



Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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CFS OEWG-SDGs Meeting # 1

Date: 27 January 2017, Time: 14:00-17:00

Location: Green Room (FAO HQ)

Webcast link: <http://www.fao.org/webcast/home/en/item/4292/icode/>

CFS OEWG SDGs

Zero Draft – Possible Key Messages for CFS reporting to HLPF

- 1. Progress in reducing undernutrition is far too slow to reach the zero hunger target** and the related targets on stunting and wasting. To accelerate progress, policy measures need to be taken that address poverty and hunger simultaneously, with a focus on rural areas.
- 2. Food insecurity is increasingly linked to crises, related to conflicts and adverse climatic events.** Peace and security remain highly relevant conditions for, as well as an outcome of, progress towards zero hunger. The *CFS Framework for Action for food security and nutrition in protracted crises* (CFS-FFA) provides guidelines to address the food security and nutritional challenges in crisis situations and enhance the resilience of populations affected.
- 3. Enhanced access to employment, productive resources, appropriate services and social safety nets is needed to guarantee adequate food for all.** CFS supports a comprehensive 'Right-to-Food' approach that addresses these aspects. The *Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security* provide valuable guidance in this respect.
- 4. An enabling environment for inclusive rural transformation should be developed, including by improving land tenure, rural infrastructure, and rural organisations.** The implementation of the *CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Forestry and Fisheries* (VGGT) should be a core element to create such an enabling environment. Moreover, in 2016, the CFS developed recommendations to enhance access of smallholders to markets.
- 5. Stepped up responsible investments in sustainable agriculture, particularly for small-scale farmers, are necessary to enhance food security and address climate change.** The *Principles for Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems* (CFS-RAI) address the core elements of what makes investments in agriculture and food systems responsible, and sets out stakeholders' roles and responsibilities in this respect.
- 6. Empowering rural women is an effective way to improve agricultural productivity, food security and nutrition.** Empowering women and achieving gender equality should remove constraints that women face in enhancing productivity, access to resources and markets, and involvement in



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decision-making. CFS is deepening its work on the relation between women's empowerment, food security and improved nutrition.

7. Addressing all forms of malnutrition will unlock human potential and bring positive economic change. All countries in the world suffer from various forms of malnutrition, affecting their growth potential and the health of their citizens. More emphasis needs to be given to sustainable food systems conducive to healthy diets. CFS is devoting major attention to this theme in 2017-18, within the framework of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025).