as a global platform for coordination and establish effective cooperation with the UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF), Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (GPAFSN), the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN), governments, and civil society?



Sujiro Seam, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs

1.3. Conclusions and recommendations

1. Establish CFS as *the* platform

The participants agreed that the CFS should establish itself as *the* central component of the GPAFSN. Its policy guidance should inform the work of other bodies whose operations affect food security. This will require advocacy, coordination with high level political forums, and alliance building. The CFS, as *the* platform, has to enable all voices to be heard, particularly those of the food insecure.

2. Take decisive action on a few priority issues in October 2010

The participants agreed that it was very important that the CFS should take decisive action quickly and that the outcome of the first session of the reformed CFS in October 2010 should be result-oriented. One of the key issues to address is access to land for the food insecure.

⁵ Created at the time of the food price crisis in 2008, see <http://www.un.org/issues/food/taskforce/>

⁶ The mandate of the SCN is to promote cooperation among UN agencies and partner organizations in support of community, national, regional, and international efforts to end malnutrition, see <http://www.unscn.org>

The participants recommended that the policy roundtable discussion during the CFS session in October should focus solely on the *Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Land Tenure and other Natural Resources*⁷ and that the CFS should seek agreement to go forward as an inter-governmental negotiation process. The second priority issue to address as soon as possible is to seek agreement on principles, process and timeline of the *Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition* (GSF)⁸.

3. Link global, regional, national, local food security

The participants agreed that the CFS should focus on issues where global deliberation brings added value. It should adopt a bottom-up approach, starting within countries, whereby countries identify issues that the CFS should address. One important contribution of the CFS should be to provide a platform where regional and national food security can be addressed (e.g. by case studies).

4. Strengthen accountability

The CFS should be asked to report to the UN General Assembly using indicators which monitor its progress. An important role for the CFS should be to develop tracking, mapping and reporting tools, using the GSF as a reference once it has been adopted. It should encourage members to apply right-to-food instruments and periodic multi-stakeholder reporting systems, as they are already in place in existing human rights treaty bodies. Civil society should be enabled to report autonomously. The CFS should also explore ways of applying peer-review mechanisms. In order to strengthen synergies, links should be established with the different initiatives of the HLTF, the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food, the G-8, the World Bank and others.

5. Mainstream nutrition

Mainstreaming nutrition remains one of the key challenges. Therefore, the CFS should build links with the SCN on the basis of comparative advantages. The CFS should be responsible for policy decisions, while the SCN would primarily deal with implementation matters. It was suggested that SCN and CFS share experiences and relevant documents for comments, e.g. the policy brief *Scaling up Nutrition – a Global Framework for*



*Action*⁹. This would also help the CFS ensure that nutritional elements were incorporated in the GSF.

6. Ensure visibility for the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE)

The participants recommended that the CFS Bureau should be encouraged to ensure visibility for the HLPE and allow for initial information to be provided to the international community at the October session of the CFS.

7. Secure funding

Members and partners should help to fund the new CFS as a basic demonstration of political will and commitment, and should draw on the resources of the multi-agency secretariat. All parties concerned should immediately help to cover travel costs of representatives of those most affected by food insecurity and seek resources to cover the cost of developing a mapping tool for reporting to CFS.

8. Millennium Development Goal Review Summit

The participants urged all stakeholders to urgently strive to ensure that MDG Review Summit Outcome Document took account of the CFS, food security, nutrition and the right to food. In turn, the CFS should take up the outcome of the MDG meeting in its October session.



Nora McKeon, Terra Nuova

7 The Voluntary Guidelines are to assist States, civil society and the private sector in improving the governance of tenure, see <http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en/>

8 The development of such a GSF is one of the six key tasks of the Committee (see introduction)

9 http://www.unscn.org/files/Announcements/Scaling_Up_Nutrition-A_Framework_for_Action.pdf

Working Group 2: Linking National and Regional Strategies for Food Security and Nutrition with the Global Level

2.1 Introduction

The topic of this working group was how existing national and regional strategies and governance mechanisms for food security and nutrition could best be coordinated with the reformed CFS in its function as a global platform. Special importance was given to the question as to how to build on local, national, and regional experience, how to strengthen participation, transparency and accountability, and how to bring in the perspectives of the different local players.

The future coordination of national, regional, and global initiatives and processes is currently the subject of intensive debate in the framework of the CFS reform. On the basis of national and regional best practices such as the National Council for Food Security and Nutrition (CONSEA)¹⁰ in Brazil and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP)¹¹ the question was examined as to how best to structure their practical coordination with the CFS at the global level. In this context, it was analyzed to what extent the FAO *Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security*¹² could be used as a yardstick for effective



Bibi Giyose, NEPAD-CAADP secretariat

food security policies. The current process of formulating *Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources*¹³ at FAO was also discussed as an example of coordination of governance processes in matters relevant to food security.

2.2 The leading question

How can national and regional strategies as well as governance structures for food security and nutrition be effectively linked to the global level?

2.3. Conclusions and recommendations

1. General conclusions

Governance tackles core issues such as: who takes responsibility? Who decides and who is consulted? In that sense, governance reforms touch upon power relations, are based on political commitment, involve social movements and other civil society organisations (CSOs), and affect the global, regional, national, community and household levels. Governance needs to be built up based on the subsidiarity principle – from the ground up and based on existing frameworks, tools and strategies, building on best practices for trying to negotiate agreements and building consensus. Communication has to take place across the three levels of national, regional and global, and needs to be seen as two-way communication. In addition, disaster preparedness and emergency management needs to be based on harmonized information systems. Mutual accountability needs to be applied to all levels – national, regional and the CFS. The *Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security* should be used as a tool to design and monitor public policies. Concerning gender mainstreaming and women's role in food and nutrition, lip service paid to these issues is no longer acceptable.

¹⁰ <https://www.planalto.gov.br/Consea>

¹¹ <http://www.nepad-caadp.net/>

¹² adopted by the 127th Session of the FAO Council, November 2004 http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi_01_en.htm

¹³ The Voluntary Guidelines are to assist States, civil society and the private sector in improving the governance of tenure, see <http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en/>

Inclusion of the youth must be understood as part of development.

2. Recommendations for the national level

Articulation and understanding of country-led strategies for food security and nutrition among all relevant stakeholders should be based on political commitment and social mobilization. The right to food should be implemented as part of the national strategy and national-level involvement should be built on the principle of “no coordination without consultation”. One approach to take could be to transform public-private partnerships (PPP) into public-private-people partnerships (PPPP).

3. Recommendations for the regional level

There needs to be a shift towards regional integration that goes beyond economic interests and includes and responds to social and cultural needs of the most vulnerable and marginalized populations. Food and nutrition strategies should be built into regional frameworks and the role and input of regional organizations like ASEAN or NEPAD should be maximized. The UN system should support regional strategies and countries where there is no common mechanism.



Arne Oshaug, Akershuis University Norway, Biraj Patnaik, Advisor to the Supreme Court in India, and Renato Maluf, National Food and Nutrition Security Council, Brazil



4. Recommendations to the CFS

The participants of the working group suggested that governments should ensure participation in the CFS by various ministries and sectors (not only agriculture) pursuing a high level integrated approach. It is also necessary to establish an appropriate CSO mechanism that facilitates participation of small holders, fisherfolk, indigenous peoples, nomads and pastoralists, especially women, in the decision making of the CFS. The CFS should play a catalytic role in capacity development on all levels – national, regional and global (technical, technology transfer, analysis, and management) and should make food security and nutrition much more visible – by strong advocacy, media efforts, and social mobilization. In turn, donors should ensure coherence in supporting governance on food security and nutrition at all levels by coordination and alignment of efforts, by documentation and dissemination of good practices. The CFS should establish a monitoring mechanism that measures national policies under the indicators set by the *Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security*. Regarding the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE), it was seen as imperative to create a community of knowledge to facilitate best decisions of the CFS. The inter-disciplinarity of the HLPE should be ensured – including traditional and indigenous knowledge using the CFS for cross-fertilization of ideas. Concerning important issues on the agenda of the CFS, the working group recommended that the CFS should give a political mandate to an intergovernmental working group to elaborate *Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure Land and other Natural Resources Tenure*. This recommendation was also made in working group 1.

Working Group 3: Promoting Private-Sector Activities for Food Security and Nutrition

3.1 Introduction

The promotion of agricultural production in emerging and developing countries has received increased attention since the food price crisis of 2008. In view of the urgent need for investment in agriculture and rural development as an integral part of a sustainable strategy against hunger, increased attention has been given to the question regarding the role to be played by private investment in agriculture in the developing and emerging countries. Accordingly, governments and international organisations have focused their attention more strongly on the question as to how to promote responsible private investment in agriculture with a view to improving food security and nutrition. The role of the private sector is also acknowledged by the fact that private-sector associations are represented in the Advisory Group of the reformed CFS.



Yoshinori Fujiyama, Japanese Embassy in Berlin, Keith Jones, CropLife International and Paul Armbruster, German Cooperative and Raiffeisen Confederation

One initiative that was presented and discussed in this workshop was the development of *Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources*¹⁴. This initiative is closely interlinked with initiatives that were presented by the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to food, such as addressing large-scale land-acquisitions¹⁵ and working conditions on plantations from a human rights perspective, as well as with the process of developing *Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources*¹⁶. The working group also benefited from the experiences presented by government representatives, business and civil society.

The working group aimed to formulate recommendations on how to promote responsible private investment in agriculture with a view to improving food security and nutrition and to harmonize these with national strategies aimed at realizing the right to food. However, as views on the role of the private sector tend to differ between different stakeholders, discussions were difficult and the recommendations below document the suggestions that were brought up by participants by the working group, but do not necessarily reflect a consensus within the group.

3.2 The leading question

How can private investment, harmonized with national and global strategies, contribute towards providing food security and bringing about improved nutrition?

14 www.responsibleagroinvestment.org

15 "Large-scale land acquisitions and leases: A set of core principles and measures to address the human rights challenge"
<http://www2.ohchr.org/english/issues/food/docs/BriefingNotelandgrab.pdf>

16 see <http://www.fao.org/nr/tenure/voluntary-guidelines/en/>

3.3. Conclusions and recommendations

1. Increased private investments (national and foreign) in agriculture and food production can play an important role in promoting the right to food

Private investment should enhance the development of the value chain: from primary agriculture and food production, to storage and processing of food, as well as marketing, supply of inputs and appropriate technology. There was a controversial debate on whether private investments should focus on small-scale farmers and the access to food, or focus on increasing food production to make it more available and create employment. Generally, there was a common understanding that investments should be aimed at improving income and employment, increasing food production and improving access to food. It was noted that investments could be made in small-scale, medium and large-scale enterprises, and in farmers and producer organisations, such as cooperatives. Investment should not lead to displacement of communities, degradation of natural resources, but instead should promote sustainable production systems and take into account climate issues. Nutritional aspects should be taken into account for the fulfilment of dietary requirements of the population. Contract farming can be an efficient way for small-scale farmers to cooperate with private companies when fair and transparent rules and standards are applied. Private investment in capacity building should be encouraged (i.e. research, market information, entrepreneurial skills).

2. Investments need to comply with standards and guidelines

Investors should follow internationally recognised social, labour, environmental and hygienic standards. Private standards should not lead to the exclusion of small holders. Fair trade should be scaled up. Workers should receive living wages – and not just minimum wages. Investors should act in a transparent way and be accountable for the impact of their investments and operations. The *Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources* should be supported. They should include conventions of the International Labour Organisation (ILO). They should also refer to the *Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources* being elaborated in FAO in respect of issues related to access to natural resources.



Carolyn Callenius, *Bread for the World*

3. Investments need reliable frameworks and conditions in the countries

Private investment needs good governance to provide stability, security and safeguards against corruption, as well as predictable and enforceable laws and regulations. Government should create an enabling environment for investments: infrastructure and public services, i.e. access to markets, financial services, transport facilities, electricity. Governments should explore possibilities of reducing price volatility for food in order to create a predictable investment environment for small-scale farmers (i.e. by creating local and regional food reserves). To improve the social situation, governments and private actors should explore possibilities of cooperation in order to build up social security systems.

4. Partnership between stakeholders

To promote food security, the cooperation between private sector, government, beneficiaries and civil society should be strengthened. For success and to avoid negative impacts the participation of the population in the planning and decision-making process is essential. Mechanisms should be established that ensure transparency, monitoring and accountability. Private sector should increase its participation in national, regional and international committees and initiatives that promote food security and nutrition.

Working Group 4: Integrating Nutrition into Global Strategies against Hunger

4.1 Introduction

The concept of wholesome, balanced, and nourishing food, termed “adequate food”, has not yet been fully integrated into national, regional, and global strategies on food security. In strategies against hunger the focus is too often solely on the need for sufficient food and, as such, only on the need to increase food (agricultural) production. Not enough consideration is given in this context to food as a health-promoting factor that can be produced in a need-related manner.

Achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDG) will, in and of itself, require broader interventions that also give consideration to health needs. If we take, for instance, the number of undernourished children under the age of five and their mothers, it is clear that a large part of the problem is a lack of education and knowledge about nutrition. What is needed is to provide information about food quality, food safety, food components and general hygiene factors, and to provide access to health-care services.



Anna Lartey, University of Ghana



Angeline Munzara, Ecumenical Advocacy Alliance, Geneva

The reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) has created new potentials for being better able to connect the right to food with nutritional security strategies. A strong UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN) is the prerequisite for improved inter-institutional cooperation between public and private as well as national and international players in the area of nutritional security.

The group discussed extensively about different aspects of food and nutrition security; global governance on nutrition; the role of SCN and other potential coordinating bodies for nutrition policies (which was also addressed by working group 1); necessary changes in donor preferences: from focus on cost-effectiveness to focus on reaching the poorest; as well as the fact that nutrition is ‘underscinded’.

4.2 The leading question

What needs to be done so that nutrition will be appropriately positioned in global strategies against hunger as well as in international governance debates?

4.3. Conclusions and recommendations

The group agreed on the following five conclusions and recommendations:

First, at the global level it is necessary to ensure the exchange of evidence for the development of standards, to harmonize approaches and partners and to assist in formulating national nutrition policies, capacity building, knowledge sharing and to develop partnerships internationally and globally.

Second, a differentiated approach to nutrition programs is appropriate. Existing indicators of undernutrition should be used and immediate needs should be dealt with by concrete and evidence-based measures. It is necessary to develop and build up sustainable food and nutrition-security programs. At international level, scientific evidence and experiences for supporting national nutrition programs in different countries should be collected and assessed.

Third, nutrition indicators must be linked to human rights and in particular to the right to food. Advocacy should be promoted for immediate action and sustainable national and international nutrition policies. Links should be made with women's rights as promoted by the *Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women* (CEDAW).

Fourth, coherence in sector-specific activities in different time horizons should be ensured and nutrition should be made a development indicator, which implies mainstreaming nutrition in development and earmarking funding for nutrition in the current resource flow.

Fifth, ensuring nutrition security is a complex challenge requiring food security, care and health. This also implies a more equal access to education, equal status, and equal labor sharing between women and men. A further spread of the global double burden of malnutrition should be prevented by joint efforts of the whole food and nutrition system.



Michael Krawinkel, Justus-von-Liebig University Gießen

Part III – Conclusions and Perspectives

1. Summary of the Conference Chair

It was a pleasure and indeed an honor to chair this august meeting for the third time and I seize this opportunity to express my appreciation and thanks to the government of Germany for organizing a very thoughtful, efficient and generous conference, which provided an opportunity to exchange views on governance of food security and nutrition at a very appropriate time.

The conference was opened by the Parliamentary State Secretary to the Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer protection Gerd Müller. He highlighted the fact that the current global food security situation is unacceptable: countries can and must undertake tangible and measurable actions to achieve food security. He reaffirmed the Policies against Hunger conference as a platform provided by the German government to discuss and develop an overall strategy for improving governance on food security and nutrition.

The conference was attended by 250 participants from all over the world, including ministers, ambassadors, experts, civil society, private sector, NGOs, academicians and the press, and was facilitated by Anne Bellows from Hohenheim University. The participants appreciated the initiative of the German government in hosting this conference.

The first panel took stock of the reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), discussed the progress made so far and identified the way forward. All panelists evaluated the CFS reform process positively and expressed support for the next steps. The first panel was followed by a lively round of comments and questions from the audience. The second panel dealt with the role of different stakeholders in relation to governance of food security and nutrition, including coordination of UN bodies, the role of food producers, NGOs, regional networks and the private sector. Several issues were raised for discussion, such as the role of the CFS in relation to large-scale land acquisition, mobilizing funds to fight hunger in sub-Saharan Africa, and the role of public goods in the market-based economy. All panelists agreed that public policy regulations were an impor-



Saeid Noori-Naeini, Conference Chair

tant component of an enabling environment for private investments and for achieving food security.

From the full list of recommendations of the four working groups documented above, I would like to stress the following:

Group I – Global Coordination and the Future Role of the CFS

1. The CFS must establish itself as the platform for the evolving global partnership on agriculture, food security and nutrition.
2. Accountability mechanisms should be developed both for the CFS and for all stakeholders and partners.
3. The CFS should build links with the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN), in order to share experiences and relevant documents, towards mainstreaming nutrition into food security initiatives.
4. All stakeholders should take urgent action to ensure that the MDG Review Summit takes full account of CFS, food security, nutrition and the right to food.
5. The October meeting of the CFS should be action-orientated and result-oriented and should concentrate on two priority issues: the *Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources*, and the principles, content, and process of the *Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition*.



Group 2 – Linking National and Regional Strategies for Food Security and Nutrition with the Global Level

1. Governance issues should be considered at the national, regional and global level.
2. The CFS should mandate an intergovernmental Working Group to negotiate the *Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources*.
3. The national representation in the CFS should be extended to all ministries relevant to food security and nutrition.
4. Women and gender issues should be at the top of the agenda of the CFS.

Group 3 – Promoting Private-Sector Activities for Food Security and Nutrition

1. Although increased private investment in food production and agriculture could be beneficial to agricultural development, further debate is needed on modalities of private investment that could contribute to the promotion of the right to food.
2. Investments need to comply with standards and guidelines.
3. Investments need reliable frameworks and enabling environment in the countries.
4. Achieving food security requires partnership among private sector, government, and civil society, and mechanisms that promote transparency, monitoring and accountability.

Group 4 – Integrating Nutrition into Global Strategies against Hunger

1. Ensure exchange of evidence for developing standards at global level, to harmonize approaches and build partnerships.
2. Use existing indicators of malnutrition, fulfil immediate needs by concrete measures and develop sustainable food and nutrition security programs.
3. Nutrition indicators must be linked to women rights, human rights and in particular to the right to food.
4. Nutrition should be considered as a development indicator, and actions should be planned in short, medium and long term.
5. Ensuring nutrition security is a complex challenge requiring food security, care and health, and promoting an equal access to education, equal status and equal labor sharing between men and women, preventing a further spread of the global double burden of malnutrition.

In the closing panel, the CFS Chair commented that much progress had been made and that he had a strong sense of the major issues that should shape and be addressed in the October CFS meeting. All speakers introduced the theme of gender awareness, empowerment, and inclusion into the discussion of strategies to be incorporated into the reformed CFS. The key messages of the panelists are documented below in this report.

Dear friends and colleagues, I am pleased to extend my heartfelt appreciation and sincere congratulations to you for a job well done which definitely will make a difference for the poor, the hungry and the destitute. For those of you who are returning home I wish you a safe journey, and for those of you who are staying in this beautiful city, I envy you.

2. Statements and Perspectives

Improving Governance for Food Security and Nutrition – Recommendations for Action

In response to the summary of the Conference Chair, representatives of different actors and stakeholders were invited to make comments. Summaries of their statements are documented here.



David Nabarro, Coordinator of the UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis and Special Representative on Food Security and Nutrition of the UN Secretary-General

The conference has included a rich mixture of beliefs, understanding, mandates and areas of responsibilities. We are committed to inclusiveness, functional governments and actions. The eight dimensions of good governance are that it should be consensus-oriented, accountable, transparent, responsible, equitable and inclusive, effective and efficient, following the rule of law and participatory. A number of important questions related to good governance include for example the purpose of governance and the mechanisms of governance. Maybe the most important question is how to ensure that the governance mechanisms actually work, that they have legitimacy. Governance which does not have legitimacy is pretty much a waste of time. So there is a need to focus on key areas, in order to ensure that the recommendations lead to legitimacy: clarity of vision, appreciation of the needs, alignment of policies, facilitating and empowering the different actors, a

framework of responsibility, commitment to synergy and coherence and to monitoring and accountability. Legitimacy needs to be achieved so that these recommendations can actually turn into viable and appreciated mechanisms of governance.



Noel D. De Luna, Chairman of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

The Policies against Hunger conferences constitute a multi-stakeholder process to address issues of food security and nutrition. The recommendations made during the conference in Berlin will feed into the CFS process and they will be treated as inputs into the document preparation. The conference in Berlin is a preview of what might happen in October and therefore contributes towards identifying the contentious issues and the points of convergence. The CFS is not the end result of the debate, but is a continuing debate and dialogue to bring out real and concrete solutions to hunger and malnutrition. The new architecture of the CFS will be an instrument in the fight against hunger. With the inclusion of all stakeholders we will see if we come out with a coherent *Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition* so that the CFS will become the global platform for discussion and coordination of food security and nutrition issues, based on science and state-of-the-art knowledge.



Dagmar Wöhrl, Member of the German Bundestag, Chairwoman of the Committee on Economic Cooperation and Development

It is important to achieve food sovereignty and to support agricultural production and regions more than in the past. The issue of land grabbing needs to be addressed. Investment is important, but there is also a need to recognize the practice of land grabbing. There is a need to take up this issue at international level. State and non-state purchases of land at international level must be regulated by international rules. It needs reliable and secure legal frameworks, socially responsible land distribution and more transparency to guarantee protection of investors and above all of domestic populations. We can contribute a lot with extension services and with aid to build up new cooperative structures. A subsistence-smallholding farmer will not be able to face big agricultural industry but many small-scale farmers, if they form partnerships in cooperatives, have the potential to be economically more successful in the future. We all share one goal: we are all living on one unique planet and we need to ensure that future generations have decent lives on this planet too.



Flavio Valente, Secretary General of FIAN International, Brazil/Germany

The right to food has to be promoted and integrated in the issue of food security and nutrition. The failures of

the past must definitely not be repeated. If the CFS had worked properly, maybe the Washington Consensus would not have had this vast effect of disinvestment in agriculture or we would not have dumped food on local markets, throwing out local small-scale farmers in developing countries. There is an urgent need to tackle land issues, in particular to stop land grabbing. Land grabbing is continuously producing hunger and malnutrition. Smallholder-producers are the main group suffering from hunger in the world, despite most of the production of food coming from smallholders. The peasants' and social movements that have defended food sovereignty for more than ten years, therefore, have to be heard. We are not talking of food only as a commodity; we are talking of food as a common good. The right-based approach is an important tool, in order to put people at the center of policies. The *Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition* should be strongly based in principles of human rights and the UN Charter that all governments are committed to fulfil.



Hope Mwesigye, Minister of Agriculture, Uganda

Most undernourished and most of the hungry people come from the developing world and from sub-Saharan countries. Most of our people live from less than one dollar per day, so the issue of poverty cannot be understated. The Constitution of Uganda has enshrined the right to food and Uganda is by and large self-sufficient in food production, but there are pockets constantly under threat of food insecurity. Other issues also have to be considered, such as climate change, pests and diseases, appropriate technology, low productivity, unemployment or disguised unemployment. In Uganda seventy percent of people work in agriculture and there is also disguised unemployment.

Therefore further recommendations for action should include an increase in private investment, increased production and productivity and enhancement of public-private partnerships. Stronger attention is needed

for gender issues and women working by themselves. Young people need more support for education and training to get new skills, and more capacity-building for local populations should be carried out. Greater political will has to be demonstrated and mobilized. The principles of subsidiarity and inter-disciplinarity are important for any action undertaken.



Sabine Christiansen, UNICEF Goodwill Ambassador

Hunger and malnutrition of children is also present in wealthy countries. In Germany three out of one hundred children come to public meal providers for a daily meal. Food security and nutrition is no longer only a problem of food production, but of poverty. Media appear when there is a catastrophe going on, but when did we last see a report about the suffering experienced daily due to hunger? Financial speculators and land exploiters have never held a small dying life in their hands, otherwise many decisions taken would look very different. When we talk about hunger, we have to focus on the daily right of children to have enough to eat. One-third of the eight million children born in this world every day suffer or even die from diseases related to chronic undernutrition before reaching five years of age. With the *UN Convention on the Rights of the Child* the right of every child to live, to develop and to be protected has been acknowledged. UNICEF sees the special need to strengthen the position of women, especially pregnant women. It is also important to improve gender equality between boys and girls, as girls are still more often malnourished than boys, and to strengthen education of girls and women.



Cathrina Claas-Mühlhäuser, Vice Chairwoman of the Shareholders' Committee Claas KGaA mbH

Claas is run as a family-business and has been active in the field of agricultural harvesting-technologies for three generations. The enterprise is active not only in Germany and Europe, but also in developing countries like India. Private investment is a very important issue as well as subsidiarity. There are critical attitudes against the business sector, but maybe for some of these the more than hundred years of family-business may support the argument that business is also working for sustainability. The same might be true for our partners, who work in service, in distribution, in foreign countries as well as for our clients – the farmers, who reach a level of almost one hundred percent family-enterprises. There is a need for a political framework for all economic operators – for all at equal level – for the functioning of markets, for protection of intellectual property and it is very important as well for extension services, education and training activities. Subsidiarity is very important, as experience has shown, e.g. model farms can be implemented to show how modern engineering systems work, technical training can be provided etc; this all can and is to be done in cooperation with local authorities and state institutions.



3. Excerpts from the Closing Speech by Ilse Aigner, Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We are in agreement and I am delighted about this: we will take the next steps in the fight against hunger together. If we all sit around the same table, listen to one another and discuss with one another, then we will achieve good results. This is the only way that we will be able to make major progress: by coordinating our strategies and then taking resolute action. The Federal Government sets great store by this. This is why my Ministry is hosting this conference for the eighth time. It has become a good tradition and has proven its worth once again this year.



What have we learnt from the discussions over the past few days? No global crisis can be solved by individual actors on their own. This was the undisputed starting point of the conference: global governance must be improved. The challenges we face are too closely interrelated and too complex: from climate and energy issues and the economic and financial crisis to the food crisis.

We need joint efforts to deal with these challenges. The resolution adopted in October 2009 to reform the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) provided key impetus to overcoming the food crisis. This reform may represent a unique opportunity to place international cooperation in the field of food security on a new sustainable basis.

There is a World Security Council in place in which only a few are represented. But there is also a “World Food Security Council” where there is room for everyone. This ensures that everyone can have their say. In this way we can take on our shared responsibility.

Adopting resolutions in the CFS and taking responsibility for them naturally still lies with the international community of states. But before this stage is reached, international organizations, the business and scientific communities and civil society must be properly involved. I attach great importance to this: the participation of those sections of society that are at greatest risk from hunger and malnutrition must be ensured. It is their right to food that is under threat.

- smallholder farmers,
- farm workers,
- indigenous and nomadic peoples,
- fishing communities
- and especially the women in all these groups.

They all should sit around the same table of joint responsibility and have their say as equal partners. This is our vision. Those who are directly affected must be involved. And I can therefore promise that my ministry will be making a significant financial contribution to ensure that representatives from developing countries are able to take part in the CFS session in October.

The initiatives put forward by the UN High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis, the Standing Committee on Nutrition and all other actors should be pooled and coordinated in the CFS. I would greatly welcome it if this role were able to be acknowledged at the UN High Level Meeting on the Millennium Development Goals.

The Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food and Food Security (GPAFS) is therefore taking shape. Indeed, it is developing an attractive and strong profile. By reforming the CFS we have to a certain extent laid the cornerstone for good governance in the field of food security. Now it is a matter of building a solid house on this cornerstone.

I would like to call on all those involved to do their bit to make the reform of the CFS a success. The Federal Government expressly supports the CFS as the global platform for the coordination of national, regional and local strategies promoting food security and nutrition. We know that there is consensus on this in the European Union. We stand shoulder to shoulder with the EU in our support for a strategic alignment of global food policy.

In the FAO we have drawn up guidelines on the right to food. When national, regional and local strategies are drawn up to promote food security and nutrition, we should utilize these guidelines to progress towards the right to food.

It is of prime importance for us that global, national, regional and local strategies and decision-making processes are coordinated with one another. We know that this is possible. This can be achieved by:

- integrating groups affected by hunger;
- supporting monitoring processes carried out by civil society; and
- improving accountability.

I believe the CFS should develop a monitoring mechanism which evaluates the member states' efforts to fight hunger. The Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Rights to Adequate Food must be used as a standard by which to measure these efforts.

One topic which is of concern to many people is that of extensive foreign investment in agricultural land and forest areas. In Africa, foreign investors have purchased between 20 and 50 million hectares of fertile land in the last three years. The territory of the Federal Republic of Germany covers about 35 million hectares. That gives an idea of the scale of this issue. There is the concern that the local population will be the loser in this development.

We all know examples:

- of worsening conflicts over land;
- of the relocation and displacement of local populations, and also of
- rural depopulation.



Peter Kajira, Stand-Up-For-Your-Rights, Uganda

This must be prevented. On the other hand I am convinced that if we want to promote food security and a healthy diet, we need the private sector. We need more private investment in agriculture and in rural areas. There are significant opportunities for developing countries arising from technology and capital transfer. The aim is clear: policymakers must ensure that investments also result in increasing income for the poor and marginalized strata of society. Investments made should therefore be in line with the respective national strategies.

We need both: a secure framework for investors and farmers, so that their commitment is worthwhile; and a framework to protect the interests of the local population.

It is for this reason that I welcome the current international initiatives that are establishing guidelines for responsible and sustainable investments in agriculture and food security. Particular mention should be given in this regard to the FAO's work on the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources; and to the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources which are currently being developed jointly by a number of UN organizations.

In my view, particular importance should be attached to the development of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources: The guidelines are intended in par-

ticular to help poor sections of society to protect their access to land if this access did not exist or could not be enforced in the past due to the lack of administrative or legal framework. Through my Ministry supporting the work on the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and Natural Resources, we are building on the German commitment to the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Rights to Adequate Food.

I would like to emphasize that the new guidelines must be aligned to humanrights standards. This relates for example to protection against displacement and expropriation but also covers from protection against discrimination to prevention of corruption. We hope that the FAO will present a first draft at the beginning of the coming year, and that this will then be endorsed by all member states as quickly as possible.

With regard to the second process – the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources – my Ministry and the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development are in agreement that the principles should, in respect of access to land and large-scale investments in land, refer to the FAO guidelines. Duplicate processes should be avoided.

I am therefore delighted that your recommendation on this subject supports our position. With regard to the principles, the main focus should be on the following aspects:



- rights of workers in the agricultural sector;
- transparency of investments;
- anticorruption regulations; and
- participation of local populations.

The principles must also of course be measured according to the yardstick of international humanrights standards, in particular the right to food. We would like to have a transparent procedure and a clear mandate – incorporating all important actors.

I remain convinced that private investments can provide an urgently needed contribution to promoting rural development and to combating hunger. But private investment must be made in a responsible manner. It is important that the business community makes an active contribution, including at the level of global governance.

Current strategies to combat hunger often do not go far enough. Indeed, they often cover only the need for an adequate supply of food, and consequently focus on the need to increase food production. But there is one aspect that receives far too little attention: that is the health and care aspects which are part of food security.

We want to make people more sensitive to the need to follow a healthy diet that is suited to their needs. But this is not the only important aspect: think of the large number of mothers with malnourished babies and small children. Their situation could be significantly improved if the mothers received access to knowledge about quality, safety and hygiene. What is needed is equal access to education and a fair division of labor between the genders. It is only if all these components are brought together that we will truly be able to use the term food security.

We must integrate these health and care aspects into all strategies aimed at fighting hunger. Nutrition should become an indicator for development. Improved cooperation between stakeholders' institutions is also urgently required. And there is one thing we must remember: We need a strong UN Standing Committee on Nutrition. This has my full support. And we need close coordination with the reformed Committee on World Food Security. The reforms to the CFS have opened the doors to this.

Part IV – To know more about Policies against Hunger VIII

1. Resources and Links

Conference Homepage

Policies against Hunger VIII – Improving Governance for Food Security and Nutrition
<http://www.policies-against-hunger.de/en/>

Reference Documents

BMELV: Industry contributions to global food security. Workshop with industry. Bonn, 28 and 29 January 2010. Summary of workshop results.
<http://www.bmelv.de/cae/servlet/contentblob/908912/publicationFile/59977/BMELV-Workshop-Dokumentation.pdf>

CAADP: “Framework for African Food Security (FAFS)”, 2009
<http://www.caadp.net/pdf/CAADP%20FAFS%20BROCHURE%20indd.pdf>

CFS: “Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Information Note”, August 2010
http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs0910/InfoNote/CFS_General_Info_Note_EN.pdf

CFS: „Reform of the Committee on World Food Security. Final Version. Thirty-fifth Session”, October 2009
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/meeting/017/k3023e3.pdf>

CFS: Terms of Reference and Structure of the CFS Advisory Group http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs0910/AdvGroup/CFS_AG_TOR_En.pdf

CFS: Rules and Procedures for the Work of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition
http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/HLPE/CFS_HLPE_Rule_Procedures_En.pdf

FAO: “Towards Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land and other Natural Resources”, Discussion Paper, January 2009
<ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/011/ak374e/ak374e00.pdf>

FAO: “Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate food in the Context of National Food Security”, adopted by the 127th Session of the FAO Council, November 2004
http://www.fao.org/righttofood/publi_01_en.htm

FAO: Right to Food Unit: Methods to Monitor the Human Right to Adequate Food, Volume II: An Overview of Approaches and Tools
<http://www.fao.org/docrep/011/i0351e/i0351e00.htm>

FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD, World Bank: Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment that Respects Rights, Livelihoods and Resources
http://www.donorplatform.org/component?option=com_docman/task,doc_view/gid,1280
www.responsibleagroinvestment.org

HLTF: High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis: Comprehensive Framework for Action
<http://www.un.org/issues/food/taskforce/Documentation/CFA%20Web.pdf>

IPC et al.: Proposal for an International Food Security and Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism for relations with the CFS Committee on World Food Security http://www.foodsovereignty.org/public/new_attached/91_CS0%20MECCANISM%20OF%20THE%20CFS%20-%20Zero%20Draft%2024.02.2010.pdf

SCN: Scaling up Nutrition: A framework for Action; Food and Nutrition Bulletin vol. 31, 1, 2010 http://www.unscn.org/files/Announcements/Scaling_Up_Nutrition-A_Framework_for_Action.pdf

2. List of Participants

No.	First Name	Name	Organization	Country
1	Barbara	ABBENTHEREN	German Technical Cooperation (GTZ)	Germany
2	Ramakrishna Raju	ADDALA	BREDS	India
3	Sultana	AFROZ	Permanent Representation of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to the FAO	Bangladesh
4	Ana Maria	AGUILAR LIENDO	Zero Hunger Programme, Ministry of Health and Sports	Bolivia
5	Gabriel	AGUILERA	Embassy of the Republic of Guatemala	Germany
6	Ilse	AIGNER	Federal Minister of Food, Agriculture and Consumer Protection	Germany
7	Huguette	AKPLOGAN-DOSSA	African Network on the Right to Food (RAPDA)	Benin
8	Shams	AL MUJADDID	Ministry of Establishment	Bangladesh
9	Susana	ALDANA AMABILE	Interamerican Network for Human Rights, PIDHDD	Paraguay
10	Emad	AL-JUHAISHI	Embassy of the Republic of Iraq	Germany
11	Mahdi	AL-KAISEY	Ministry of Agriculture	Iraq
12	Wagner	ALVES	Embassy of Brazil	Germany
13	Paul	ARMBRUSTER	German Cooperative and Raiffeisen Confederation (DGRV)	Germany
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