



ANNEX 3

Reporting BLUE GROUP

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 1

Please review the drivers in the summary of key messages as presented in the Issues Paper (page 2). Are there any gaps ? What would be your top priorities ?

Gaps :

Gender equality needs to be more clearly enunciated. Must be one of the key drivers of the new post-2015 development framework – not just a cross cutting issue but core in addressing food security and nutrition.

Rights-based approach essential – more focus on the Right to Food. Land rights, land tenure issues need to be emphasized. Use Voluntary Guidelines to take that forward.

Investing to protect the most vulnerable – not just about protecting, **but building resilience and stimulating sustainable growth. Investments should aim at capacity building so changes are irreversible.**

Resilience building important to cope with shocks and stresses.

Access to food not well-represented – economic access to food. Rights based approach.

Building sustainable food systems, is based also on sustainable consumption practices, which include transport, distribution and consumption habits. All aimed at reducing waste at all levels.

In terms of production, have an ecosystemic approach. Taking into account natural resources and the human capital behind the processes.

Need to invest in infrastructure, storage, processing and distribution of food both by public and private sector.

Smallholder investment is key. Focus on responsible investment in agriculture, women's access to land and productive resources (SOFA Report 2011).

Role of **financial markets** and mechanisms to control **food price volatility** important. This needs commitment at global and government level.

Role of the private sector.

Priorities :

Nutrition – should be the end goal, but also at the forefront !

Good governance – Rio+20 emphasized this is essential for sustainable development. Not just governments but active community participation at all levels – international, national, community level.

Rights based approach – based on right to access to food and water

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 2

Areas of Action :

Need for coherence of global policies.

Nutrition, governance, sustainable food systems

Womens work

Operationalizing the Right to Food

Responsible investments

Food safety issues

Identify role of private sector and link smallholders into the productive chain

Changes and progresses need to be **universal** and **irreversible**. **Universal as different countries have different conditions and capacities, therefore should assume different responsibilities.**

Linkages :

Education and access to education (research, extension services). This will not only build smarter, more productive systems, but create smarter, better consumers.

Water – sustainable water management in agriculture. Water in relation to health & sanitation (access to safe drinking water) but also for agriculture productivity.

Social protection – Linkages to health and nutrition.

Investing to protect the most vulnerable. How we address food security and nutrition in post conflict and fragile states

Partnerships at all levels. Partnerships are different in structure and nature depending on what level the engagement is had.

Local and regional food systems. These do not operate in a vacuum but rather are based on shared resources.



Reporting RED GROUP

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 1

Missing issues :

- Role of smallholders/empower people to address food security
- Climate Change needs to be better put in relation with food security.
- Importance of national ownership and policy making.
- Access to resources for smallholders, especially women.
- Gender/Social equality as key drivers of change.
- Participation of all stakeholders at all levels and communication and coordination among the different levels.
- Investment in agriculture/rural sector (including infrastructure)
- Cover other dimension of food production (sustainable livestock production, fisheries, forestry etc)
- Make reference to trade/market

Priorities :

An ambitious goal is needed integrating hunger, food security and nutrition dimensions.

It should be easy to communicate and understand.

Be forward-looking, identifying the challenges ahead

« Don't re-invent the wheel » draw on evidence and experience e.g. use frameworks which are the result of consultation and consensus, in particular the Global Strategic Framework of CFS.

People at the centre: empowerment of vulnerable groups/rights based approach/social protection measures.

Identify catalytic issues among key issues that can make drastic difference and unlock other dimensions.

Keep into account :

- Environmental sustainability
- Inter-linkages with other sectors

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 2

Key areas for action

- Understand where are now - use the FAO's GSF and agreements from other fora as reference points for this process.
- At the core PEOPLE. Empowerment of people should not be lost; without it no progress can be made or maintained. Empowerment of vulnerable groups/rights-based approach/social protection measures/identification of catalytic factors.
- Governance and accountability (local systems and coherence in policies, rights-based approach)
- Invest/support smallholders/producers and women in particular
- Promote investment in sustainable food production/local food systems.
- Sustainable food systems
- Climate change and resilience.
- Environmental sustainability.
- Access and availability to food and resources
- Social security
- Nutrition (quality of diet and food).Investment/support/access
- Efficiency of services and systems



Reporting ORANGE GROUP

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 1

Priorities : there is general consensus that the five drivers are all priorities. Among the drivers mentioned in the paper, some participants highlighted the importance of:

- Sustainable increases in food production and building sustainable food systems
- Political commitment and good governance at all levels
- Importance of nutrition

Missing issues : sustainable consumption and diets; decent employment and income; central role of local food systems and small scale food producers; improved markets and trade; promoting long-term resilience; international drivers, enablers and obstacles; sustainable rural development; agriculture innovation systems (from R&D to advisory services); promotion and protection of rights; inclusive governance structures (such as multi-stakeholder platforms); mainstreaming nutrition in all relevant action areas with a focus on reducing stunting; promoting public-private partnerships; specific emphasis on food access issues.

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 2

Overall ambition and strategy : proposing a stand-alone goal on food and nutrition security, showing that this is central to all other parts of the post-2015 development agenda , and building on agreed language, frameworks, and tools.

How to identify key issue areas: identify key actions under each of the four dimensions of the definition of food security, bringing sustainability into each dimension, and ensuring complementarity between actions at country and international levels. Therefore :

a) **Food availability** :

- Promote agricultural systems that are both more productive and more sustainable (sustainable agricultural intensification, more sustainable use of natural resources)
- Ensure that farmers at all scales have fair and stable access to all the productive resources and services they need to strengthen their production systems
- Reduce food losses and waste in all parts of food systems
- Put all farmers (women and men, especially smallholders) at the centre of

agricultural innovation systems (from R&D to extension)

- Promote nutrition-sensitive agriculture
- Promote responsible investment in agriculture (including public and private investment and public-private partnerships)
- Improve markets and trade

b) **Food access :**

- Build livelihood resilience and reduce risks
- Promote decent employment and incomes (including for farmers and in a gender-equal manner)

c) **Nutrition :**

- Implement comprehensive and multi-sectorial programmes to address nutrition, and prioritize reduction of stunting and nutrition during the first 1000 days (e.g. use existing tools like the World Health Assembly comprehensive plan to address maternal, infant and child malnutrition).
- Improve caring practices and preventing
- Address diet-related diseases associated with obesity and undernutrition
- Promote sustainable diets
- Promote better health, water sanitation and hygiene
- Better link nutrition, market access, and infrastructure (relevant also to other dimensions of food security)

d) **Stability:**

- Address environmental and price risks and shocks
- Strengthen community resilience
- Promote climate-adapted agriculture
- Promote social protection systems
- Promote well functioning markets

Cross-cutting:

- Promote gender equality
- Take concrete steps to promote good and inclusive governance



Reporting GREEN GROUP

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 1 (gaps and priorities)

Further strengthen governance mechanisms at all levels. This would include addressing key factors such as the importance of rights, legal frameworks, political commitment, coordinating the wide range of actors, and ensuring inclusiveness and participation in decision-making by governments, civil society, private sector, academia and research institutions.

Enhance sustainable food and agricultural systems as a whole. A comprehensive approach is required to ensure that those systems are climate-smart, resilient and nutrition-sensitive. Agriculture should pay due attention to environmental degradation, agroecology, crop quality, food safety and waste-reduction. Investments in innovations and capacity building should underpin activities throughout the food and agriculture system.

Take a more holistic and balanced approach to food security and nutrition. This would include ensuring that all four pillars of food security are recognized and addressed. Issues around availability, access, utilization and stability (e.g. disaster-risk reduction approach) are all important and deserve appropriate investments and interventions.

A key role is also played by a number of other interconnected issues. This includes the importance of trade, markets and regional stability; responsible population growth; gender equity, family planning and reproductive rights; urban-rural dimensions of food security and their linkages; and life-cycle approaches to nutrition. The role of governments in creating an “enabling environment” is also key; finally, forging public-private partnerships and connecting action, research and capacity building is of utmost importance to promote and disseminate innovations.

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 2 (how, areas for actions)

It is important to set out an accountability structure that includes concrete goals and results, commitments, responsibilities and expected outcomes for eradicating hunger, improved agriculture, food security and nutrition. The establishment of data collection, monitoring, management and information systems is key to track progress and coordinate the various actors involved.

How to reconcile global/abstract ambitions with concrete/actionable measures is a challenging area for action. We recommend a global goal on food security and nutrition, disaggregated by country context and informed by a global target.

Merge the processes of the sustainable development goals (SDGs), the millennium development goals (MDGs), and link them with other post-2015 initiatives and activities.

Build on other initiatives linked to climate-smart agriculture, food security and nutrition – for example the Zero Hunger Challenge – which include the following :

- 100% access to adequate food all year round;
- Zero stunted children less than 2 years
- All food systems are sustainable
- 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income
- Zero loss or waste of food

These pillars need to include nutrition, gender and sustainability as key issues for the post-2015 agenda.

Progress could be facilitated by spreading the use of innovative, sustainable and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, new technologies, access to finance and start-up materials, capacity building, including combined with measures to promote cultural change and women empowerment.

Additional points

All the considerations laid out in the above two points are relevant for both developmental and humanitarian contexts. Participants request a meeting report of today's consultation, as well as a list of separate issues is submitted to the CFS Secretariat to provide concrete answers around process towards Madrid.



Reporting FRENCH GROUP

Le groupe recommande que les deux processus Post-2015 et ODD convergent le plus rapidement possible en un processus unique.

Le groupe souhaite que la sécurité alimentaire et la nutrition fassent l'objet d'un objectif global séparé s'appuyant sur la dynamique créée par l'initiative "Faim zéro" du SG des NU

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 1

Le groupe a fait des allers et retours entre les questions 1 et 2 de telle manière que les réponses à la question 2 en terme de priorité ont été guidées par le constat des absences ou des insuffisances d'attention à certaines questions telles que la nutrition, le genre, le développement rural ou l'agriculture familiale

Reformuler les piliers :

- **Pilier 1** : Préciser dans le pilier 1 l'importance de politiques publiques associant les différents acteurs à leur définition, cohérentes entre elles, tant au niveau global qu'au niveau national, en accordant une importance à la redevabilité
- **Pilier 2** : ajouter un nouveau pilier sur le genre qui reconnaisse l'importance du rôle des femmes :
 - qui garantisse l'accès aux services, en portant une attention particulière aux investissements
 - qui leur donne les moyens d'affirmer leur propres positions et décisions dans les domaines économiques et sociaux, notamment en ce qui concerne la maternité
- **Pilier 3** : la nutrition
- **Pilier 4** : combinaison des piliers 3 et 4 sur des systèmes de production agricole, de transformation et de consommation durable :
 - Production et transformation agricole comprenant les systèmes forestiers, de pêche et d'aquaculture
 - Portant une attention particulière à l'agriculture familiale et petits producteurs
 - S'insérant dans des stratégies de développement rural au niveau des territoires

- **Pilier 5** : modifier le pilier 5 pour donner une dimension d'insertion économique aux plus défavorisés et pas seulement mettre en place des filets sociaux dans la mesure où ces personnes (femmes, jeunes, producteurs sans terre, etc.) sont aussi des acteurs économiques

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 2

En ce qui concerne les priorités, le groupe a souligné l'importance de la nutrition et du genre, ce qui explique l'introduction d'un nouveau pilier, ainsi que la fusion entre les piliers production vivrière et systèmes durables.

En ce qui concerne les interrelations avec les autres secteurs, le groupe a noté les priorités suivantes :

- les liens agriculture santé
- l'assainissement et l'eau potable
- l'énergie
- le changement climatique
- l'environnement
- l'accès équitable
- les questions de démographie



Reporting SPANISH GROUP

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 1

Hay algo que falta. Cuales serian sus principales prioridades.

Erradicacion del hambre y la pobreza

Seguridad alimentaria y nutricion

Compromiso politico

Desarrollo rural y agricultura familiar

Coordinacion a nivel del sistema de Naciones Unidas

Apoyo a las iniciativas regionales

Igualdad de genero.

Empoderamiento de la mujer

Participacion de la sociedad civil en dialogo sobre politicas

Sistemas de alimentos sostenibles

Comite de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial y sus instrumentos (ej. Marco Estrategico Mundial, Directrices Voluntarias de la Gobernanza responsable de la tenencia de la Tierra, la pesca y los bosques en el contexto de la seguridad alimentaria nacional).

Inversion responsable en la agricultura

Proteccion de los recursos naturales.

Proliferacion de barreras que distorsionan el comercio.

Atencion a los Pueblos indigenas, en particular la aplicacion de la Politica de la FAO sobre pueblos indigenas)

Excesiva volatilidad de precios de los alimentos

Educacion para la nutricion

QUESTION – PREGUNTA – 2

Areas principales de accion. Temas clave.

QUE ACTIVIDADES ESPECIFICAS

Construir sobre los logros del ODM1

Coordinacion de politicas en los respectivos niveles (global, regional, nacional)

Educacion para la seguridad alimentaria y la nutricion.

Coordinacion entre las agencias basadas en Roma (FAO, FIDA y PMA) y el Comite de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial

Monitoreo y evaluacion de la seguridad alimentaria (ej. CSAM, Relator Derecho a la Alimentacion)

Apoyo a iniciativas regionales y locales en favor de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutricion apoyadas por la cooperacion internacional.

Desarrollo rural, agricultura familiar, inclusion social y economica de los pequenos

productores. Desarrollo territorial. Relacion urbano-rural.

Additional points

Take into account regional differences