



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY
Thirty-seventh Session
Rome, 17-22 October 2011
DRAFT FINAL REPORT

The 37th Session of CFS was organized with the assistance of the CFS Secretariat composed of representatives from:



I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Thirty-seventh Session from 17 to 22 October 2011 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The Session was attended by delegates from 112 Members of the Committee; by participants from:

- 8 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;
- 83 Civil society and non-governmental organizations¹;
- 3 International agricultural research organizations;
- 5 International and regional financial institutions;
- 30 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations²;

and 21 observers. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers is available from the CFS Secretariat.

2. The report contains the following annexes: Appendix A - Agenda of the session; Appendix B - Membership of the Committee; Appendix C - Countries and organizations represented at the session; Appendix D - List of documents and other appendices for opening statements.

3. The Session was opened by Mr Noel De Luna of Philippines as Chairperson.

4. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Afghanistan, Argentina, Canada, China, Equatorial Guinea, France, Japan, Mexico, New Zealand, Poland, Russian Federation, South Africa, Syria, under the chairmanship of Ms Gerda Verburg (Netherlands).

5. The Committee was informed that the EU was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.

II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 37TH SESSION

6. Opening statements were delivered by Mr Jacques Diouf, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Mr Kanayo Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Ms Josette Sheeran, Executive Director, World Food Programme (WFP); Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition, on behalf of the UN Secretary-General and Mr Monkombu Sambasivan Swaminathan, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) and are attached as appendices.

7. The Committee considered a presentation by Mr Hafez Ghanem, Assistant Director-General, Economic and Social Development Department (ESD), FAO on the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) 2011 – **How does international price volatility affect domestic economies and food security?**

¹ CSO participation was facilitated by the International Food Security & Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism (CSM).

² This figure includes thirty companies under the umbrella of the International Agri-Food Network (IAFN).

8. It was noted that the substance of SOFI 2011 would be covered in the Policy Roundtable discussions.
9. The presentation focused on the following six key messages:
 - i. The impact of the price shocks and swings on food security is not uniform, with poorer countries being hardest hit;
 - ii. The level and volatility of domestic food prices rose in most countries;
 - iii. High and volatile food prices are likely to continue in the future;
 - iv. Short-term price shocks can have long term negative impacts on production, nutrition and livelihoods;
 - v. High prices have potential benefits for farmers especially if accompanied by appropriate policies and programmes for smallholder agriculture; and
 - vi. Policy measures are needed at the national and global levels to reduce volatility and to protect vulnerable groups from its effects.
10. Some members expressed satisfaction with the effort by FAO to improve its methodology for measuring hunger and are looking forward to having estimates based on the new methodology in SOFI 2012.

III. VOLUNTARY GUIDELINES FOR THE RESPONSIBLE GOVERNANCE OF TENURE OF LAND, FISHERIES AND FORESTS IN THE CONTEXT OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY

The Committee:

11. Acknowledges the outstanding efforts that have been made by all stakeholders regarding the negotiations of the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VG LT);
12. Recognizes that additional time will be required to complete the process and endorses its continuation and finalisation;
13. Acknowledges the substantial progress gained so far and recommends building on the solid base which has been achieved, while concentrating on remaining paragraphs and respecting and maintaining the spirit of understanding reached during the July and October negotiations;
14. Appreciates the commitment of Member States to the completion of the VG LT;
15. Recalls that the ultimate authority for approval of the VG LT rests with the Member States;
16. Mandates the CFS-Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group and the Secretariat, to call for an additional negotiation session with the intent of finalising the VG LT as soon as possible, taking into consideration the Committee's overall work programme and available resources; and
17. Requests the CFS-Secretariat to ensure that during the upcoming negotiations, translation in all FAO languages is provided and that the current negotiated text is available in the foresaid languages.

IV. UPDATES ON GLOBAL AND REGIONAL INITIATIVES AND LINKAGES WITH CFS

18. The Chairperson noted that the purpose of this session was to provide a platform for discussion to strengthen coordination and collaborative action at the global and regional levels amongst a wide variety of stakeholders.
19. The Committee welcomed presentation of seven global initiatives:
- i. "The G20 Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture", by Mr Bruno Le Maire, French Minister of Agriculture, Food, Fisheries, Rural Affairs and Spatial Planning, on behalf of the G20 Presidency;
 - ii. Update on the "L'Aquila Food Security Initiative (AFSI)", by Mr Sujiro Seam, Deputy Assistant Secretary for Food Security and Economic Development, French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs;
 - iii. "Principles of Multi-stakeholder Partnerships for a Comprehensive Approach to Food Security and Nutrition", by Mr David Nabarro, Coordinator of the United Nations High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (UN-HLTF), Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition;
 - iv. "Achieving the Right to Food: from Global Governance to National Implementation", by Mr Olivier de Schutter, United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food;
 - v. "Towards food and nutrition security for all: UNSCN/CFS linkages; Progress in the last 12 months", by Ms Denise Costa Coitinho Delmuè, Executive Secretary, United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UN-SCN);
 - vi. "Update of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) Implementation Strategy and Results Framework", by Mr Carlos Pérez del Castillo, Chair of the Consortium Board of CGIAR Centers;
 - vii. "WTO and Food Security", by Mr Clem Boonekamp, Director of the Agriculture and Commodities Division, World Trade Organization (WTO).
20. The Committee welcomed the following presentations of regional initiatives:³
- i. "The Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP): Its achievements and how linkages with CFS can be strengthened", by Dr Tobias Takavarasha, Senior Officer for Agriculture Policy and Investment, of The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD);

³ Available presentations can be found on the CFS website at: <http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs37/en/>.

- ii. "The CPLP Food and Nutrition Security Strategy", by Mr Domingos Simões Pereira, Secretary General , Community of Portuguese Language Countries (CPLP);
- iii. "West Africa Charter for Food Crises Prevention and Management", by Mr Alhousseini Bretaudeau, Executive Secretary, Permanent Inter-State Committee for Drought Control in the Sahel (CILSS).
- iv. "Responding to the 2011 drought emergency in the Horn of Africa", by Dr Samuel Zziwa, Programme Manager, Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD);
- v. "Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Ministerial Meeting on Food Security, Niigata City, Japan, 16-17 October 2010: An Overview", by Mr Yukata Sumita, Deputy Director-General for International Affairs - Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries of Japan.

21. The Committee was also presented with the salient points from the Regional Multi-Stakeholder Workshop on Food Security and Nutrition that took place on 3-4 October 2011, in Cairo, under the CFS umbrella. Among its main recommendations, the workshop proposed the establishment of a regional CFS-type platform to monitor food security in the region and enable policy practitioners to share information, good practices and lessons learned (CFS:2011/Inf.19).

22. Emerging from the discussions, the Committee recognizes the importance of:

- i. Facilitating support for country-led efforts to achieve food security and nutrition;
- ii. Promoting accountability and sharing best practices at all levels;
- iii. Developing innovative mechanisms to monitor progress in achieving food security and nutrition objectives;
- iv. Providing a forum for mutual information, discussion and coordination of major food security and nutrition initiatives;
- v. Operationalizing linkages with regional initiatives.

23. The Committee decided to include the CPLP as an observer at CFS sessions.

V. POLICY ROUNDTABLES

24. The Committee hosted three policy roundtables on the following topics: (i) "How to increase food security and smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture"; (ii) "Gender, food security and nutrition"; and (iii) "Food price volatility". The following are the outcomes of the Committee's deliberations.

A) POLICY ROUND TABLE "HOW TO INCREASE FOOD SECURITY AND SMALLHOLDER-SENSITIVE INVESTMENT IN AGRICULTURE"

The Committee:

25. Underlines the paramount importance of increased and improved investment in agriculture for achieving food security and nutrition for all;

26. Recognizes that the bulk of investment in agriculture is undertaken by farmers and smallholders themselves, their cooperatives and other rural enterprises with the rest being provided by a multiplicity of private actors as well as governments;
27. Acknowledges that smallholder farmers, many of whom are women, play a central role in producing most of the food consumed locally in many developing regions and are the primary investors in agriculture in many developing countries;
28. Welcomes the report of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on "Land Tenure and International Investments in Agriculture" and duly takes note of its recommendations;
29. Duly takes note of the report and recommendations resulting from the Regional Multi-stakeholder Workshop on Food Security and Nutrition for the Near East and North Africa Region that took place on 3-4 October 2011 in Cairo under the CFS umbrella.
30. Therefore, the Committee urges member governments, international partners and other stakeholders to follow-up on the following recommendations:
- i. Ensure that public investment, services, and policies for agriculture give due priority to enabling, supporting and complementing smallholders' own investment with particular attention to women food producers who face specific difficulties and need specific policies and support;
 - ii. Ensure that agricultural policies and public investment give priority to food production and nutrition and increase the resilience of local and traditional food systems and biodiversity, with a focus on strengthening sustainable smallholder food production, reducing post harvest losses and increasing post harvest value addition, and on fostering smallholder-inclusive local, national and regional food markets including transportation, storage and processing;
 - iii. Ensure that public policies and investment play a catalytic role in the formation of partnerships among agricultural investors, including private-public, farmer co-operative-private and private-private partnerships, to ensure that the interests of smallholders are being served and preserved by those partnerships, and recognize that, in many cases, the State has a crucial role to play in facilitating access of smallholders to credit, technical and extension services, insurance, and markets;
 - iv. Give due attention to new market and environmental risks facing smallholder agriculture and design investment, services and policies so as to mitigate these risks and strengthen the ability of both women and men smallholders to manage them. Align investment in agriculture with environmental sustainability considerations;
 - v. Actively involve organizations representing smallholders and agricultural workers in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of policies for investment in agriculture and in the design of investment programmes in agriculture and food value chains;

Furthermore the Committee:

- vi. Encourages governments and other stakeholders to report to the Committee as determined in the framework of 'Mapping food security actions at country level', on actions being taken to align international and domestic private and public investment in agriculture with food security concerns, including progress made in the implementation of the recommendations above, and to share lessons learned from national experiences. This reporting should be prepared in the context of a multi-actor forum that replicates at country level the inclusive vision of the new CFS;
- vii. Requests the HLPE to include in its plans for future work, taking into account available resources, a comparative study of constraints to smallholder investment in agriculture in different contexts with policy options for addressing these constraints, taking into consideration the work done on this topic by IFAD, and by FAO in the context of COAG, and the work of other key partners. This should include a comparative assessment of strategies for linking smallholders to food value chains in national and regional markets and what can be learned from different experiences, as well as an assessment of the impacts on smallholders of public-private as well as farmer cooperative-private and private-private partnerships;
- viii. Recognizes the urgent need to finalize the negotiations on the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, which will underpin smallholder investment in agriculture;
- ix. Supports an inclusive consultation process within CFS for the development and the broader ownership of principles for responsible agricultural investment that enhance food security and nutrition. Acknowledges that the first step of this consultation process will be to develop terms of reference that include the scope, purpose, intended recipients and structure of these principles as well as the format of the consultation process, taking into account existing frameworks, such as the RAI principles developed by FAO, IFAD, UNCTAD and the World Bank. This consultation process will be initiated promptly after approval of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, and will be overseen by the CFS Bureau with the assistance of the joint Secretariat and in close collaboration with the Advisory Group and the involvement of all interested stakeholders with a view to submitting these principles for the consideration of CFS. The consultation process will seek to ensure consistency and complementarity with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security;
- x. Urges the explicit recognition of *smallholder-sensitive investment* among the criteria for characterizing responsible corporate investment in agriculture. The definition of this term should be

- specifically addressed in the consultation on responsible investment in agriculture;
- xi. Requests the CFS Secretariat, in collaboration with the Advisory Group and based on the information made available by the relevant stakeholders, to prepare a general report on the state of implementation of the above recommendations to be presented to CFS.

B) POLICY ROUND TABLE ON GENDER, FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

The Committee:

31. Recognizes that achieving food security and adequate nutrition for women, men and their families are inter-linked with comprehensive development efforts and urges all stakeholders to take concrete actions to improve women's health, educational and nutritional status;
32. Calls upon Member States, international organizations, and other stakeholders, to recognize that advancing human rights is critical for achieving world food security and nutrition;
33. Urges Member States, through measures including affirmative action, when appropriate, to:
 - i. Ensure women's meaningful participation in all decision making processes related to achieving women's progressive realization of the right to food in the context of national food security, and nutrition;
 - ii. Ensure that women have equal access to health, education, land, water and other natural resources, including by enacting gender-sensitive legislation.
34. Urges Member States to actively promote women's leadership and to strengthen women's capacity for collective organizing, especially in the rural sector;
35. Urges Member States to develop a policy and legal framework with appropriate compliance-monitoring to ensure women's and men's equal access to productive resources including land ownership and inheritance, access to financial services, agricultural technology and information, business registration and operation, and employment opportunities, and to enact and enforce laws that protect women from all kinds of violence. Where appropriate, Member States should audit all existing laws for discrimination and amend discriminatory laws;
36. Urges Member States to involve women in the decision-making process with regards to national and international responses to global challenges to food security and nutrition;
37. Calls upon Member States, international organizations, and other stakeholders, to include improvement of women's, adolescent girls', infants' and

child's nutritional status, including hidden hunger or micronutrient deficiencies and obesity as a new manifestation of malnutrition, as an explicit goal and expected outcome of agriculture, food security and nutrition-related programmes, emergency responses, strategies and policies, from design to implementation;

38. Recalls the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Beijing Platform for Action, adopted at the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995, and in particular its recommendations for advancing women's food security under the strategic objectives on macroeconomic and development policies (A1), vocational training and continuing education (B3), health (C1), access to resources, employment, markets and trade (F2) and sustainable development (K2);

39. Urges the Bureau to encourage and engage as appropriate with UN Women in the development of specific indicators, targets and time tables to measure progress made towards advancing women's food security, and to invite UN Women to report on progress at the 39th session of CFS;

40. Takes note of the report and recommendations relating to gender, food security and nutrition resulting from the regional multi-stakeholder workshop on food security and nutrition for the Near East and North Africa Region that took place on 3-4 October 2011, in Cairo, under the CFS umbrella;

41. Calls upon Member States to support the adoption and implementation of maternity and paternity protection legislation and related measures that allow women and men to perform their care giving role and therefore provide for the nutritional needs of their children and protect their own health, whilst protecting their employment security.

42. Urges Member States, international organizations, and other stakeholders to work together to promote synergies and avoid wasteful duplication to identify and support strategies, policies and actions to further strengthen gender-sensitive food security and nutrition health and education interventions that scale-up practical solutions for women, including:

- i. Statistics with regard to food security and nutrition should be sex and age-disaggregated;
- ii. Gender analysis and nutrition impact assessments should be conducted to inform food security and nutrition policy, programme and project design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, including the use of appropriate indicators, gender targets and funding;
- iii. Agricultural investments should take into account the specific needs of both women and men, bearing in mind that investments in land and other natural resources have impact on women's food security. Moreover, agricultural investment plans, policies and programmes should be designed so that women and men have equal access to programme services and operations, being cognizant of women's and men's commitments to household economies and to child-rearing and recognizing their different needs;

- iv. Smallholder female farmers should be prioritized in agricultural programming to foster equity while taking into consideration the specific food and nutrition needs of women, men and children.
 - v. Support adoption of safety net programmes including home-grown school feeding and school gardens, which encourages girl's attendance at school and links economic empowerment of women smallholders, food security and nutrition of girls in school and improved education outcomes.
43. Recommends that gender is included in the monitoring mechanisms of current and future Voluntary Guidelines, including the "The Progressive Realization of the Right to adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security", and "Responsible Governance of Land Tenure, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security" and similar initiatives that will be discussed or endorsed by CFS.
44. Requests the Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group and joint Secretariat, as well as with relevant international organizations, in particular World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), to propose options on the meaning and different uses, if any, of the terms "Food Security", "Food Security and Nutrition", "Food and Nutrition Security" and "Nutrition Security" to the CFS Session for the standardization of the official terminology that the Committee should use taking into account that nutrition is a key pillar of "Food Security" as officially defined.
45. Requests the CFS Secretariat, in collaboration with the Advisory Group, and based on information made available by the relevant stakeholders, to prepare a general report on the state of implementation of the above recommendations to be presented to CFS.

C) POLICY ROUNDTABLE ON FOOD PRICE VOLATILITY

The Committee:

46. Stresses the need for concerted international efforts to address the structural causes of food price volatility and ensure that its impacts do not undermine small and marginal producers and consumers' right to food;
47. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts by the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) for its work on price volatility and food security, and takes note of its report on Price Volatility and Food Security and recommendations contained therein;
48. Welcomes the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture of the G20 as a positive effort to address a number of the main causes and implications of food price volatility and would welcome its endorsement by the G20 Summit to be held in November 2011;
49. Welcomes the outcome of the Regional and Multi-stakeholder Workshop of the Near East which took place in October 2011 on food security, and encourages the Regional Members to deal with coordination issues on both regional and national levels;

50. Takes note of the assessment by FAO and other stakeholders of the positive and negative effects of different policy responses to high and volatile food prices, as discussed in the series of regional and subregional consultations organized by FAO in 2011;

51. Recommends the following action points, their development and implementation, by the appropriate parties and stakeholders:

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

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

Actions to reduce volatility:

- e. Support the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) to enhance food market information and transparency, and urge the participating international organizations, private sector actors and governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products;
- f. Acknowledging the need for countries to better coordinate responses in times of food price crises, support the establishment of the AMIS Rapid Response Forum and request the CFS Bureau to ensure appropriate links between that Forum and CFS;
- g. Improve transparency, regulation and supervision of agricultural derivative markets;
- h. Noting that a transparent and predictable international trade in food is crucial for reducing excessive price volatility, maintain focus on building an accountable and rules-based multilateral trading system taking into account food security concerns, in particular those of the Least Developed and Net Food Importing Developing Countries. In that context,

support an ambitious, balanced and comprehensive conclusion of the Doha Development Round in accordance with its mandate;

- i. Review biofuels policies - where applicable and if necessary - according to balanced science-based assessments of the opportunities and challenges they may present for food security so that biofuels can be produced where it is socially, economically and environmentally feasible to do so. In line with this, mandate the HLPE, with full consideration of resources and other CFS priorities, to conduct a science-based comparative literature analysis, taking into consideration the work produced by the FAO and Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP), of the positive and negative effects of biofuels on food security to be presented to the CFS;
- j. Request relevant international organizations, in consultation with all relevant stakeholders, to further assess the constraints and effectiveness of local, national and regional food reserves;

Actions to mitigate the negative impacts of volatility:

- k. Increase the role of the state , where appropriate, to mitigate the negative impacts of volatility, including through the development of stable, long-term national social protection strategies and safety nets, particularly addressing vulnerable categories of populations such as women and children, that can be leveraged and scaled-up in times of crisis. Reiterate, in this context, the mandate for a HLPE study on the matter, requesting its presentation to the 38th Session of CFS;
- l. Recommend the use of national and local social safety nets and local purchase mechanisms, whenever appropriate, for the delivering of food aid, while taking time, market, production, institutional and other relevant factors into account, in accordance with the rules of the multilateral trading system;
- m. Endorse efforts requested by the G20 for WFP and other international organizations and partners (such as the Economic Community of West African States - ECOWAS) and West African countries, to support the development of a pilot project in West Africa, for a targeted regional emergency humanitarian food reserve, consistent with Annex 2 of the WTO Agreement on Agriculture;
- n. Request that the international organizations, in consultation with other relevant stakeholders, develop a framework for a draft voluntary code of conduct for emergency humanitarian food reserves management, for further consideration by the CFS;
- o. Develop risk management instruments, including for mitigating the impact of price shocks, and recommend their mainstreaming into national food security strategies focused on mitigating risk for the most vulnerable against food price volatility. Attention should also be given to the inclusion of best practices and lessons learned for vulnerable small food producers;
- p. Welcome the decision by the G20 to agree to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes for food purchased for non-commercial

humanitarian purposes by WFP and not to impose them in the future, and urge all Member States to agree to the same principle;

- q. Welcome increased international support for food assistance, especially in times of high and volatile food prices and based on need, including under the framework of the Food Aid Convention.

52. Recommends that FAO, IFAD, WFP and other relevant international organizations and CFS stakeholders reinforce the policy dialogue among themselves and Member Countries with a view to enhancing adoption and implementation of the above recommendations at all appropriate levels; and

53. Requests the CFS Secretariat to prepare, in collaboration with the Advisory Group and based on information made available by the relevant stakeholders, a general report on the state of implementation of all of the above recommendations and action points, to be presented to CFS at a date to be decided by the CFS Bureau.

VI. GLOBAL COORDINATION AND SUPPORT FOR NATIONAL PROCESSES

(CFS:2011/7)

(A) MAPPING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION ACTIONS AT COUNTRY LEVEL – THE WAY FORWARD

(B) COUNTRY CASE STUDIES ON MAPPING

54. The Committee considered the progress made since the 36th session, which was further supported by five case studies reporting on experiences with and lessons learned from mapping food security and nutrition (FSN) actions, including, Nigeria, Madagascar, Palestinian Territories⁴, West Bank and Gaza Strip, Cambodia and the Regional Programme for Food Security and Nutrition in Central America (PRESANCA, based in El Salvador).

55. The Committee:

- i. requests the Secretariat to continue facilitating the process of developing and implementing country level mapping of FSN, and to provide an update at the 38th session of CFS in 2012;
- ii. encourages interested stakeholders and relevant sectors to participate in assisting countries with the development and implementation of mapping FSN actions, form appropriate multi-sectoral and multi-stakeholder partnerships and encourage harmonization of methods;
- iii. recommends that additional national governments be invited to present at CFS 38 in 2012, with a view to, share the results of mapping food security and nutrition actions to inform other national governments, exchange experiences between countries and international actors and obtain their support for the country level mapping process;
- iv. recommends that adequate resources are made available to fund follow-up activities to provide interested countries with technical support for the

⁴ Members of the Near East Group and some members of the Committee expressed their reservation to not referring to “Occupied Palestinian Territories” as per agreed terminology in the UN system.

- development and implementation of FSN mapping systems as part of their national development monitoring efforts;
- v. recommends that the process to map food security and nutrition actions be made an integral part of National Information Systems covering the food and agricultural sector;
 - vi. encourages the use of a standard methodology in the process to map food security and nutrition actions at country level;
 - vii. recommends that the process to map food security and nutrition actions be considered during FAO Regional Conferences that will be held in 2012. The outcomes of the discussion will be presented during the 38th Session of the Committee on World Food Security; and
 - viii. requests the Secretariat to work with the appropriate stakeholders to facilitate the development of systems that allow the consolidation and dissemination of the results of the mapping of food security and nutrition initiatives, to the benefit of a better alignment and coordination of the international community in support of national and regional strategies and policies. The progress report on this process should be presented at the 38th session of the Committee.
56. The Committee also endorses the recommendations in section IV of the document CFS:2011/7), which can be found in Annex xxxs of this report.

C) STATUS OF GLOBAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK (CFS:2011/8)

57. Bearing in mind the Member States' agreement to develop a Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) to be submitted to the 38th Session of CFS, and considering the progress made so far, the Committee:
- i. Acknowledges the CFS Bureau-led consultative and inclusive process that has led to an agreement between participating stakeholders on the proposed purposes, basic principles, structure and process of the GSF (CFS:2011/Inf.14), the GSF Annotated Outline (CFS:2011/Inf.13), and the online consultation to solicit feedback from a wide range of stakeholders on the Annotated Outline which will be taken into consideration when preparing Draft One;
 - ii. Underlines the critical role of planned consultations on the GSF and encourage all stakeholders to participate actively in these at international and regional levels during 2012, including by mobilizing resources to ensure that the voices of all relevant CFS stakeholders – particularly those most affected by food insecurity - are heard; and
 - iii. Underlines the role of the GSF as a dynamic instrument which reflects and consolidates the ongoing policy convergence work of CFS, and determines that the decisions and recommendations of the 37th Session of CFS with respect to food price volatility, smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture, and gender, food security and nutrition are incorporated and developed, as appropriate, in the final draft of the GSF.

D) REVIEW OF METHODS TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF HUNGRY (CFS:2011/6)

58. The Committee welcomes the report of the Roundtable on “Monitoring Food Security” held on 12-13 September 2011 at FAO headquarters, Rome and the key findings and recommendations contained therein. In particular, the Committee:

- i. Endorses the proposal of creating a suite of core food security indicators and the process of doing so as described in the document, including the development, adoption and promotion of internationally accepted standards;
- ii. Strongly recommends that FAO improves its measure of undernourishment with special emphasis on improving the timeliness and reliability of the underlying data and parameters included in the methodology;
- iii. Strongly encourages FAO and other relevant agencies to strengthen their capacity development efforts in order to enhance both basic food and agricultural statistics and specific food security monitoring systems;
- iv. Urges countries to strengthen their national information systems on Food Security and Nutrition;
- v. Underlines the need to better integrate all actions related to food security and nutrition information at all levels, and encourages the mobilisation of resources towards that end;
- vi. Recommends that the dialogue between policy makers, statistical agencies and data providers be further intensified in order to better identify and link information needs for the design, implementation and monitoring of food security policies to the supply of such information; and
- vii. Calls upon the CFS Secretariat to report to the CFS Plenary on progress regarding recommended actions. The Bureau of the Committee, in consultation with the CFS Secretariat and the Advisory Group, will decide on the timing and other modalities of this reporting in accordance with the Committee's work programme and available resources.

VII. THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CFS REFORM

A) CFS RULES OF PROCEDURE – FOR APPROVAL (CFS:2011/9 REV.1)

59. The Chair and the Secretariat introduced document CFS:2011/9 Rev.1 *Revised CFS Rules of Procedure*.

60. In conformity with Rule X of the Rules of Procedure of the Committee on World Food Security, the Committee, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast established through a nominal vote, decided to suspend the application of Rule XI therein to allow consideration of revised document CFS:2011/9 Rev.1

i. Subsequently, the Committee, by a two-thirds majority of the votes cast established through a nominal vote, adopted the revised CFS Rules of Procedure as presented in documents CFS 2011/9 Rev.1

61. The Committee agreed to the following matters:

- i. The Committee mandates the Bureau to recommend an update of article XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization by the next regular session of CFS, to be then forwarded to the next FAO-Conference in June 2013 so as to

- make it conform with the CFS Reform Document as well as with the revised Rules of Procedure as approved by the current Session. The Committee noted that due regard be paid to the text and spirit of the CFS Reform Document in the mean time;
- ii. The Committee reaffirms the importance of the CFS Reform Document, which shall continue to provide the main reference document regarding the status of the reformed CFS, including with respect to the interpretation of these Rules of Procedure;
 - iii. The Committee requested the Bureau to further analyze, in coordination with the relevant agencies, the modalities and requirements whereby a system of rotation of the CFS Secretary among FAO, IFAD and WFP could be implemented, including the required qualifications and terms of reference for the CFS Secretary as well as the reporting lines, with a view to allowing the CFS to make an informed decision on the matter at its next regular session; and
 - iv. The Committee requested the Bureau, in coordination with the relevant agencies, to further analyze the modalities and requirements for inclusion in the Secretariat of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition, with a view to allowing the CFS to take an informed decision on the matter at its next regular session.

62. The Committee outlined a number of areas in which the CFS Rules of Procedure should be further clarified and improved, including procedures to elect the Chair such as term limits (eligibility for re-election), deadline for nomination of the candidacies and regional rotations. The procedures for the election of the Bureau members and their alternates should be clarified as well. Those improvements, together with a proposed revision of FAO's General Rule XXXIII, which will have to be approved by the FAO Conference, are to be presented to 38th CFS in 2012.

B) RESULTS-BASED FRAMEWORK (CFS:2011/10)

63. The Committee:
- i. Approves the results-based framework for CFS as a dynamic document, recognizing that refinements are required;
 - ii. Requests the Secretariat to prepare, on the basis of commitments taken since the reform of the CFS, a succinct annual report on expenditures against projected costs from available resources; and
 - iii. Requests the CFS Bureau to work with the Secretariat to further integrate the 2012-2013 Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) with the results-based framework with a view to preparing a more detailed and prioritized Multi-year Programme of Work and Budget to be presented to 38th CFS in 2012.

VIII. OTHER MATTERS

A) UPDATE ON CFS DECISIONS "HIGH-LEVEL EXPERTS FORUM ON ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY IN PROTRACTED CRISES" (CFS:2011/12)

64. The Committee:
- i. Approves the proposal to organize a High-Level Expert Forum (HLEF) on Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises with a view to inter alia elaborating an "Agenda for Action for Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises";
 - ii. Agrees that the CFS Bureau will oversee the modalities for the organization of the said HLEF in collaboration with the Secretariat, the Advisory Group and the High Level Panel of Experts as appropriate. The report of the outcomes of the HLEF will be considered by the plenary of the Committee;
 - iii. Approves the proposal to hold an extensive consultation process with all stakeholders on the outcome of the HLEF with the view to presenting a proposed "Agenda for Action for Food Security in Countries in Protracted Crises" for the consideration of the plenary of CFS as appropriate; and
 - iv. Agrees that the CFS Bureau will decide on the dates of the forum taking into consideration the overall CFS programme of work.