**Call for submissions: Use and application of CFS policy recommendations on price volatility and food security, and social protection for food security and nutrition**

**Collection of contributions received**



The Call for Submissions “[Call for submissions: Use and application of CFS policy recommendations on price volatility and food security, and social protection for food security and nutrition](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/call-submissions/use-application-cfs-policy-recommendations)” was held on the FAO Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition platform from 31 January to 4 May 2023. The call was available in Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish.

The Call was organized in the context of a stocktaking event that planned to be held in October 2023 during CFS 51 Plenary Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). The stakeholders’ inputs will feed into the preparation of a summary report and will contribute to inform the monitoring progress on the use and application of the two sets of CFS policy recommendations:

Set 1: Price Volatility and Food Security (2011, CFS 37)

Set 2: Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition (2012, CFS 39)

Bahar Zorofi and Giorgia Paratore, from the CFS Secretariat, facilitated this call that received *49 valuable contributions* from experts, representing diverse public and private organizations and working in different fields of expertise. In particular, participants informed on *37 countries* as follows: *Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Denmark, Ethiopia, France, Gabon, Honduras, India, Iran, Italy, Kenya, Lebanon, Moldova, Myanmar, Nepal, Nigeria, Palestine, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Rwanda, Sudan, Switzerland, Tanzania, Uganda, UK, USA, and Zambia*.

This document is the Proceedings report on the Call for Submissions that includes the topic note and the content of all contributions in a chronological manner.



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# Topic note

A stocktaking event is planned to be held in October 2023 during CFS 51 Plenary Session of the [Committee on World Food Security](http://www.fao.org/cfs/) (CFS) to monitor the use and application of the following CFS policy recommendations:

**Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) (endorsed in 2011, CFS 37)

**Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  (endorsed in 2012, CFS 39)

**The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) invites stakeholders to share their experiences and good practices in applying any of these two sets of policy recommendations by 3rd of May 2023 to inform the monitoring event at CFS 51 Plenary**.

The CFS and its [High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition](https://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe/en) (HLPE-FSN), developed policy recommendations addressing price volatility and social protection issues for food security and nutrition in 2011 and 2012, respectively.

**Set 1** of the CFS policy recommendations on [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) stem from the [first report produced by the CFS HLPE-FSN](https://www.fao.org/3/mb737e/mb737e.pdf) . In October 2010, the Committee requested the HLPE to produce the abovementioned report focusing on food price volatility and *“all of its causes and consequences […] to manage the risks linked to excessive price volatility in agriculture[[1]](#footnote-1)”.* The resulting policy recommendations negotiated and then adopted by the CFS in 2011 highlight a series of *action points* that appropriate stakeholders should consider to address the structural causes of food price volatility and ensure that its impact do not undermine producers and consumers’ right to food: actions to increase food production and availability, and to enhance resilience to shocks; to reduce volatility; to mitigate the negative impacts of volatility.

**Set 2** of the CFS policy recommendations on [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  stem from a [HLPE-FSN report](https://www.fao.org/3/me422e/me422e.pdf) #4. Also in October 2010, the CFS requested the HLPE to produce report #4 focusing on social protection and more specifically, “*on ways to lessen vulnerability through social and productive safety net programs and policies with respect to food and nutritional security, taking into consideration differing conditions across countries and regions1”*. The resulting policy recommendations negotiated and then adopted by the CFS in 2012 highlight a series of *action points* addressed to Member States and relevant stakeholders: to design and implement, or strengthen, comprehensive, nationally-owned, context-sensitive social protection systems for food security and nutrition; to ensure that social protection systems embrace a strategy that maximize impact on resilience and food security and nutrition; to improve the use of social protection interventions to address vulnerability to acute and chronic food insecurity. These policy recommendations also underline the importance of social protection programmes for food security and nutrition being guided by human rights standards to support the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of National Food Security.

The event scheduled to take place during CFS51 Plenary in October 2023 will focus on how stakeholders have used or applied any of these two sets of CFS policy recommendations, which actions have been implemented – or are planned - and which remain relevant in the current context to ensure food security and nutrition for all.

**How to take part in this Call for Submissions**

To inform this stocktaking exercise on the use and application of the aforementioned two sets of policy recommendations. The CFS invites you to share your experience(s) using the following templates for each contribution as relevant:

1. the form for reporting ***“individual” experiences*** in applying the two sets of policy recommendations by one group of stakeholders (e.g. a member state, civil society, or the private sector);
2. the form (namely for ***event organizers***) to share the results of multi-stakeholder events organized at national, regional and global levels to discuss experiences and good practices in applying the two sets of policy recommendations.

Note that you are invited to complete, as relevant, any of the two forms most appropriate to your experience, and/or to submit multiple (of the relevant) forms, respectively, in case you have had multiple experiences. Submissions can be made in any of the UN languages (Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish). Submissions should be strictly limited to 1,000 Words.

**Approach**

CFS has consistently encouraged stakeholders to voluntarily share their experiences and good practices in applying CFS policy products through reporting **individual (direct) experiences** by one group of stakeholders or through reporting the results of **multi-stakeholder consultations or events** (organized to discuss experiences) by several groups of stakeholders.

Note: Guidance to hold multistakeholder consultations at national, regional and global levels is provided in the [Terms of Reference to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organising events at national, regional and global levels](http://www.fao.org/3/a-mr182e.pdf), approved by CFS in 2016.

The recommended approach by CFS to organize multistakeholder consultations promotes country-owned and country-led events organized in collaboration and partnership with existing coordination mechanisms and initiatives. National actors should play an active role in the organization of such events at all levels, with possible support from the Rome-based UN Agencies ([Food and Agriculture Organization](http://www.fao.org/home/en/) - FAO, [International Fund for Agricultural Development](https://www.ifad.org/en/) – IFAD, and [World Food Programme](http://it1.wfp.org/) - WFP) or other stakeholders.

In identifying and documenting good practices, please consider the values promoted by CFS, as applicable:

* **Inclusiveness and participation:** all relevant actors were involved and participated in the decision-making process, including those affected by the decisions;
* **Evidence-based analysis**: the effectiveness of the practice in contributing to the objectives of the policy recommendations was analyzed on the basis of independent evidence;
* **Environmental, economic and social sustainability:** the practice contributed to achieving its objectives, without compromising the ability of addressing future needs;
* **Gender equality:** the practice promoted equal rights and participation of women and men and addressed gender inequalities;
* **Focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups:** the practice benefitted the most vulnerable and marginalized people and groups;
* **Multi-sectoral approach**: all main relevant sectors were consulted and involved in the implementation of the set(s) of the policy recommendations;
* **Resilience of livelihoods**: the practice contributed to building resilient livelihoods of households and communities to shocks and crises, including those related to climate change.

The comments received will contribute to monitoring progress on the use and application of the two sets of CFS policy recommendations. All inputs will be compiled in a document made available for delegates at CFS 51 in October 2023.

*Co-facilitators:*

*Bahar Zorofi, World Food Programme, CFS, Italy*

*Giorgia Paratore, Food and Agriculture Organization, CFS, Italy*

**The Call for Submissions is open until 3rd of May 2023.**

**The Committee on World Food Security**

The vision of the [Committee on World Food Security](http://www.fao.org/cfs/) (CFS) is to be the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner in support of country-led processes towards ensuring food security and nutrition for all. CFS strives for a world free from hunger where countries implement the policy recommendations on *Price Volatility and Food Security,* and on *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

# Contributions received

## [Bahar Zorofi and Giorgia Paratore, CFS Secretariat, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11353)

Dear Participants,

The CFS Secretariat thanks all stakeholders who have provided contributions to the call for inputs on the use and application of the CFS policy recommendations on Price Volatility and Social Protection.

Your inputs will feed into the preparation of a summary report and will contribute to inform the monitoring session during the CFS 51 Plenary Session.

Looking forward to hearing from you again in future call for inputs through the FSN Forum platform.

Thanks a lot,

*Co-facilitators:*

*Bahar Zorofi, World Food Programme, CFS, Italy*

*Giorgia Paratore, Food and Agriculture Organization, CFS, Italy*

## [Omar Benammour, FAO, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11352) - Zambia

Dear Facilitators,

Please see attached a contribution from FAO in Zambia.

Best regards,

Omar Benammour

See the attachments:

* [CFS Policy Recommendation Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition B (12) - FAO in Zambia](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/CFS%20Policy%20Recommendation%20Social%20Protection%20for%20Food%20Security%20and%20Nutrition%20B%20%2812%29%20-%20FAO%20in%20Zambia_0_0.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | **Leveraging the Zambia’s national social protection system to expand coverage, address the COVID-19 pandemic impacts on incomes, food security and nutrition, while strengthening resilience**  |
| **Geographical coverage** | National |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | Zambia |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Marco Knowles Email address: Marco.Knowles@fao.org  |
| **Affiliation**  | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* Recommendations A(3;5), B (2;4)These recommendations were particularly relevant because of the need to develop a comprehensive social protection system in Zambia, recognising. The interlinkages between agriculture and social protection, supported by evidence generation and information to identify the gaps and entry points, and complemented by effective delivery mechanisms. |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | FAO has generated a large amount of research to support decision making regarding social protection and its interactions with agriculture, and acted on findings by providing technical assistance and support through projects to improve delivery mechanisms of social protection aimed at smallholders and complementary services to social protection beneficiaries. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** |  |
| **Main activities** | The activities have included to date:A large number of analytical studies to highlight issues such as the impacts of cash transfers, strengthening coherence between agriculture and social protection, impacts of home grown school feeding and conservation agriculture, livelihoods profiles of rural households to support design of social protection interventions, microsimulation of distributional impacts of social protection and agricultural policies, and supporting a feasibility study on social insurance for small scale farmers with ILODevelopment of a targeting mechanism for the Food Security Pack to ensure efficient and equitable access to the programme that has been significantly expandedDevelopment of a digital management information system for the Food Security Pack to enable efficient selection and enrolment of beneficiariesPiloting of an integrated intervention whereby Food Security Pack beneficiaries gain access to extension services, in particular climate adaptive agricultural practices |
| **Timeframe** | Work on digital MIS and the pilot starting from 2022, analytical studies since 2014 |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)The digital management information system for the Food Security Pack is expected to be pilot tested and the evaluation results of extension available by the end of 2023. The improved capacities of  |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)Analytical work has fed into policy discussions, and strengthened awareness of the need to build well as link social protection to access to agricultural support, resulting in the aforementioned project to improve targeting and delivery of the Food Security Pack and piloting extension services as a complementary intervention.In the long term these will lead to improved coordination, systems and human capacities to effectively articulate agricultural and social protection interventions that target the rural poor Zambia, including the marginalised and vulnerable groups, and promote equitable access to and utilization of quality, inclusive, and gender and shock-responsive universal social services that enhance food security and nutrition.  |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The catalysts include the National Social Protection Policy that outlined a long term vision for social protection in Zambia.The Covid-19 pandemic also highlighted the need for expanding social protection and cont. The government has expanded its main social protection schemes since 2020, including the Food Security Pack, necessitating more effective delivery mechanisms with a long term vision of creating an ecosystem of registries that allow coherent, reliable and timely provision of social protection for the population. Climate change calls for more effective integration of promotion of climate change adaptation and social protection. |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | The main constraints were limited coverage of social protection, in particular the Food Security Pack, and limited resources for expanding social spending and the reach of extension services. The aim of the analytical studies as well as the pilot is to demonstrate that economic case can be made for such expansions. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *N/A* |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | A key recommendation is to retain and strengthen the system perspective throughout, considering the overall implications for the social protection system and synergies and coherence of different schemes and programmes. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | FAO continues to work to enhance digital registries and delivery mechanisms building on its previous work on this area, and link this work to further evidence generation and analytical capacities to allow continuous monitoring and evaluation of programmes. Furthermore, gender sensitive programming will be strengthened, with specific focus on interventions linking agriculture to social protection. |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | The recommendations can be used to support further expansion and strengthening of social protection to create an all-encompassing social protection system that is coherent with agricultural policies and climate change adaptation and mitigation. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | Analytical studies on Zambia[Analytical work](https://www.fao.org/social-protection/resources/en/?page=1&ipp=5&no_cache=1&tx_dynalist_pi1%5bpar%5d=YToxMDp7czoxOiJMIjtzOjE6IjAiO3M6NzoiZnJlZXR4dCI7czowOiIiO3M6MzA6InVzZXJfZXh0ZXh0ZW5kZXJfb3B0aW9uX2xpc3RfMSI7czowOiIiO3M6MjI6InR4X21ibG5ld3NldmVudF9yZWd1cmwiO3M6MDoiIjtzOjEyOiJpbWFnZWFsdHRleHQiO3M6MDoiIjtzOjEyOiJjb3VudHJ5X2lzbzMiO3M6MzoiWk1CIjtzOjE3OiJ0eF9keW5hZmVmX3NlYXJjaCI7czoxOiIxIjtzOjc6InJlY191aWQiO3M6MDoiIjtzOjEwOiJhY3RfRmlsdGVyIjtzOjY6IlNlYXJjaCI7czoxMzoiZm9ybV9idWlsZF9pZCI7czo2OToiZm9ybS0yZjFmMWZjZTdmMzMyYTNkMTUzMGY5NjE1YTBhOGJhYWMwMzkwYzc4ZGY0NzRiMGZhODJjOTBiOWFjMzlkYmNkIjt9)  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Omar Benammour, FAO, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11351) - Uganda

Dear Facilitators,

Please see attached a contribution from FAO in Uganda.

Best regards,

Omar Benammour

See the attachments:

* [CFS Policy Recommendation Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition B (12) - FAO in Uganda](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/CFS%20Policy%20Recommendation%20Social%20Protection%20for%20Food%20Security%20and%20Nutrition%20B%20%2812%29%20-%20FAO%20in%20Uganda_0.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | **Improving Impact in the Resilience and Social Protection Agenda in Uganda** |
| **Geographical coverage** | National (and regional) |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | Uganda (with a specific focus on the Karamoja region) |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Marco Knowles Email address: Marco.Knowles@fao.org  |
| **Affiliation**  | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[x]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition Recommendation A (1;3):Urged Member States to design and put in place, or strengthen, comprehensive, nationally owned, context sensitive social protection systems for food security and nutrition, considering:* inter-ministerial and crosssectoral coordination, including the agriculture sector, to ensure that social protection is integrated with broader food security and nutrition programming;
* appropriate national assessments, including food security and nutrition and gender assessments, to ensure the inclusion of food and nutrition insecurity-sensitive targeting, effective registration methods, gender-sensitive programming, institutional arrangements, delivery mechanisms, robust monitoring, accountability and evaluation

Recommendation B (4):Called upon Member States, international organizations and other stakeholders to ensure that social protection systems embrace a "twin-track" strategy to maximize impact on resilience and food security and nutrition, through:* ensuring the provision of technical, financial and capacity building support, and also conducting and sharing of research results on social protection, including through enhanced South-South cooperation

Recommendation C (5):Urged Member States, international organizations and other stakeholders to improve the design and use of social protection interventions to address vulnerability to chronic and acute food insecurity, considering: * that social protection systems should be designed in such a way that they can respond quickly to shocks such as droughts, floods and food price spikes.

These recommendations were particularly relevant to the experience because of the ongoing food insecurity crisis in the Karamoja sub-region. Karamoja has in the last two years, witnessed multiple disasters, including public health emergencies and natural disasters ranging from flooding and landslides to desert locust invasions and most recently prolonged dry spells and zoonotic and animal disease outbreaks.  |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | 1. Implementation of the “Strengthening Shock Responsive Systems in Karamoja” (PRO-ACT) project, which has been ongoing since September 2020 in all the nine (9) districts of Karamoja, and aims to strengthen the Government of Uganda’s capacity to reduce, anticipate and rapidly respond to the effects of shocks and sustain climate-resilient rural development in an integrated manner
2. Within the context of social protection and in the broader scope of resilience programming, resilience measurement and analysis are critical for formulating evidence-based policy, programmes and investments for food security. FAO has pioneered the development and use of Resilience Index Measurement and Analysis (RIMA), which measures the food security and resilience in Karamoja, North-East, Uganda. In 2017, the Office of the Prime Minister’s (OPM) Department of Refugees asked FAO to support socio-economic analysis to assess the state of refugees and host communities’ food security, well-being and resilience, with the aim of guiding programmatic and policy interventions to support the achievement of self-reliance among refugee populations in Uganda.
3. Within Uganda’s Food System Transformation pathway, prioritization of social protection, contingency and disaster management capabilities at all levels to strengthen resilience against vulnerability, shocks and stress to the food systems.
 |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[x]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | Two years of crop failure (2020 and 2021), compounded with increased insecurity and the impact of the war in Ukraine, have resulted in heightened food insecurity characterized by lack of food, limited food access, high negative coping mechanisms, and exhaustion of food stocks including seed stock,  |
| **Main activities** | 1. The Strengthening Shock Responsive Systems in Karamoja” (PRO-ACT) project undertakes the following activities:
* Fostering collaboration between the Department of Relief, Disaster, Preparedness and Management of the Office of the Prime Minister, the District Local Governments, the Resident District Commissioners (RDCs), Chief Administrative Chief Officers (CAOs), FAO, and WFP
* Strengthened national and local stakeholders' capacity to generate and disseminate accurate, timely, and actionable early warning information;
* The project is expanding the early warning system to include floods, animal and crop pests, and diseases, in addition to testing various sectoral early actions when triggered by the early warning system
* Technical support provided to the development of cash-delivery systems for anticipatory and early actions in early responses in Karamoja
1. Utilizing RIMA data, role of different forms of social assistance (cash, in-kind and training modalities) received in supporting households’ livelihoods has been analysed.
2. FAO Uganda has been supporting the Government on its Food Systems Transformation Pathway. At the National Retreat on Strengthening Uganda’s Food Systems Transformation Agenda, from 24th – 26th May 2022, organized by the Office of the Prime Minister (OPM), with the support of FAO and UNDP, the importance of social protection being critical for inclusive, sustainable and resilient food systems was discussed. The retreat saw participation by key stakeholders to deliberate on the post-Summit actions.
 |
| **Timeframe** | December 2017-ongoing |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | 1. Under the PRO-ACT project:
* Established an early warning system for drought, which is now producing monthly drought early warning that is disseminated to stakeholders to enable informed and early decision-making aligned to district contingency plans in partnership with District Local Governments. This information is further disseminated to communities and informs on actions they can take to prepare for a drought. The monthly bulletins predict what is likely to happen in time and enable the government and its partners to plan their response and act early before disaster hits.
* Improved local and national systems and capacity to effectively prepare for and mitigate the impact of shocks on food security and nutrition based on early warning information;
* Communities and households in Karamoja benefit from anticipatory and early actions that contribute to strengthening their resilience to shocks and stresses;
* an in-depth assessment of the shock-responsiveness of social protection programmes that are operational in Karamoja, i.e., NUSAF4 and SAGE, based on which recommendations will be provided for how to strengthen their relevance to shocks in Karamoja.
1. Under the RIMA project, research papers on the role of different forms of social assistance (cash, in-kind and training modalities) received in supporting households’ livelihoods hass been analyzed
2. Under the Food Systems Transformation Agenda, the role of social protection has been highlighted and a program proposal on Home Grown School Feeding has been drafted
 |
|  |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The catalysts were the need to address immediate impacts on income, food security and nutrition, while concurrently strengthening the resilience of individuals, households, communities and institutions to future shocks.  |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | The main challenge is the lack of local capacity and funding for social protection..  |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* |  |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Intentional investments in 1) strengthening early warning efforts at the national and community levels to capture real-time evidence to monitor an evolving risk with practical indicators to allow anticipatory and early decision-making to take action to reduce the impact of an impending shock before needs peak; 2) Measuring Agri-Food System Resilience, facilitates: Diagnostics: Provides evidence for developing projects and/or programmes; Targeting: Identifies populations for interventions and disaggregates populations for more effective targeting (by livelihoods, gender, region, status, etc.); Impact Evaluation and Monitoring and Evaluation Utilization of a systems approach by embedding social protection as a critical policy tool for achieving inclusive, sustainable, and resilient food systems transformation.  |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | FAO is committed to use the *CFS Policy Recommendations for Food Security & Nutrition* in both stable and humanitarian contexts and during both shocks and non-shock times.  |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | Adequate financing for social protection coverage and the incorporation of social protection into the Food Systems Transformation Pathway and Agenda allows a systems and integrated approach to improving food security and nutrition.  |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 |   |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  |   |

## [Omar Benammour, FAO, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11350) - Peru

Dear Facilitators,

Please see attached a contribution from FAO in Peru.

Best regards,

Omar Benammour

See the attachments:

* [CFS Policy Recommendation Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition B (12) - FAO in Peru](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/CFS%20Policy%20Recommendation%20Social%20Protection%20for%20Food%20Security%20and%20Nutrition%20B%20%2812%29%20-%20FAO%20in%20Peru_0.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Peru’s National Policy for Social Development and Inclusion  |
| **Geographical coverage** | National |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | *Peru* |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Rodrigo RiveraEmail address: rodrigo.rivera@fao.org  |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[x]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* Social protection recommendations A, B, C, and D. Peru has integrated its social and economic inclusion policies to improve food security and nutrition and enhance smallholder farmers’ productivity. This integration was established upon a foundation of legal and normative frameworks that follow a human-rights approach.  |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | Peru’s social development policy it’s been in line with the CFS recommendations. In 2011, Peru created the Ministry of Social Development and Inclusion (MIDIS), to guide its national social inclusion policy. In 2013, MIDIS released the National Strategy for Development and Social Inclusion “Inclusion for Growth” (ENDIS), which later became the National Policy for Social Development and Inclusion (PNDIS) that has remained in place since 2016. The PNDIS adopted a life-cycle approach to address the specific food security and nutrition requirements of vulnerable populations across various age groups. In addition, it considers the articulation of social development policies with economic policies that aim to improve rural livelihoods.  |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | The MIDIS acts as the government body that coordinates the country's efforts to reduce poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, and economic inclusion strategies. However, each Ministry (Education, Health, Agriculture, Labor, Women and Vulnerable Populations) plays a specific role in implementing the PNDIS. |
| **Main activities** | The Social Development and Inclusion National System coordinates the stakeholder activities regarding the PNDIS.  |
| **Timeframe** | Started in 2011 and on-going. |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)The PNDIS is a milestone in Peru’s social policy because it established a coherent set of norms, objectives and interventions framing national policies designed to reduce poverty, inequalities, vulnerabilities and social risks. The PNDIS is focused on rural areas, where the population typically faces extreme deprivation and exclusion in terms of income, health, education, and access to assets and infrastructure. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)The national poverty rate reduced from 30.8% to 25.9% between 2010 and 2021. Rural poverty declined from 61% to 40%, whereas urban poverty increased from 20% to 22% in the same period. Undernourishment remained almost unchanged (8%) in a similar period.All forms of child malnutrition have significantly reduced in the last two decades. Between 2000 and 2019, stunting dropped from 31 percent to 12 percent, underweight from 5 percent to 2 percent, and wasting from 1 percent to 0.4 percent. |
| Most significant changes*Rural poverty and child undernutrition reduced significantly in the last decade.*  |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | There is no direct evidence linking the CFS recommendations to the actions taken by the Peruvian government. However, the Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition recommendations align perfectly with Peru's National Policy for Social Development and Inclusion. |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 |  |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | In 2016 Peru’s President enacted a decree that established a series of government bodies in charge of formulating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating the social protection policies of the PNDIS. |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Establish a coordinating body that articulates public policies and programmes to reduce food insecurity and malnutrition. Establish a legal and normative framework that supports the social protection policy by defining and designating stakeholders' responsibilities and allocating financial resources. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 |  |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | The recommendations can be further used to strengthen the M&E mechanisms of the social protection programmes that integrate the PNDIS. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | Supreme Decree that approves the Social Action Strategy with Sustainability (in Spanish).<https://www.gob.pe/institucion/midis/normas-legales/9698-003-2016-midis> National Policy for Social Development and Inclusion (in Spanish)<https://cdn.www.gob.pe/uploads/document/file/2023349/PNDIS_DS%20003-MIDIS-2016.pdf.pdf?v=1626728496>  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Omar Benammour, FAO, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11349) - Paraguay

Dear Facilitators,

Please see attached a contribution from FAO in Paraguay.

Best regards,

Omar Benammour

See the attachments:

* [CFS Policy Recommendation Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition B (12) - FAO in Paraguay](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/CFS%20Policy%20Recommendation%20Social%20Protection%20for%20Food%20Security%20and%20Nutrition%20B%20%2812%29%20-%20FAO%20in%20Paraguay_0.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Linking social protection, economic inclusion and climate adaptation: the case of Paraguay’s National Social Protection Strategy  |
| **Geographical coverage** | National |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | Paraguay |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Marco Knowles Email address: Marco.Knowles@fao.org  |
| **Affiliation**  | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition Recommendation B (1;2):Called upon Member States, international organizations and other stakeholders to ensure that social protection systems embrace a "twin-track" strategy to maximize impact on resilience and food security and nutrition, through:* Provision of essential assistance in the short-term while simultaneously protecting or building productive assets and infrastructure that support livelihoods and human development in the long-term;
* Fostering integrated programmes which directly support agricultural livelihoods and productivity for the poor, particularly smallholder farmers and small-scale food producers, including through production input support, weather, crop and livestock insurance, farmer organizations and co-operatives for market access, decent jobs and public works that create agricultural assets, home-grown school feeding that purchases food from local smallholder farmers, in-kind transfers (food, seeds), vouchers and cash transfers, agricultural livelihood packages and extension services.

Both recommendations were extremely relevant in the case of Paraguay, as the country launched its first National Social Protection Strategy in 2019, which integrates both considerations by (1) adopting for the first time a life-cycle approach to social protection, with special provisions for vulnerable groups (women, children, elderly, peoples with disabilities and Indigenous Peoples); by (2) establishing Productive Inclusion as one of the three pillars of the Strategy, with a specific focus on livelihood development, including in rural areas, where most of the poor live.Paraguay also ratified ILO Recommendation 202 on Social Protection Floors in 2021. |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | Paraguay made considerable progress in social protection in the past two decades. Notably, the country went from a scattered social protection universe that relied on different sets of uncoordinated programmes, to designing and launching in 2019 a National Social Protection Strategy (SPS). The SPS has three main pillars: Social Assistance, Productive Inclusion, and Social Insurance. While the social assistance pillar aims at ensuring, on the long term, a universal coverage of essential assistance, the pillar on productive inclusion outlines strategies to link social protection and livelihood interventions, particularly at territorial level. Citing as specific areas of intended impact food security and nutrition, and poverty, the SPS under its Pillar II sets a roadmap for multisectoral interventions with a focus on rural livelihoods, including small-holders, rural women and Indigenous Peoples. Worth highlighting is also the institutional set-up of the SPS which is coordinated by an executive and technical unit (UTGS – Unidad Tecnica del Gabinete Social) that oversees a multi-ministerial coordination body that includes the ministry of Social development and the ministry of Agriculture, among others. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | In Paraguay, a quarter of the population suffers from severe or moderate food insecurity (FAO, 2022), and almost 20% of the population cannot afford a healthy diet (ibid), while a million of adults, or 20% of the population, suffer from obesity. In addition, poverty increased as a result of the COVID pandemic: a third of the population lives in poverty, and 6% in extreme poverty (ECLAC, 2021). Despite the evidence-based role that social protection plays in addressing food security and nutrition, coverage in the country remains low: only one in three citizens are covered by at least one social protection programme (ILO, 2022). Finally, climate change and food security are intrinsically linked: a 2019 FAO&CEDEH study estimated that vulnerability to food insecurity in Paraguay is expected to increase by 28 percentage points by 2100 due to climate change. |
| **Main activities** | For the purpose of this reporting exercise, we highlight two main social protection related projects that Paraguay is leading with the support of FAO.1. A portfolio of activities under the project *Transforming future face of agriculture: Promoting socio-economic inclusion*
2. A GCF funded project: Pobreza, Reforestación, Energía y Cambio Climático (PROEZA)
 |
| **Timeframe** | 2019-2023  |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)1. *Transforming future face of agriculture: Promoting socio-economic inclusion*

FAO directly supported Paraguay in implementing its National Social Protection Strategy (SPS - Sistema de Protección Social *VAMOS!*), launched in 2019. The focus of FAO’s support is under the second pillar of the SPS: Productive Inclusion.To this end, the government and FAO (i) conducted a multi-thematic cartographic compendium of the 4 pilot territories of the SPS; (ii) designed and rolled out with the local FLACSO university a specialized course on social protection, economic inclusion, food security and nutrition (*Diplomado en protección social, inclusión económica, seguridad alimentaria y nutricional*); (iii) conducted mapping and participaporty design of extension of services oprtions for small-holders in the 4 pilot territories; (iv) Update the digital app VAMOS! (Oñondive) including a specific module on *food security and nutrition*. Specifically:1. Multi-thematic cartographic compendium of the 4 pilot territories of the SPS, conducted by ISTHME[[2]](#footnote-2):

Georeferenced information was produced and made available to the UTGS and to the 4 pilot territories to inform the design and implementation of interventions targeting smallholder producers, in the context of the national SPS *Vamos!*1. Specialized course on social protection, economic inclusion, food security and nutrition (*Diplomado en protección social, inclusión económica, seguridad alimentaria y nutricional*), conducted by FLACSO[[3]](#footnote-3):

Local capacities and skills of government officials at decentralized level are being built through the roll out of a specialized course on social protection, which is expected to enhance efficiency and effectiveness of public interventions under the Social Protection System *Vamos!*1. Mapping and participaporty deisgn of extension of services oprtions for small-holders in the 4 pilot territories, conducted by Tesai-Reka[[4]](#footnote-4):

 Through a comprehensive mapping of local actors and projects, the foundations have been laid for building partnerships and improving coordination and coherence between social protection and economic inclusion interventions in the 4 pilot districts prioritized by the SPS.1. Update and enhancement of the digital app *VAMOS!,* conducted by Girolabs[[5]](#footnote-5):

The digital app *VAMOS!* was enhanced by (1) redesign of the ‘other services’ module of the app, (2) inclusion of services and programmes linked to Food Security and Nutrition (like Tekoporã, Tenonderâ, Fisheries and other economic inclusion programmes led by the ministry of Agriculture, National Rural and Land Development Institute, amongst others), (3) A week long technical workshop (8 hours per day) to build the capacity of local, regional and national of public servants of the use of the app VAMOS!.1. Pobreza, Reforestación, Energía y Cambio Climático (PROEZA)

PROEZA is initially a 5 years GCF funded Project, implemented by the Secretaria Técnica de Planificación del Desarrollo Económico y Social (STP), with FAO as the Technical and UN accredited Agency. The first of its three main components focuses on providing poor rural producers technical and financial support to establish agroforestry systems that will provide shade, conserve soil, and store CO2, thus supporting small-scale agricultural production and reducing the negative impacts of periods of drought and other extreme weather events. The project offers to install 6 agroforestry production models that combine income generation with environmental protection. Component I of Proeza targets beneficiaries of the national cash transfer programme Tekoporã, providing them an additional transfer conditioned to the successful implementation of the measures above. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)1. *Transforming future face of agriculture: Promoting socio-economic inclusion*

The strengthening of government capacities, along with the establishment of local partnerships and the provision of data for the implementation of evidence-based policies and programs, will equip policymakers and implementers with the skills and tools required for putting in place measures to promote their economic inclusion through greater access to markets, income-generating opportunities, information and social protection.1. Pobreza, Reforestación, Energía y Cambio Climático (PROEZA)

PROEZA is a landmark Project as it combines poverty reduction, food security and environmental goals. It is cited as a best practice for the set up of climate sensitive social protection, strengthening both absorptive and adaptive capacities of poor rural producers. |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | N/A |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | The main challenges are the fiscal space to extend social protection coverage; the targeting errors that miss out the extreme poor; political competition and lack of clear incentives for coordination to implement joint programmes across ministries.  |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *N/A* |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | At each new government, the CFS, with the support of key partners, should make a new effort in communicating and advocating for these recommendations, Calling on government representatives to share their country’s experience may provide a good institutional incentive. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | FAO is committed to use the *CFS Policy Recommendations for Food Security & Nutrition* in both stable and humanitarian contexts and during both shocks and non-shock times.  |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | These recommendations could further improve FSN by sharing best practices amongst countries, calling on governments to assess progress publicly and updating them when necessary. Notably, building on FAO’s experience at global and country level, but also on global evidence put forth by the IPCC (2022), it would be urgent to include a recommendation around social protection’s role in mitigating and adapting to climate.  |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 |  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Omar Benammour, FAO, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11348) - Palestine

Dear Facilitators,

Please see attached a contribution from FAO in Palestine.

Best regards,

Omar Benammour

See the attachments:

* [CFS Policy Recommendation Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition B (12) - FAO in Palestine](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/CFS%20Policy%20Recommendation%20Social%20Protection%20for%20Food%20Security%20and%20Nutrition%20B%20%2812%29%20-%20FAO%20in%20Palestine_0.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Food and nutrition security policy and investment plan in Palestine |
| **Geographical coverage** | National |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | *Palestine* |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Omar BenammourEmail address: omar.benammour@fao.org |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[x]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* All recommendations (A, B, C and D) have been used to integrate social protection into the national food and nutrition security policy of Palestine (2019-2030) and its investment plan (2020-2022).  |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | The integration of social protection into those national policies was based on the implementation of the ISPA FSN tool, on the review of secondary data (policies, strategies, studies, evaluations etc.) and on multiple consultations with key ministries, international and local organizations, including humanitarian actors. Following a human rights based approach (recommendation D), the FSN policy and investment plan has been developed by FAO and endorsed by the SDG1 and SDG2 working groups in Palestine (respectively shared by the Ministry of Social Development and Ministry of Agriculture). Ones of the goals of this national policy and investment plan are to: strengthen and expand the national social protection system and its linkages to rural livelihood interventions for FSN – supply and demand sides - (recommendation A), promote a twin track strategy for social protection by ensuring linkages and coordination between social protection and humanitarian interventions to improve FSN (recommendation B) and prioritize social protection and humanitarian cash interventions to vulnerable households facing acute and chronic hunger (recommendation C). |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[x]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | Different studies conducted or used in the preparation of the policy and investment plan have consulted different groups affected by food security and malnutrition (including the ISPA-FSN assessment). In addition, members of the SDG 1 and SDG2 working groups involve non state actors and civil society organizations. Those stakeholders were involved in the development of the policy and investment plan through different consultations and workshops all along the process until validation. |
| **Main activities** | The National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (NFNSP) was developed through a broad-based and deep consultation process that started in early March 2018 and ended in September 2018. The consultations involved routine meeting of the SDG2-WG, interviews with key stakeholders and a series of national workshop that took place on June 6th, July 5th and September 5th. Stakeholders’ involvement and active participation guarantee a high degree of ownership.In developing the NFNSP, the SDG2-WG reviewed the huge amount of studies available on FNS and related topics in Palestine. Moreover, all existing policy frameworks were analyzed to ensure harmonization and alignment with the fourth Palestine National Development Plan 2017-2022.The National Investment Plan (NIP) 2020-22 preparation process was driven by the principles of: (a) inclusiveness, emphasizing the participation of all relevant stakeholders at all critical stages of analysis and proposal preparation; (b) ownership of work, process and products by SDG 2 WG and MoA as chair of the WG; (c) transparency, by making all relevant documents (forward looking papers, workshop/ consultation material) available and accessible to all concerned stakeholders;32 (d) participation through bottom-up-approach that ensured a wide participation of the concerned stakeholders starting with farmers, local households, small producers and traders, governorates’ representatives up to senior central leaders of the government and donors; and (e) evidence-based, through data triangulation from several (primary and secondary) sources. As additional effect, the NIP 2020- 22 design has also generated on-the-job learning opportunities for the SDG 2 WG members (and other participants), being the process of investment planning new in the country. Building on the design of the NFNSP 2030 (between March and September 2018), the NIP 2020-22 design process was carried out between September 2018 and June 2019, with five dedicated phases1. The NFNSP 2030 Validation and NIP 2020-22 Inception Phase (September - December 2018). A scoping mission was conducted, coinciding with the presentation and validation of the NFNSP 2030. During the mission, the SDG 2 WG (in close collaboration with SDG 1 WG) started identifying the scope of the NIP 2020-22 and a workplan.
2. Stakeholder Consultations on Priority Investments Phase (November 2018 - March 2019). This phase served to gather evidence and priorities from national stakeholders to define the scope and content of the main priority investment areas. Several technical missions and more than a dozen of workshops, involving technical experts, government officials, INGOs, local NGOs, agribusiness, producers, farmers, research centers, donors and other stakeholders. During this phase, the Ministry of Agriculture has organized 6 Governorate-level Focus Group Discussions (FGD) between January and February 2019.
3. The Preparation of the Forward-Looking Papers (March - May 2019). As a result to the above workshops and meetings the NIP 2020-22 Design Team started the preparation of eight Forward Looking Papers (FLPs), highlighting technical evidence, stakeholders’ perspectives and summarizing the priority needs for investment.
4. The NIP 2020-22 Draft and Quality Enhancement Review (May - June 2019). Parallel with the preparation of the FLPs, the NIP 2020-22 was drafted and peer reviewed.
5. The SDG 2 (+1) WGs’ Validation of NIP 2020-22 (June 2019). After the quality enhancement review of the FLPs and of the NIP 2020-22, the SDG 2 WG validated the NIP 2020-22 in a widely participated workshop chaired by the MoA on 27 June 2019.
 |
| **Timeframe** | *From March 2018 to June 2019* |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)*The Cabinet has approved the NFNSP and NIP 2020-22. Social protection has also been a major tool to respond to the COVID19 pandemic and its impacts on FSN.* |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)*Reforms and investments have been undertaken to improve the role of social protection to eliminate hunger in Palestine. However, there is no evaluation yet of the implementation of the NIP 2020-2022. The country is preparing it in the preparation of the NIP 2023-2025.* |
| Most significant changes* Improvement of Government and donors’ awareness of the role of social protection to eliminate hunger
* Increase of national commitment and investments for extending and strengthening social protection for eliminating hunger
* Integration of social protection for eliminating hunger into a more holistic approach for transforming food systems by also considering the limitation of natural resources, climate related shocks…
 |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The ISPA FSN assessment conducted with both Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Social Development, was the catalyst to expand the role of social protection for eliminating hunger. |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | The conflict with Israel, the lack of regular funding, the political fragility and the COVID19 pandemic did not seem to help to fully implement the NIP.  |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | The NIP includes a monitoring framework to review the implementation of the different planned activities – including related to social protection. |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | As the CFS recommendations are generally endorsed by the Ministries of Agriculture, the ones on social protection should also involve other Ministries of Social Affairs in order to ensure a greater use of those recommendations at country level. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Not necessarily as the NFNSP goes until 2030 and considers already the CFS policy recommendations. However, a new NIP for 2023-2025 is under preparation. |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | See above |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | [16383480410.pdf (pna.ps)](https://www.moa.pna.ps/uploads/STRATEGIES/16383480410.pdf)[National Food and Nutrition Security Policy (2019-2030) (sparkblue.org)](https://www.sparkblue.org/content/national-food-and-nutrition-security-policy-2019-2030) |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Omar Benammour, FAO, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11347) - Lebanon

Dear Facilitators,

Please see attached a contribution from FAO in Lebanon.

Best regards,

Omar Benammour

See the attachments:

* [CFS Policy Recommendation Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition B (12) - FAO in Lebanon](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/CFS%20Policy%20Recommendation%20Social%20Protection%20for%20Food%20Security%20and%20Nutrition%20B%20%2812%29%20-%20FAO%20in%20Lebanon_0.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Enhancing resilient livelihoods and food security of host communities and Syrian refugees in Lebanon through the promotion of sustainable agricultural development |
| **Geographical coverage** | National |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | Lebanon  |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Marco KnowlesEmail address: Marco.Knowles@fao.org  |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[x]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* *Social Protection: recs: A; 1); 3) B (1; (2.**A) Urged Member States to design and put in place, or strengthen, comprehensive, nationally owned, context-sensitive social protection systems for food security and nutrition, considering:** Inter-ministerial and cross-sectoral coordination, including the agriculture sector, to ensure that social protection is integrated with broader food security and nutrition programming;
* Appropriate national assessments, including food security and nutrition and gender assessments, to ensure the inclusion of food and nutrition insecurity-sensitive targeting, effective registration methods, gender-sensitive programming, institutional arrangements, delivery mechanisms, robust monitoring, accountability and evaluation.

This recommendation was especially pertinent to the experience because the Lebanese government has integrated social protection within the Lebanese Agriculture Strategy (2020-2025) (Programme 5.5: Developing a social protection system for farmers, agricultural workers, producers and vulnerable fishers). Similarly, the establishment of a Farmer Registry allows the Government to collect information on the productive capacity of farmers and their socio-economic conditions and vulnerability. This will be used as a delivery mechanisms for agriculture and social protection interventions. B) *Provision of essential*  *assistance in the short-term*  *while simultaneously protecting or building productive assets and infrastructure that support livelihoods and human development in the long-term;** provision of essential assistance in the short-term while simultaneously protecting or building productive assets and infrastructure that support livelihoods and human development in the long-term;
* fostering integrated programmes which directly support agricultural livelihoods and productivity for the poor, particularly smallholder farmers and small-scale food producers, including through production input support, weather, crop and livestock insurance, farmer organizations and co-operatives for market access, decent jobs and public works that create agricultural assets, home-grown school feeding that purchases food from local smallholder farmers, in-kind transfers (food, seeds), vouchers and cash transfers, agricultural livelihood packages and extension services;

This recommendation was highly significant to the experience because the economic crisis, added to further shocks (food crisis, Covid-19, etc.), highlighted the need to address immediate impacts on income, food security and nutrition, while strengthening the resilience of vulnerable farmers to future shocks. In mid-December 2021, the Ministry of Agriculture, in cooperation with the FAO, distributed agricultural vouchers to support men and women farmers. |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | In Lebanon, farmers, and agricultural workers (whether Lebanese or foreign workers) lack agricultural support and all kinds of social protection rights, such as health coverage, unemployment benefits, end of work indemnities, and pensions. Moreover, the lack of data on the socio-economic conditions of farmers as well as agriculture production base also reduces public institutions, and donor funded program capacity to strategize and coordinate interventions, and improve targeting of beneficiaries to leave no one behind. As part of the project 'Improving the livelihoods and food security of host communities and Syrian refugees in Lebanon through the promotion of sustainable agricultural development', the Ministry of Agriculture, with the support of FAO, developed the National Farmers Registry (FR). The FR initiative is linked to the CFS recommendation *A (1;3)* and *B (1;2)* and aims to set up a farmer registration system, create a sub-registry for vulnerable farmers using appropriate vulnerability assessment tools, use the register as a targeting tool to provide conditional cash assistance to farmers (farm input vouchers) and facilitate participation in social insurance schemes as well as formalize the sector. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[x]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | Farming communities in Lebanon and Jordan continue to require protection and assistance, with complex and evolving needs. Twelve years after of a protracted Syrian crisis, the Covid-19 pandemic, the Ukraine War, and Lebanon financial and economic collapse have further impacted local economies and increased the need for adapted support to productive sectors as well as for targeted and universal social protection programs.  |
| **Main activities** | Development of a Farmer Registry as an agricultural and social protection targeting and delivery mechanisms; provision of vouchers valued at USD300 for the procurement of essential inputs to enable continued agricultural production. Two types of vouchers are provided: vouchers for crop production inputs (fertilizers and seeds) and vouchers for animal production inputs, mostly animal and fish feed in addition to varroa mite treatment |
| **Timeframe** | 2017-2023 |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**
 | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)The intervention has been instrumental in extending social protection coverage to vulnerable farmers not covered by any social protection programme. In addition, the intervention helped to address the negative impacts of the pandemic and economic shocks on incomes, food security and nutrition through the provision of vouchers. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)The intervention made it possible to develop the farmer registry, a targeting and delivery system for social protection and agricultural intervention and support. The farmer registry constitutes the building block for the formalization of agriculture activities and constitutes a tool for extending social protection by improving targeting of non-contributory schemes and disaster response, and by facilitating registration and contribution to social insurance. The system may be used by the public authorities, the FAO and other partners for the provision of livelihood support in the forms of cash, vouchers, investment grants, agricultural inputs, trainings and technical assistance to farmers. |
| Most significant changesUltimately the aim is to implement an integrated agricultural management system to support agricultural development, reduce rural poverty, extend social protection coverage, develop policies, and monitor food security and nutrition. |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Farming communities in Lebanon continue to require protection and assistance, with complex and evolving needs. Agriculture remains a highly informal economic activities in Lebanon. Farmers and agricultural workers (Lebanese or foreign) are generally not covered by lifecycle social protection systems. This is why they are more exposed to shocks such as the pandemic effects of covid 19, the economic crisis and inflation. |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | The main challenge in the application of the *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition’s Recommendation A (1;3)* and *B (1;2)* was the outreach and registration of farmers within the FR. This was overcome by FAO, which supported in outreach campaigns. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *N/A* |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | A key recommendation is to generate rigorous evidence on the effectiveness of interventions that are based on these policy recommendations in order to inform future programming. Evidence generation shall also devote special attention to how gender inequalities are addressed, and equal rights are promoted. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | N/A |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | Social protection is most effective when it addresses the immediate needs of food and nutrition insecure populations while also contributing to building their resilience to shocks. At the same time these interventions are also most effective when they link to complementary sectors, such as education, health and agriculture. Going forward, these recommendations may provide a key basis for stakeholders in different sectors to create stronger synergies among them. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | Farmers benefitting from the FAO voucher scheme programme: <https://www.fao.org/lebanon/news/detail-events/en/c/1470721/> Farmers' Registry– a key tool to expand coverage of social protection among farmers: <https://www.fao.org/social-protection/news-events/detail-events/en/c/1635081/>  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *N/A*  |

## [Omar Benammour, FAO, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11346) - Philippines

Dear Facilitators,

Please see attached a contribution from FAO in Philippines.

Best regards,

Omar Benammour

See the attachments:

* [CFS Policy Recommendation Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition B (1,2) - FAO in the Philippines](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/CFS%20Policy%20Recommendation%20Social%20Protection%20for%20Food%20Security%20and%20Nutrition%20B%20%281%2C2%29%20-%20FAO%20in%20the%20Philippines_0.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Leveraging the Philippines’ national social protection system to expand coverage, address the COVID-19 pandemic impacts on incomes, food security and nutrition, while strengthening resilience  |
| **Geographical coverage** | National (and regional) |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | The Philippines (province of Catanduanes and specifically the municipalities of Gigoto and Baras) |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Marco Knowles Email address: Marco.Knowles@fao.org  |
| **Affiliation**  | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* Recommendation B (1;2):Called upon Member States, international organizations and other stakeholders to ensure that social protection systems embrace a "twin-track" strategy to maximize impact on resilience and food security and nutrition, through:* Provision of essential assistance in the short-term while simultaneously protecting or building productive assets and infrastructure that support livelihoods and human development in the long-term;
* Fostering integrated programmes which directly support agricultural livelihoods and productivity for the poor, particularly smallholder farmers and small-scale food producers, including through production input support, weather, crop and livestock insurance, farmer organizations and co-operatives for market access, decent jobs and public works that create agricultural assets, home-grown school feeding that purchases food from local smallholder farmers, in-kind transfers (food, seeds), vouchers and cash transfers, agricultural livelihood packages and extension services.

This recommendation was particularly relevant to the experience because the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, compounded by additional shocks, revealed the need to address immediate impacts on income, food security and nutrition, while concurrently strengthening the resilience of individuals, households, communities and institutions to future shocks.  |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | Expanding social protection coverage to women, men, youth and the elderly in rural areas is critical to ending hunger, achieving rural poverty reduction and strengthening resilience. This became an even more urgent imperative in the Philippines after the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic because of the negative impacts this had on incomes, food security and nutrition, especially among poor households reliant on the agricultural sector. Against, this background and following the *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition’s Recommendation B (1;2)* FAO provided support to the Government of the Philippines in leveraging the national social protection system to address the immediate impacts of the pandemic and other shocks, while concurrently strengthening the resilience of individuals, households, communities and institutions to future shocks. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | In the Philippines, the COVID-19 pandemic took a heavy toll on vulnerable people, and particularly on poor communities of farmers and fisherfolks. Results from a survey conducted by the Department for Social Welfare and Development and the World Bank showed that the most pressing issues during the pandemic were lack of income opportunities and reduction of pay, alongside insufficient food supply, lack of access to health services and inadequate nutrition. Disruptions to livelihoods caused by measures put in place to contain the spread of the virus were exacerbated by other shocks, such as Super Typhoon Goni or Typhoon Odette, which warranted declarations of state of calamity by the Government. |
| **Main activities** | In December 2021 and in partnership with the Provincial Government of Catanduanes, the Department of Agriculture, the Bureau of Fisheries and Aquatic Resources and the Department of Social Welfare and Development, FAO distributed multi-purpose cash of PHP 3,220 (USD 50) to 1,072 smallholder farmers and fisherfolks not covered by any social protection programme. The intervention piggybacked on elements of the national social protection system such as the Registry System for Basic Sectors in Agriculture for targeting, as well as the payment delivery channel of the country’s flagship social protection programme: the Pantawid Pamilyang Pilipino Program.  |
| **Timeframe** | December 2021 |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)The intervention proved fundamental to expand social protection coverage to vulnerable farmers and fisherfolks not covered by any social protection programme. Also, the intervention contributed to addressing the negative impacts of the pandemic and other shocks on incomes, food security and nutrition. As a recipient’s story exemplifies, FAO’s intervention in support of the Government had positive impacts. At 72 years old, Amelita Garcia Zuniga was a labourer on a rice farm in the municipality of Baras. For years she had had to work the fields to support her family. Upon receiving the multi-purpose cash transfer distributed by FAO and the Provincial Government, she was able to buy rice to feed her family, thus ensuring their food and nutrition security. She said that this was a blessing that could not be measured particularly in very difficult times.  |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)The intervention also served to assess how cash-based assistance could be provided in anticipation of shocks, such as cyclones, going forward. As a recipient’s story exemplifies, the intervention had positive impacts, which may extend to the long-term. Joselito Barba, 57 years old, was a smallholder farmer cultivating high-value crops like cassava and pechay on his land in the municipality of Baras. In 2020, his livelihood was severely affected when COVID-19 initial contingency measures were introduced, and then once more when Super Typhoon Goni hit the province. In addition to these shocks, in 2021 he became sick with COVID-19 and was prevented from cultivating his land for over a month. With the multi-purpose cash transfer that was delivered by FAO and the Provincial Government of Catanduanes, Joselito could compensate part of his lost income. He was also confident that the social protection support would allow him to be more resilient to withstand shocks in the future.  |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The catalysts that influenced the use of the *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition’s Recommendation B (1;2)* were the disruptions to livelihoods, food security and nutrition caused by COVID-19 pandemic and the related containment measures, which were then exacerbated by other shocks, such as Super Typhoon Goni and Typhoon Odette.  |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | The main challenge in the application of the *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition’s Recommendation B (1;2)* was that part of the identified recipients did not have a bank account or a card to withdraw money. This was overcome by FAO, which opened bank accounts and provided pay-out cards to those that did not have one. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *N/A* |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | A key recommendation is to generate rigorous evidence on the effectiveness of interventions that are based on these policy recommendations in order to inform future programming. Evidence generation shall also devote special attention to how gender inequalities are addressed, and equal rights are promoted. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | FAO is committed to use the *CFS Policy Recommendations for Food Security & Nutrition* in both stable and humanitarian contexts and during both shocks and non-shock times.  |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | Social protection is most effective when it addresses the immediate needs of food and nutrition insecure populations while also contributing to building their resilience to shocks. At the same time these interventions are also most effective when they link to complementary sectors, such as education, health and agriculture. Going forward, these recommendations may provide a key basis for stakeholders in different sectors to create stronger synergies among them.  |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | *“FAO, partners test readiness of Anticipatory Action Multi-Purpose Cash transfer scheme in event of severe typhoon hit”* [*https://www.fao.org/philippines/news/detail/fr/c/1461115/*](https://www.fao.org/philippines/news/detail/fr/c/1461115/)  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Omar Benammour, FAO, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11345) - Armenia

Dear Facilitators,

Please see attached a contribution from FAO in Armenia.

Best regards,

Omar Benammour

See the attachments:

* [CFS Policy Recommendation Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition B (1,2) - FAO in Armenia](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/CFS%20Policy%20Recommendation%20Social%20Protection%20for%20Food%20Security%20and%20Nutrition%20B%20%281%2C2%29%20-%20FAO%20in%20Armenia_0.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Leveraging Cash Plus approach to improve food security and nutrition of the most vulnerable rural populations in Armenia  |
| **Geographical coverage** | National (and regional) |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | Armenia  |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Marco Knowles Email address: Marco.Knowles@fao.org  |
| **Affiliation**  | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition Recommendation B (1;2):Called upon Member States, international organizations and other stakeholders to ensure that social protection systems embrace a "twin-track" strategy to maximize impact on resilience and food security and nutrition, through:* Provision of essential assistance in the short-term while simultaneously protecting or building productive assets and infrastructure that support livelihoods and human development in the long-term;
* Fostering integrated programmes which directly support agricultural livelihoods and productivity for the poor, particularly smallholder farmers and small-scale food producers, including through production input support, weather, crop and livestock insurance, farmer organizations and co-operatives for market access, decent jobs and public works that create agricultural assets, home-grown school feeding that purchases food from local smallholder farmers, in-kind transfers (food, seeds), vouchers and cash transfers, agricultural livelihood packages and extension services.

This recommendation was particularly relevant to this CFS recommendation, given its integrated approach to support vulnerable households.  |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | A “Cash Plus” approach had been adopted in the intervention, which aimed at enhancing the livelihoods, productive capacities, food and nutrition security of poor and vulnerable households. It complemented the cash assistance provided by the national social protection programme “Family Living Standards Enhancement Benefits”. More specifically, the intervention provided beneficiaries with agricultural inputs and nutrition education training. It achieved positive impacts on food security and nutrition, improved overall agricultural production and strengthened the agency of the participants and their integration into local communities. The beneficiaries were also more resilient facing the economic shocks brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic and maintained better dietary diversity compared to other families.  |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | The intervention aimed to help Armenia to reduce poverty, improve food security and nutrition for its most vulnerable populations, namely beneficiaries of a monthly cash transfer programme named Family Benefits, under the national Family Livelihoods Enhancement Benefit Programme (FLSEBP). The project benefited 133 households in Marmashen community of Shirak marz and Gyulagarak community of Lori marz. It covered 802 people among whom 388 were children and 200 below the age of 5. 116 people, among whom 65 percent women, attended the training in nutrition, hygiene, food security and safety. FAO worked closely with the Armenian government counterparts. The project established an Inter-Ministerial Working Group including FAO, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture, the Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, and division and agency chiefs from both ministries. The Group ensured cross-sectoral collaboration and guided project formulation and implementation. Local authorities were also closely involved in pilot design, needs assessment, beneficiaries selection and implementation. These include Deputy marz (region) governors, heads of local agricultural departments in selected regions and community leaders and administrators. Russian Federation provided financial resources to fund the intervention.  |
| **Main activities** | Given the multiple challenges faced by the households, such as poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition, lack of access to productive inputs and extension services, the project adopted a comprehensive approach, namely “Cash Plus” by combining an existing social protection programme, Family Benefits, with the provision of inputs and training. These included providing cattle or poultry and gardening supplies, agriculture training and nutrition education, financial literacy training and social worker home visits and case management.  |
| **Timeframe** | The project was implemented from Nov 2018 to March 2020.  |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Thanks to the intervention, households improved their knowledge of agricultural production, and increased their livestock and sales activities. This is especially true among cows and poultry recipients, given the milk and eggs produced. Households started to exchange or sell part of their agro-products. In terms of nutrition, women and children included more animal-based protein and vitamin rich food in their diets, and households were better positioned to maintain dietary diversity despite the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. The intervention also brought about positive impacts on household income from agricultural activities.  |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The catalysts were the need to help the poor find a sustainable pathway out of poverty and the willingness of different government departments including agriculture, health, nutrition and social protection to collaborate.  |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | The main challenge in the application of the *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition’s Recommendation B (1;2)* was the lack of government extension services in remote areas, which made it difficult to scale up the intervention. In addition, changes in government and focal points on some occasions led to the loss of capacities developed.  |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *N/A* |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | A key recommendation is to design integrated interventions between social protection, agriculture and other sectors to provide the vulnerable groups with a comprehensive package of support at both policy and programmatic levels.  |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | FAO is committed to use the *CFS Policy Recommendations for Food Security & Nutrition* in different contexts.  |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | Social protection is most effective when it is linked to complementary sectors, such as education, health and agriculture.  |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | FAO. 2020. One cow can make a difference- How the FAO project helped improving food security and nutrition through social protection interventions in Armenia <https://www.fao.org/in-action/fsn-caucasus-asia/news/news-detail/en/c/1270561/> FAO. 2021. Evaluation of the project “Developing capacity for strengthening food security and nutrition in selected countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia”. Project Evaluation Series, 06/2021. Rome. <https://www.fao.org/3/cb5118en/cb5118en.pdf> FAO. 2023. Developing Capacity for Strengthening Food Security and Nutrition in Selected Countries of the Caucasus and Central Asia- Final report 2022. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cc3806en> FAO. Unpublished. Linking social protection, food security and nutrition for the promotion of healthy diets. A review of five country experience and lessons learned. Kangasniemi, M., Owens, J., Staffieri, I., Pace, N., Karapetyan, S., Bhalla, G. forthcoming. Rapid Assessment and Microsimulation of Impacts of the Cash+ pilot in Armenia. Rome, FAO.   |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  |   |

## [Esosa Orhue, E-Warehouse Consulting, Nigeria](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11343)

Dear Sir/Madam

Food Volatility and Food Security.

My little contribution for the submission.

When there is an instituted mechanism for price control in food system that would lead to food security especially in the developing countries, then, there would be surplus food commodities. A governing body that could see to the volatility of price of commodities is something the government can do. The reason for this is that the economy and political climate are run by the government which is the mouth piece of the citizens of a nation. Farmers must understand how this is done and practice to ensure a productive price regulating for more yields and productivity. A country that can't regulate its commodities and goods is bound to have crisis in prices of goods which could lead to inflation anything and also low productivity of goods because of low interest in a commodity. productive control mechanism is instituted by government to ensure that policy regulating pricing of goods or commodities are maintained. This critical issue is centered on government and its policy.

To have surplus which amount to food security in a state. A nation most rise above board, partizan issue that could dampen the moral of farmers. In other words, food security is solely lies on profit return and if a return is not commensurate with the input there is bound to be a shortage of investment in a product. This still falls back on government, protection of price of goods to encourage the agriculturists. There shouldn't be floating market or products that lead to high or low price of commodities. The farmers should earn what they worked for and the burden shouldn't be on consumers. The farmers are perturbed because of this irregularities of policy making and management that controls market price. What does this mean? Every farmer's desire is to make profit which is the basic concern because when the price is fixed by them there is a lot of gain forgetting market's circle which also affects them. Most of the time this is done according to input and present circumstances. And this generate fear, anxiety, and agitation from both sides. And has caused farmers to migrate from one particular product to another which makes a particular product to be scarce in the market while other surplus. This can also be attributed  to the inability of prices regulating mechanism that moderates goods and prices.

Food insecurity could also happen anywhere due to the increase in demographics in the world. Once there is over population there would be food insecurity and this leads to UN SDGs 1 issue. Managing demographic structural adjustment mechanism and policies for every nation to control its citizens consumption of goods and products. Food insecurity is as a result of some of these empirical evidence which needs to be treated and handle practically like political crises, inconsistent in policy implementation and management etc Food security can be seen when especially the government of a nation has a proper and affordable system management.

Another evidential fact of food insecurity is uncertainty of the economy, when the economy is not predictable it creates tension, anxiety, agitation and fear to hiked the price and generates unsolicited profit at a particular time and move on with another product that is more profitable to them. This happens when economic uncertainty is perceived.

However, these can be controlled and managed by clear legitimate policy to guide the farmers and their products. An institutional authority can enforce control and manage any unpleasant situation for the benefits of the general public. Food security and insecurity don't just happened but cause by man and environment. To see this functioning system, good policy most be in place to control and abide with.

Thank you.

Esosa

See the attachments:

* [Nigeria\_Tiven\_individual form](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/EN_TEMPLATE_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_0%20%283%29.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Price Volatility and Food Security |
| **Geographical coverage** | *(e.g. national; regional if several countries of the same region; global if several countries in more than one region)national; regional* |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** |  *(e.g. Malawi;* *Sahel: Great Lakes Region; or Kenya and Tanzania )* Nigeria, West Africa, Africa |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Orhue Tiven EsosaEmail address: orhueesosa@yahoo.co.uk |
| **Affiliation**  | [x]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [x]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**(Chose among the recommendations listed in the document, from a) to q) and explain why)**[e.g. Price volatility: recs: k) n) and q).]**Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* *(Chose among the recommendations listed under A), B), C) and D) in the document and explain why)**[ e.g. Social Protection: recs: A 4); B 1)2)3): D 2)]* |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** |  |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | *(e.g. participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) representing food insecure and malnourished segments of the population in all training)*  |
| **Main activities** | *(e.g. training of CSOs, lawyers, parliamentarians, government officials)* |
| **Timeframe** | *(e.g. started in February 2017 and on-going; started in July 2016 and completed in March 2018)* |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)*(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of people that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six trainings involving a total of 250 people)* |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)*(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, including in addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, please indicate where feasible the number of people that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of a local action plan expected to affect 1,000 people)* |
| Most significant changes*(Please indicate the most significant changes that resulted from the activities as a result of the use and application of any of these two sets of policy recommendations)*  |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 |  |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 |  |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *(Please indicate whether these mechanisms were developed by government or in the context of a project)* |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 |  |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 |  |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 |  |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 |  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;* Maybe I am not implementing partner in the implementation process or execution of the research or project or lack of awareness. |

## [OURA Kouadio Raphaël Oura, Université Alassane Ouattara, Côte d'Ivoire](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11342)

Dear Organizers

Find here my submission.

Thank you!

Oura Kouadio Raphaël

See the attachments (original in French):

* [Côte d’Ivoire et Guinée\_individual form](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/FR_TEMPLATE_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_final.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Reduce the sell-off of rural land in the urban periphery (Bouaké and Daloa) |
| **Geographical coverage** | West African sub-region |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | Côte d'Ivoire and Guinea |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Kra FabriceEmail address: kra.fabrice@yahoo.fr |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**(Chose among the recommendations listed in the document, from a) to q) and explain why)**[e.g. Price volatility: recs: k) n) and q).]**Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* *(Chose among the recommendations listed under A), B), C) and D) in the document and explain why)**[ e.g. Social Protection: recs: A 4); B 1)2)3): D 2)]***A 3); B 3)4); D 3)** |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | A 3 ) : Our experience is in cases of urban sprawl, which further deprives vulnerable groups of access to land. We observed that customary principles generally do not allow access to land for the youth and women. This situation is worsened by urban spread, which reduces the land resources of the entire community. And this accentuates social inequalities because the social seniors will occupy the scarce land to the detriment of other social strata. We have decided to fight against land loss and convince all actors of the need to fight together to secure land assets and reduce the risks of family vulnerability through equity in land sharing.B 3) We advocate for access to education to reduce customary barriers; access to land resources to reduce vulnerability due to loss of agricultural employment, reduced income, exposure to poverty. B 4) We are working on technical capacity building because the selling off of land is usually due to ignorance. Through focus groups, they quickly realized the risks they were taking by prioritizing the sale of land for real estate rather than preserving it for agricultural activity.D 3) Discrimination against women and young people increases peasant vulnerability. We campaign against these common practices in the countryside. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) Agents of the City Hall and the Ministry of Agriculture |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | *(e.g. participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) representing food insecure and malnourished segments of the population in all training)* In the urban peripheries of Daloa, households are unable to feed themselves more than once. This situation is due to the total loss of land while they have not managed to ensure a professional reconversion. After having identified together the cause of this food insecurity which is nothing else than urban spread, common solutions were found in terms of a common fight against this scourge and the recommendation to a better organization within the households for a common fight against this food insecurity. |
| **Main activities** | *(e.g. training of CSOs, lawyers, parliamentarians, government officials)*Organization of focus groups, setting up of cooperatives, measures to fight against urban spread. |
| **Timeframe** | *(e.g. started in February 2017 and on-going; started in July 2016 and completed in March 2018)*These are studies that we are conducting in different localities in Côte d'Ivoire and in two cities in Guinea (Kankan and Coya). These activities are supported by training through the activities of Yilaa-CI (Youth Iitiative of Land in Africa-Cote d'Ivoire). These are activities that we have been conducting since 2019, and following an online webinar organised by us, in 2022 we released a collective publication entitled "Urban sprawl and youth access to land in Côte d'Ivoire". The activities are continuing and we are in the process of signing an agreement with the Bouaké City Council to jointly carry out this fight. |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)*(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of people that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six trainings involving a total of 250 people)*In each village we visit, we work with a group of about twenty to thirty people. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)*(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, including in addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, please indicate where feasible the number of people that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of a local action plan expected to affect 1,000 people)*Our goal is to help communities reduce the risk of food insecurity by enabling them to increase urban sprawl resistance. |
| Most significant changes*(Please indicate the most significant changes that resulted from the activities as a result of the use and application of any of these two sets of policy recommendations)* The major change is that they consult us regularly in order to avoid making compromising decisions. They advise each other not to favour the sale of land; land was very often put up for sale for festive or mourning purposes. From now on, they are taking steps not to do so. |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The difficult situations they are experiencing right now are leading them to understand very quickly the interest of better managing the scarce land that remains. They say it by testifying that we could have come early and they wouldn't have lost so much land for no reason. |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | *The low involvement of village leaders, who do not play a role in informing their relatives about the risks of these illegal land sales.* |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *(Please indicate whether these mechanisms were developed by government or in the context of a project)*Mechanisms designed within the framework of our own scientific research. |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The right approach must be to help rural populations preserve their natural and land resources in the peri-urban area. They do not fully appreciate the consequences of some of their actions on these resources. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | This fight must be done within a system. Thus, we need to set up a project which will involve all the actors by taking care of the interests of the ones and the others, in the only direction of sustainable development. |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | It is to think in a sustainable way through a systemic approach, as the issue of food security includes several dimensions, just as development includes achievement of the SDGs. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | Several online studies we have conducted on the issue of urban sprawl in Côte d'Ivoire |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Natalia Kotian, India](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11340)

Dear Sir/Madam,

Please find attached my contribution for CFS policy recommendations.

Thanking you and best regards,

Natalia P Hulé

See the attachments:

* [India\_Hule\_individual form](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/EN_TEMPLATE_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_0%20%282%29.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Vitamin B12 Education via Social Media |
| **Geographical coverage** | *India* |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | *India and Indian diaspora* |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Natalia HuleEmail address: nataliahule@gmail.com |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[x]  Other (specify) Self - Employed |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* A. 3: Nutrition insecurity-sensitive targettingC. 3: Lifecycle approach to nutrition |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | Improved access to correct vitamin B12 information will increase social protection against preventable and yet unwitting voluntary malnutrition.  |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[x]  Other (specify) My own social media activity  |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | *Vitamin B12 deficiency is endemic in Indian population due to poverty and religion-based vegetarianism.* |
| **Main activities** | Creation of Instagram, Facebook and Twitter content for mass education concerning numerous vague and non-specific symptoms of a vitamin B12 deficiency: These lead to people testing themselves for vitamin B12. |
| **Timeframe** | 2018 to present  |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)Social media posts about vitamin B12 symptoms lead to vegetarians (less than 50) getting tested and then receiving medical care for the same. People reported introducing meat and fish to their toddlers. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)There were 692 million internet users and 467 million social media users in India in January 2023. They can be nudged to read about vitamin B12 and proactively include it in their diets or seek medical intervention. |
| Most significant changesIncreased awareness of vitamin B12 sources.  |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Vitamin B12 deficiency mimics HELLP syndrome in deficient pregnant women. It mimics symptoms of autism in babies and toddlers. Breastmilk of 67% Indian mothers was found deficient in vitamin B12. Vitamin B12 deficiency or insufficiency prevalence in South Asia is 80%. Social media is rife with wrong health information about vitamin B12 sources. Hence, government bodies and development organizations must promote their own websites to improve nutrition. Social media posts warning that plants do not have vitamin B12 and hence only animal sourced foods provide vitamin B12 helped warn vulnerable stakeholders about the threat  |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | 1. Limited reach of my own personal accounts.
2. Vegetarians get irritated when directly prompted to include animal sourced foods in their diets.
3. Indirect approach is needed.
 |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | Monitor traffic to promoted vitamin B12 website.  |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | All social media content tagged vegan, vegetarian, plantbased food and related terms must ideally have an URL below it, inviting the reader to either browse the FAO vitamin B12 page or their respective country’s vitamin B12 government website.  |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Governments in South Asia need to be convinced to promote online vitamin B12 education. I have received no reponse from government or research bodies.  |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | Vegetarians and meat eaters, everyone has the right to know that vitamin B12 is obtained from animal origin food only.Vitamin B12 deficiency can lead to incurable peripheral neuropathy and also subacute combined degeneration of the spinal cord. These are forms of paralysis. Vitamin B12 education via social media will act as a catalyst for vegetarians and vegans to protect their central nervous system.  |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | [Chapter 5. Vitamin B12 (fao.org)](https://www.fao.org/3/y2809e/y2809e0b.htm) National Health Portal of India: <https://Bit.ly/2nAWj63>  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *FAO must convince companies like Google, Facebook, Instagram, Youtube, Snapchat, TikTok and other social media platforms to introduce a vitamin B12 webpage link on vegan, vegetarian and plant-based food content. I can’t.* |

## [Benone - Ion Pasarin, University of Agr.Sci. & Vet. Med. Iasi, Romania](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11339)

Dear Facilitators,

Please see attached a contribution from FAO.

Best regards,

Benone-Ion PASARIN
ROMANIA

See the attachments:

* [Romania\_PASARIN\_individual form](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/EN_TEMPLATE_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_0%20%281%29%20B.%20Pasarin.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Individual |
| **Geographical coverage** | Regional |
| **Country(ies)/Region(s) covered by the experience** |  Romania  |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Benone - Ion PasarinEmail address: pbeno@uaiasi.ro |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[ ]  Donor[x]  Other (specify) University of Agriculture and Veterinary Medicine Iasi, Roumania |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [x]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | ***Price Volatility and Food Security****(Chose among the recommendations listed in the document, from a) to q) and explain why)***Price volatility: recs: a) c) e) and g)**The policy recommendations are especially necessary in the context of the recent regional and global geo-economic crises, crises that certify the fact that extreme price volatility will directly affect food security.Volatility can be determined by calculating the standard deviation of daily price changes, agrostatisticians thus being able to identify upward or downward price movements, forecasting short and medium-term market developments and, very importantly, providing small farmers with information in order to return on their investments*Social Protection for* ***Food Security & Nutrition****(Chose among the recommendations listed under A), B), C) and D) in the document and explain why)***Social Protection: recs: A 1); B 2) C 5): D 3)**In the post-Covid 19 period, as well as in the current one, of the open Russia-Ukraine conflict, it can be observed that both large agricultural companies in Romania and small farmers, in particular, continue to increase their stocks (due to the low price, especially in cereals) increasing their losses and decreasing their profits, compared to previous years, even if the external demand for food is high enough.The purpose of our approach is to demonstrate that, in the short and medium term, a viable solution can be the promotion of so-called "home" agricultural economies, that is, more restricted in terms of territory and movement of goods. To the same extent, we consider it opportune to return to local/regional food production, which would require more state interventions in the economy and social protection, along with a different dialogue between the state and the "private farmer", in order to stimulate self-consumption and food consumption through national and international tourism.Small farmers, local and regional food processing factories, national and international tourism, with their multiple forms of manifestation, can generate the development of functional and sustainable short chains of circulation of food and supply goods, which can unlock the current state which tends to become conflictual. |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | **Price volatility:**Price volatility has a strong impact on Romanian food security, because it affects the population's income and its purchasing power. Without strict monitoring and constructive intervention, a certain part of the population, both in rural and urban areas, can radically transform from an average standard of living to a vulnerable one, represented by poor and hungry people.With the help of volunteer students, master's and doctoral students, projects were drawn up and various case studies were approached, reflecting the need to revive tourism and domestic food industries, against the background of the difficulties foreseen in relation to the stability of the activity of global food supply chains and of the tendency of the states to prioritize their own food valorization problems.**Social Protection:**Subsistence farming is considered the weak link in rural development and Romanian agriculture, although the key to sustainable development also lies in family farms, which is why an important objective both in the PAC (Common Agricultural Policy) and in the National Plan Strategic for the next 8 years is the consolidation of these farms and their transformation into viable commercial holdings.In this sense, we also promote the appearance of Virtual Markets associated with Producer Groups, linked through social networks, as a possibility to support a healthy consumption of local, cheap and fresh food products, coming directly from micro-farms. ¬Such actions promote and support a special agricultural business model, guarantee the elimination of regional gaps and support gender equity, multiply access to information and strengthen the entrepreneurial capacities of young people, including those from rural areas. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[ ]  Donor[x]  Other (specify) Students, master's students, doctoral students, small farmers, fish farmers, agritourism guesthouse owners, women and young agricultural entrepreneurs. |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | The exodus of a certain part of the population from Ukraine to Romania, as a result of the Russian-Ukrainian conflict, the priority transit of some food goods from Ukraine to the territory of Romania and their priority export through the Port of Constanța, created syncope of the domestic trade of small farmers, supply chain and export disruptions for large farmers, all of which are expressed in additional storage costs, quantitative and qualitative food losses, increased food costs, and reduced farmers' profits. |
| **Main activities** | Many Europeans consume local products, precisely with the idea of supporting small farms, which have the opportunity to deliver fresh products, thus also contributing to the well-being of rural producer communities. Through the steps taken, we sought to generate and increase the concern of producers and consumers towards the promotion and consumption of Romanian products and, in particular, local ones.Also, the promotion of entrepreneurship among young people and women, the diversification of specialized technical services, the collaboration with agricultural units interested in the diversification of agricultural activity through agritourism, were other steps considered necessary for the development of inclusive and circular agricultural practices. |
| **Time frame** | The program is based on volunteering for research and started coherently in the year 2022. It is based on the collection of data and information needed both for the scientific works of students, masters and doctoral students, on their analysis, and on the relationship with the agro-rural business environment. |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | ***Results in the short term*** Small agricultural and fish farmers, small owners of agro-tourism farms, numbering approx. 250 people. were registered and assessed regarding the risk of their productive activity, being advised in terms of the possibilities of changing the structure of their agricultural crops, of local/regional valorization of products, in creating additional centers of agro-tourism profit. |
| ***Results in the medium to long term*** Such actions, promoted at the university level, can lead to the increase of scientific management knowledge in the rural environment, to the increase of capabilities and resilience, regardless of the existence or non-existence of crisis situations.The diversification of agritourism activities leads to the profitability of agricultural farms and to the local, superior valorization of food products, to the reduction of the depopulation of rural areas by fixing the youth in modern productive activities and to the increase of food security and sovereignty.  |
| *Most significant changes**(Please indicate the most significant changes that resulted from the activities as a result of the use and application of any of these two sets of policy recommendations)* The main qualitative changes recorded refer to the change in the mentality of farmers, especially young ones, regarding the association for the purpose of storing and valorizing food products on a local and regional level, their association in order to promote some industrial techniques of primary processing of food products, diversification of cultivated crops and creation of profit centers within farms. |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The recommendations were generated by the lack of coherent administrative involvement of local and political actors in the rural area, as well as the obvious and dynamic state of recession generated by the Russian-Ukrainian conflagration located on Romania's northern border |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | The constraints consist in the fact that, in EU countries, small farms have continued their transformation and resilience process, only that in Romania, these transformations have a slower pace, which causes an exacerbation of food trade shocks and the increase in the degree of social risk, both for agricultural producers and for certain categories of consumers.Climate change and the Russian-Ukrainian conflict greatly diversify these constraints.The main challenges relate to the way to increase competitiveness, to achieve fair incomes for farmers, to promote food security and sovereignty, to develop rural areas, preserve landscapes and biodiversity, to sustainable management of resources, combat climate change and rebalance the food chain local, regional and national. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *(Please indicate whether these mechanisms were developed by government or in the context of a project)*Romania is one of the European countries with a very high potential in the agricultural sector, but it still faces a low production yield in small and medium-sized farms, a fact generated by a number of factors, including the degree of development of the local agricultural infrastructure.The increased level of imports correlated with the low level of consumption from the country's domestic production represents a major vulnerability of Romania's food security and a real challenge in the current context.In the last period, multiple government projects were developed that had as their location the Romanian countryside and its problems regarding the obtaining and capitalization of agricultural production, but the vast majority of problems persist and become more acute |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Based on the common experience accumulated within the team of researchers, we believe that the current solutions regarding resilience in Romanian rural agricultural production must continue to look at the reduction of the "symptoms of the disease" and not only the coherent investigation of the causes, as it is necessary to stabilize the climate and the rural population, change the type of agriculture towards a high degree of sustainability, reducing product depreciation and food waste, as well as finding a balance associated with other sources of food and varieties of cultivated plants.In this sense, we promote the following strategies as good practices:- Promoting shorter food supply chains, within geographic regions and the entire country;- The development of strategies for resistance and development of the food trade belonging to small and medium-sized farms, alongside the current corporatist one.- Innovations and pilot projects regarding new solutions for agri-food, fisheries and agro-tourism systems, agreed and promoted by local producers.- Promoting urgent actions to diversify agricultural crops and multiply profit centers in the rural area, through the development of primary processing of food production and agritourism services.- Development of a database and statistical information regarding the dynamics of production, demand and local and regional food consumption, the evolution/involution of own supply chains.- Developing a competent productive infrastructure, ensuring agricultural production for calamity conditions, granting incentive bank loans for small farmers. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Based on the accumulated experience, we propose to continue the voluntary collaboration with agricultural farms interested in diversifying agricultural productive activity through agritourism, with small fish farmers, we will accumulate and analyze new statistical data, so that we can offer free consultation and viable solutions to all those who they want changes in their productive activity. |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | Our recommendations refer to the creation of legal possibilities to politically and administratively put the issue of economies and local/regional markets as a priority, in order to really support peasant and family agriculture. It is necessary to promote the transparency of agricultural trade, guaranteeing fair and balanced incomes for all people and ensuring the right of consumers to control the origin of food products. Last but not least, it is important to establish the right to use and manage agricultural land, water, seeds, animals, respecting biodiversity and those who produce food. Food sovereignty presupposes social relations without oppression and with full equality between women and men, minorities, racial groups, social classes and human generations. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 |  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.***  |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

##  [Aiddygard MAÏHOULE PENDERE, Post-projet de l'Union Européenne, Central African Republic](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11344)

Please find the contribution attached

See the attachments (original in French):

* [CAR\_FR\_individual form](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/FR_TEMPLATE_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_final.pdf)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | **IPC for food security** |
| **Geographical coverage** | *(e.g. national; regional if several countries of the same region; global if several countries in more than one region)* |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** |  *(e.g. Malawi;* *Sahel: Great Lakes Region; or Kenya and Tanzania )* *Central African Republic (CAR)* |
| **Contact person**  | Name: MAÏHOULE PENDERE AiddygardEmail address: aiddygardmaihoulependere@gmail.com |
| **Affiliation**  | [x]  **Government**[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[x]  **Academia**[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**(Chose among the recommendations listed in the document, from a) to q) and explain why)**[e.g. Price volatility: recs: k) n) and q).]**Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* *(Chose among the recommendations listed under A), B), C) and D) in the document and explain why)**[ e.g. Social Protection: recs: A 4); B 1)2)3): D 2)]**A, due to the recognition by the international community of this phase of resilience between recovery and return to the path of development in the Central African Republic, the principles of PR under the leadership of UNDP are focused on the principles of UNDAF+ in support of the national vision set out in the Recovery and Peacebuilding Plan and the Mutual Commitment Framework (RCPCA-CEM).* |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | As mentioned above, these strategic recommendations were used in the first and third pillars of the RCPCA-CEM, which is the social contract between the State and the Population. PR is a multidimensional process and covers multiple sectors such as agriculture, environment, human rights, social dimensions, infrastructure, economy, housing. In this context, it is important to develop holistic structures that take into account gender dimension to implement United Nations Security Council Resolution 1325, so that women and girls can realize their own potential as productive members of any nation. We have already developed it in the first phase of the project related to human capital which is the empowerment of women and girls project with the assistance of the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the World Bank.In the National Observatory of Human Capital at the University of Bangui where I work as a consultant teaching researchers develop strategic main lines. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  **Government**[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | *(e.g. participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) representing food insecure and malnourished segments of the population in all training)*  |
| **Main activities** | *(e.g. training of CSOs, lawyers, parliamentarians, government officials)* |
| **Timeframe** | *(e.g. started in February 2017 and on-going; started in July 2016 and completed in March 2018)* |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)100 groups of women in needhave received material support (cooking pots, kitchen utensils, etc.) so that they can develop Income Generating Activities (IGA). With the support of UNFPA, the Ministry of Social Affairs has established a fund for vulnerable women available to microfinance institutions. Beneficiaries are selected according to the criteria of the IMF, whose agents know the target communities |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)The establishment of instruments and mechanisms for monitoring and evaluating income-generating activities (IGAs) has been developed within the framework of actions for women's economic efficiency through material, technical and financial support.- A partnership has been developed between the Ministries of Social Affairs and Gender Promotion and micro-finance institutions to support groups of women |
| Most significant changes- A partnership has been developed between the Ministries of Social Affairs and Gender Promotion and micro-finance institutions to support groups of women. |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Women's economic resilience. |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | Conflicts arising from the FGAs, and resolved by the government and the UN as part of the monitoring of the national SSR plan. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | National Mechanism for the Follow-up of the APPR and the Luanda Roadmap. |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | As part of the 1st phase of the aforementioned Human Capital project. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Yes. |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | Within the framework of the 1st phase of the aforementioned Human Capital project. Indeed, UNDP's mandate is focused on human development and promoting sustainable change. It aims to help countries reconnect with knowledge, best practices and resources to improve the quality of life of citizens. The UNDP Strategic Plan 2018-2021[[6]](#footnote-6) aims to support countries to end poverty, reduce inequalities and achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)[[7]](#footnote-7) by 2030.The Central African government's vision for health stems from its stated desire to do everything possible to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and reduce poverty in accordance with the guidelines of the Growth and Poverty Reduction Strategy Framework (GPRSF). It is therefore the best possible health status for the entire Central African population, in general, and for women and children, in particular, through universal access to quality health care at all levels of the health pyramid. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | The 2030 Agenda for Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the climate agenda, the new urban agenda, the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, the Addis Ababa Financing Agenda, and the African Union's Agenda 2063 are groundbreaking, transformative, and inclusive global and African initiatives aimed at eradicating poverty and achieving a better future for all on a healthy planet. These Agendas for the World We Want and the Africa We Want reflect the voices and aspirations of billions of people around the world who continue to suffer from various forms and manifestations of vulnerability, exclusion, and marginalization, making them feel left behind, on the margins of any development dynamic. Thus, citizen engagement and public participation represent essential levers for the achievement of a resilient sustainable development that leaves no one behind. |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | Yes, implementation, and especially in the framework of the new territorial division of the administrative regions through the new national policy of decentralization. |

## [Amanda Baker, Secretaría Elige Vivir Sano, Ministerio de Desarrollo Social y Familia, Chile](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11338)

Estimadas Facilitadoras,

Junto con saludar, y esperando que se encuentren muy bien, adjunto al presente la contribución del gobierno de Chile sobre la iniciativa de microbancos de alimentos del Ministerio de Desarrollo Social y Familia - Elige Vivir Sano y CODEMA.

Saludos cordiales,

Amanda Baker

See the attachments (original in Spanish):

* [Microbancos de Alimentos](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/ES_TEMPLATE_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_final_EVS%20Microbancos%20de%20Alimentos.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Microbancos de alimentos saludables / Healthy food microbanks |
| **Geographical coverage** | *national* |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** |  *Chile*  |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Amanda BakerEmail address: abaker@desarrollosocial.gob.cl |
| **Affiliation**  | [x]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* *(Chose among the recommendations listed under A), B), C) and D) in the document and explain why)**[ e.g. Social Protection: recs: A 4); B 1)2)3): D 2)]*The recommendations on social protection that have been relevant to the indicated experience are:*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition:**Rec A)* - Cross-sectoral coordination to ensure that social protection is integrated with broader food security programming; progressive development of comprehensive country-led social protection portfolios and action plans that ensure active, inclusive, meaningful stakeholder participation.Intersectoral coordination is key to ensure that social protection is integrated as a component in policies that seek to improve food security.*Rec B)* – Ensuring the provision of technical, financial and capacity building supportTo carry out the initiative of food microbanks, the government provides technical and financial support to contribute to the development of the capacities of fairground vendors and social organizations that serve and benefit vulnerable populations. |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | Within the framework of the intersectoral coordination highlighted in Recommendation A of the Report on Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition, the food microbank initiative unites the public sector through Elige Vivir Sano at the Ministry of Social Development and society through the Corporación Observatorio del Mercado Alimentario (CODEMA) and social organizations to provide assistance to vulnerable populations. This, through the delivery of fruits and vegetables in good condition that were not marketed in free fairs, to social organizations that distribute them to the people who need them most. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | Social organizations play a fundamental role not only in delivering fruits and vegetables to vulnerable populations, but also help to generate social fabric through the links formed between people and institutions in the same community.It should be noted that academics from the University of Santiago de Chile began in 2014 to recover and donate fruits and vegetables from free fairs and at the same time raise awareness among the population about food losses and waste, which represented an important precedent for the eventual initiative of microbanks among the Ministry of Social Development and CODEMA. |
| **Main activities** | • Coordinates and/or supports the recovery from free fairs and/or local markets of healthy foods, mainly fruits and vegetables, in good condition and suitable for human consumption.• Ensures the food safety of recovered food through a food selection, cleaning and sanitization process. To this end, training on hygiene and food handling is carried out.• It has selected foods for different social organizations that supply food in different formats to deprived populations such as homeless people, the elderly or others. |
| **Timeframe** | In 2022, the Fund for the Promotion of Healthy Environments was awarded the 2021 call, which included food microbank projects. In January 2022, microbanks began in the regions of O'Higgins and the Metropolitan Region, and in August of that year an agreement was signed to expand the initiative to 70 new microbanks in all regions of the country the following year. This expansion is currently in full swing and in March 2023 there were 21 microbanks implemented in six regions of the country. |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)In the first place, it was possible to increase the amount of fruits and vegetables donated from free fairs and also improved the way of delivery. Previously, the delivery of fruit and vegetables occurred randomly and consisted of the stallholders leaving the products they did not sell on the floor, which were later collected by social organizations. Microbanks, in contrast, offered fairground vendors the opportunity to become aware of the importance of selecting products that could be salvaged to be used as food for people in need. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)Quantitative data on the number of kilos of fruit and vegetables recovered will be available in the coming months. |
| Most significant changesThe possibility of identifying beneficiary organizations that carry out activities of a solidarity nature to contribute to the feeding of people in vulnerable situations was generated. Said identification made it possible to establish contact between the stallholders and the social organizations, and ensure that the stallholders, without suffering a financial impact, could deliver those products that they did not sell to organizations that would use these products to help vulnerable populations, through the delivery of food rations. |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | It is estimated that in Chile 17.4% of people suffer from moderate or severe food insecurity[[8]](#footnote-8). This, at the same time that food suitable for human consumption is lost and wasted. Food microbanks take a pro-nutrition social protection approach in order to simultaneously contribute to food security and reduce food waste. |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | *N/A* |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *(Please indicate whether these mechanisms were developed by government or in the context of a project)**N/A* |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The recommendations should be adapted to the context of each locality, taking into account the available resources and the present needs of the most vulnerable populations, as well as the local management and governance tools available to the different beneficiary organizations. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | According to Law 20.530 that adopted by the Ministry of Social Development, this body has a mandate to design and apply policies, plans, and programs aimed at providing social protection to vulnerable individuals, families, or groups. At the same time, Law 20.670 that adopted by Elige Vivir Sano in the Ministry of Social Development has a mandate for intersectoral coordination in order to improve the well-being of people, through the promotion of healthy eating among other dimensions.Therefore, it is estimated that the recommendation of intersectoral coordination to ensure the integration of social protection with a programmatic offer of food security, will continue to be used since it is aligned with government mandates and based on evidence. |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | It is essential to continue promoting social protection with a focus on nutrition, as promoted by the recommendations of the aforementioned report. Food insecurity is a major obstacle to the development and advancement of human capital, as malnutrition and related health problems can limit people's ability to learn, work and prosper. Therefore, it is essential to improve social protection systems as they help ensure that vulnerable populations have access to adequate food, a critical component for food security and general well-being. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | <http://eligevivirsano.gob.cl/microbancos-de-alimentos/> |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Ministry of Rural Development and Family Farming Office for International Affairs, Brazil](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11337)

Dear Facilitators7,

On behalf of the Ministry of Rural Development and Family Farming (MDA) of Brazil, please find attached our submission.

Best regards,

Ministry of Rural Development and Family Farming (MDA) - Brazil

Office for International Affairs

See the attachments:

* [EN\_individual\_CFS\_policy\_recommendations\_MDA\_2023-05-03.pdf](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/EN_individual_CFS_policy_recommendations_MDA_2023-05-03.pdf)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Public Policies on Food Security and Nutrition  |
| **Geographical coverage**  | National - Brazil |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience**  | Brazil - The whole country, with focus in the regions with low incomes and high vulnerabilities regarding food security and nutrition.  |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Ministry of Rural Development and Family Farming – MDA Email address: internacional@mda.gov.br  |
| **Affiliation**  | ☒ Government ☐ UN organization ☐ Civil Society / NGO ☐ Private Sector ☐ Academia ☐ Donor ☐ Other (specify) …………………………………………………………  |
| **(i)**  | **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)* | ☒ **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf)  ☒ **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]***  |
| **(ii)**  | **Which specific policy recommendation(s)** **of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**  | *Price Volatility and Food Security* *[ Price volatility: recs: a, c, k, i, l.]* *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*  *[ Social Protection: recs: A; B; C: D)]*   |
| **(iii) How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?** ***Brief description of the*** ***experience***  | *Price Volatility and Food Security* **Public Policies and Agricultural Information – the survey of prices and costs of agricultural products** Surveys carried out by the National Supply Company of Brazil (CONAB) on the costs of production of family production locations, in different regions and levels of commercialization. These studies on the agricultural, livestock, horticultural and socio-biodiversity markets are periodically published. In addition, a monthly bulletin with information on the area, production, productivity of agricultural products in all productive areas of the country, as well as a monthly agrometeorological data are shared. The objective is to assist government actions to guarantee the internal supply and income for rural producers. Through these studies, government and civil society are provided with information and analyses on internal and external prices, exports, parity prices importation, among other important variables that help in understanding the markets behaviour, with a focus on administrative modernization, aiming at transparency, credibility, quality and standardization.*Social protection for Food Security and Nutrition* **Productive and Economic Organization Program for Rural Women** This program will be coordinated by the Ministry of Rural Development and Family Farming (MDA) and the Ministry of Women, through the integration of public policies, aiming to ensure rural women's access to: * productive promotion programs
* rural credit programs
* technical assistance and rural extension services
* water infrastructure support programs
* processing and industrialization of food
* public procurement programs for family farming
* local, national and international markets.

**Technical assistance and rural extension for women** Beneficiaries: women settled by rural reform, women in family farming (extractivists, artisanal fisherwomen and aquaculture), women in traditional communities, indigenous peoples, “quilombolas” and others.  **Fostering “Quilombolas” Women** Financial credit released to the “Kalunga quilombola territory”, in the municipality of Cavalcante, in Goiás, Brazil. Each “quilombola” received R$ 5,000 (around U$ 1,000), in order to invest in productive projects, strengthening the organization and women's economic autonomy. The initiative will be accompanied by technical assistance and rural extension, which will help women in the projects, in their execution, monitoring and evaluation.  *Price Volatility and Food Security* *Social protection for Food Security and Nutrition* **Program for the Acquisition of Food - Public Purchase** Of the total funds allocated to the acquisition of food by the public bodies and entities of the government, a minimum percentage of 30% is destined to purchase agricultural products from family farmers and their organizations. The products are purchased at the prevailing market price, guaranteeing a fair return to family farmers. Objectives: * encouraging family farming and promoting economic and social inclusion, with the promotion of sustainable production, the processing of food, industrialization and income generation
* encouraging the consumption of food produced by family farming, promotion of access to food, in quantity, quality and regularity required by the people in situation of food and nutritional insecurity, from the perspective of the human right to adequate and healthy food.
 |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)***How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and** **malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** **Main activities Timeframe**  | ☒ Government ☐ UN organization ☐ Civil Society / NGO ☐ Private Sector ☐ Academia ☐ Donor ☐ Other (specify) …………………………………………………………  |
| They were mentioned in item iii for each public policy and program reported.  |
| Please see item iii for each public policy and program reported.  |
| As long as the government intends and has the means to maintain it.  |
| **(iv) Results obtained / expected.** *(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)*  | Results in the short, medium and long term (qualitative and quantitative) **Public Policies and Agricultural Information – the survey of prices and costs of agricultural products** Proposals for minimum prices for wheat, coffee and oranges were presented. These values will assist the country's agricultural policy for these products – the continuous monitoring of market prices and minimum prices support the timely country action to ensure a minimum income to rural producers and reduce fluctuations in their incomes.  **Technical assistance and rural extension for rural women** Short term: assistance to 1,500 rural women (starting in July 2023)  Medium and long terms: assistance to 10,500 rural women, in the period of 2 years in all regions of the country, with priority given to the North and Northeast regions (lowest income regions).  Investment: R$ 50 million (around U$ 10 million)  **Fostering “Quilombolas” Women** R$ 1.46 million (around U$ 292,000) of credit for 292 beneficiaries.  **Program for the Acquisition of Food - Public Purchase** In the first 100 days of 2023, 2,302 tons of food produced by 2,874 family farmers and purchased by the government (cost of R$ 7.8 million – around U$ 1.56 million) were delivered/donated to people in situation of vulnerability/food insecurity, public hospitals and schools.  |
|  **(v) What were key** **catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**  |   |
| **(vi) What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**  |  One of the major constraints is to secure national funding to the sustainability of these public policies and programs.  |
| **(vii) What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?** *(if any)*  |   Government strategic planning and periodic reports of results.  |
| **(viii) Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**  |  The public policies and programs presented could be recommended as good practices to address structural causes of food price volatility and to put in place social protection systems for food security and nutrition,  |
| **(ix) Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**  | They are already being used via public policies and programs that were presented.  |
| **(x) How could these policy** **recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the**  | Being all implemented through public policies by the governments, projects in partnership with international organizations or private initiatives/investments.  |
| **(xi) Link(s) to additional information**  | Information on “Quilombolas”: <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Quilombola> |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.***  |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  |   |

## [Sachin Chaturvedi, RIS, India](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11336)

Dear Facilitator,

Kindly consider RIS contribution on Soil Health Card scheme for Global Forum on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN forum) under use and application of CFS policy recommendations on social protection for food security and nutrition.

Kind regards

See the attachments:

* [Soil Health Card Scheme in India](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/RIS%20Submission%20on%20Soil%20Health%20Cards%20Scheme%20for%20CFS%20Best%20Practice%20on%2003.05.2023%20%281%29_0.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Soil Health Card Scheme  |
| **Geographical coverage** | National  |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** |  India |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Director GeneralEmail address: dgoffice@ris.org.in |
| **Affiliation**  | ☐ Government☐ UN organization☐ Civil Society / NGO☐ Private Sector☑ Academia☐ Donor☐ Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?**
 | Set 2:[Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)   |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the Price Volatility and Social Protection has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | **Set 2: Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*** Social Protection: B.2
* Social Protection: B.4
 |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

**Brief description of the experience** | * Soil Health Card scheme under National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA) was launched by the Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Government of India. The scheme is aimed to provide nutrient status of soil to improve soil health for optimum agricultural productivity and to promote judicious use of fertilizers. The Scheme led to scaling up of the coverage especially, of small farm holders. It can be exchanged as a best practice to promote South-South Cooperation.
 |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?** | ☐ Government☐ UN organization☐ Civil Society / NGO☐ Private Sector☑ Academia☐ Donor☐ Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | Around 86 per cent of farmers (nearly 126 million) in India are either small or marginal farmers having a land holding less than two hectares. * Earlier the farmers had limited information on soil health status.
* Input-use was based on the prevailing local practices and individual perceptions.
 |
| **Main activities** | * To provide information on nutrient status of soil to concerned farmers.
* Recommendations on appropriate dosage of nutrients to improve soil health and soil fertility.
* To channelize financial assistance to farmers to apply corrective measures for deficiencies.
 |
| **Timeframe** | 2015 – Ongoing  |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**
 | **Results in the short term*** As on 2.12.2022, a large number of soil health cards have been issued (229.1 million).
* Detailed Soil Survey under Soil Health Card Scheme is undertaken. The target for Financial Year 2022-23 for the corresponding area was 6.2 million hectares of which 4.596 million hectares was achieved till 31.12.2022.
 |
| **Results in the medium to long term** * Government plans to integrate Soil health cards with digital soil data base to evaluate the potential of soil and to promote sustainable crop production.
* Soil Fertility Maps are also being developed. These will help judicious use of fertilizers. Thus, it is helping farmers in planning and decision making for optimum land use.
 |
| **Most significant changes*** Soil profile digitalized data is available to the farmers and the extension workers.
* Increased farmers’ contact with extension workers.

**Awareness*** Farmers are informed to take better evidence-based decisions.
 |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | * Technological improvement in assessing large number of samples for not only NPK status, but also micro nutrient status. A programme for doubling of farmers’ income was also launched towards which this proved to be an enabler.
 |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | **Constraints faced in implementation of SHC scheme:** 1. Basic infrastructure such as soil testing laboratories were initially inadequate.
2. Lack of awareness, especially among small farm holders about utility and mechanism related to soil health cards.

**Addressed through:**1. i. Soil Health Card scheme was introduced and scaled-up for larger coverage.

ii. Farmers were made aware of soil health of their fields. Extension workers help in planning optimum nutrient interventions.iii. resources were saved by avoiding excessive use. It led to higher productivity and better incomes. 1. i. Development of ‘Kisan Suvidha’ app, which is available on google play store. This app assists farmers to obtain Soil Health Cards and to know details of Soil Testing Laboratories.

ii. Awareness on soil health cards though telecast and radio programmes. 1. Setting up of new Mobile Soil Testing Laboratories in the vicinity of farmers.
 |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**
 | * A website is dedicated to the Soil Health Card Scheme. Link to the website is: <https://www.soilhealth.dac.gov.in/home>
 |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | * Soil Health Cards are meant to increase efficiency of input use in Indian Agriculture, the initiative can be replicated globally wherever a similar initiative is not prevalent. In this endeavour, use of ICTs can synergize efforts to provide training to farmers.
 |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | * Government of India (GoI) has a mandate toward upliftment of rural areas, especially, agricultural households. Doubling of farmers’ income was one among many steps toward it. GoI is making many efforts to facilitate farmers through various such interventions. International cooperation can be undertaken to exchange this as a best practice.
 |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | * The intervention is being scaled-up for still better coverage across the country.
* In fact, once a cycle is over a fresh soil sample is taken to benefit the farmers with the latest soil health.
* It is helping in achievement of SDGs such as improved food security and nutrition and reducing drawl of ground water (SDG2), incomes and livelihoods (SDG8), reducing poverty (SDG1) and promoting sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources (SDG12) and increased climate actions with respect to reduction of climate hazards on land (SDG15).
 |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | * Annual Report 2022-2023 Department of Agriculture and Farmers’ Welfare: <https://agricoop.nic.in/en/Annual#gsc.tab=0>
* Soil Health Cards: <https://www.soilhealth.dac.gov.in/home>
* Impact study of soil health card scheme: <https://www.manage.gov.in/publications/reports/shc.pdf>
 |

## [Nadine Manzi, IFAD, Kenya](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11335) - Honduras, Nigeria and Rwanda

Dear Facilitators,

On behalf of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), kindly find attached our submission.

Best regards,

Nadine

See the attachments:

* [IFAD Submission on Price Volatility and FSS](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/CFS%20template_IFAD_0.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Price Risk Management Training to SPOs under IFAD Project\_ The Climate and Commodity Hedging to Enable Transformation (CACHET) |
| **Geographical coverage** | Global |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** |  *Honduras, Nigeria and Rwanda*  |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Umunyana Manzi NadineEmail address: m.umunyana@ifad.org |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[x]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [x]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [ ]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**a, d, e and g.* |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | 11 SPOs in Rwanda (coffee cooperatives and companies), 4 SPOs in Honduras (coffee cooperatives) and 1 company in Nigeria (maize) were selected to be trained under IFAD Project, CACHET with the aim of reducing income vulnerability related to price risk and climate change (CC); mainstreaming revenue protection against price risk and CC; Spreading risk management knowledge linked to price risk and CC and fostering mechanisms to reduce price volatility. The policy recommendations haven’t been used directly but after the trainings my comments on the recommendations are as follows:-The small producers really need a stable and sustainable public and private investment to strengthen their production systems, boost agricultural productivity, and foster rural development to allow the expansion of local and international sales (export) of agricultural products.-The SPOs gain price risk management knowledge however they need their governments to explore measures and incentives to reduce waste and losses in the food system, including addressing post-harvest losses as usually the causes of waste and losses in the food system are due to poor infrastructures (transport) and price fluctuations (very low prices during harvest).-Enhancing food market information and transparency, and urging the participating international organizations, private sector actors and governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products is very key- for small producers. The SPOs were trained on how to get that kind of info using some websites, brokers, etc. It is important that governments, international organizations and private sector actors ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products.-Finally, the recommendation of improving transparency, regulation in consultation of SP groups (associations, cooperatives, confederation) and supervision of agricultural derivative markets will help small producers growing their activities and allow them towork in a better environment. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | *(e.g. participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) representing food insecure and malnourished segments of the population in all training).**N/A* |
| **Main activities** | IFAD under the CACHET project is providing a series of trainings to small producer organizations (SPOs), companies in Coffee and Maize sub-sectors in Honduras, Rwanda and Nigeria. The training is ongoing in Rwanda and Honduras, for the Nigerian company it will start in July-August 2023.The trainings comprise of:* providing knowledge on risk management (basic, intermediary and advanced).
* Providing training on the price risk management (PRM) dash board.
* Training on how SPOs can protect and insure themselves against sudden price fluctuations.
* Training on how to reduce SPOs losses and offer more stable incomes.
* Increasing the SPOs confidence to invest in productivity.
* Training on reporting to international buyers.
* Consolidating the relationships within the value chains.
 |
| **Timeframe** | The training started in February 2022 and is ongoing (it will end around October 2023). |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)41 representatives from SPOs are being trained They are acquiring knowledge on price risk management and climate change impacts and mitigations, and sharing their experiences with their peers. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)While the SPOs representatives are being trained, they also share what they have learned to the cooperative’s members totaling 48,802). They have started applying the PRM in their day to day activities which will definitely increase the productivity, quality and price as well as improving the SPOs families and community nutrition and food insecurity.  |
| Most significant changesThe SPOs are feeling more and more confident as they are receiving mentoring services and SPOs are having the peer to peer visits in and out of the country, learning of the experiences and lessons from others in the same sector.  |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The high impact of climate change on producers’ productivity and consequently increase of malnutrition and food insecurity in the rural areas. |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | *N/A* |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *N/A* |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Governments, private sectors and NGOs should increase effort in training the small producers’ levelto avoid food insecurity in their communities as they are good advocates. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Support the governments to improve the food security and nutrition measures. |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | The CFS policy recommendations can be used in the future to improve food security through sensitization of governments to mobilize or put additional resources into organizing and implementing awareness campaigns. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | Not yet available |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *N/A* |

## [Rosemary Navarrete, Private Sector Mechanism, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11334)

On behalf of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM), please find our submission copied below and attached.

Thank you for the opportunity to engage.

PSM Secretariat

The Private Sector Mechanism thanks the CFS Secretariat for the opportunity to participate in the stocktaking exercise on the use and application of the critical policy recommendations on Price Volatility and Food Security and Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition.

The impact of price volatility on food security and nutrition has become alarmingly clear as international food prices at an all-time high before the war due to COVID, leading to soaring food prices since the Ukraine war due to resulting food, fuel and fertilizer shortages.  Valuable information provided by FAO has revealed there is no end in sight to rising prices, reducing food access and availability and thereby affecting nutrition, especially in low-income countries. Farmers are overwhelmingly over-represented in this group and subjected to variations in weather, crop failures and unexpected events, such as conflicts.  Due to their share of food consumed in some regions of the Global South, smallholder agriculture should be strengthened by supporting the rate of technology adoption.

The international community has become acutely aware of the impact of the war on the global agricultural market and the effects on global food security, due to the significant role that both the Russian Federation and Ukraine play as net exporters of agricultural products.  This has exposed low-income countries to increased vulnerability to shocks and volatility leading to a hunger crisis.

Within this context, with enormous challenges facing the agricultural sector, the private sector underlines the importance of trade and adherence to key principles that can combat food price volatility, including the suggested CFS actions to increase food production and availability; enhance resilience to shocks and actions to reduce volatility; and mitigate the negative impacts of volatility.  Sustainably increasing agricultural productivity and resilience requires the development of new varieties of rice, maize, wheat and other crops, to become more resilient to drought, heat, pests, diseases and soil problems.

In alignment with these principles, the private sector has supported and joined initiatives to increase the exchange of information, including the participation of the Private Sector Mechanism in the Global Crisis Response Group established by the United Nations Secretary-General to coordinate the global response to the worldwide impacts of the war in Ukraine on global food, energy and finance systems.

Other activities include the inception of **‘**[**Sustain Africa’**](https://sustainafrica-initiative.org/), an emergency response and resilience initiative to support food production in Sub-Saharan Africa by mitigating the fertilizer supply and affordability crisis and improving sustainable nutrient use. Led by a consortium composed of IFA, Rabobank, Bill Gates Foundation, AGRA and AFAP, partners include a number of input companies, agriculture development and multilateral institutions and NGOs, who coordinate the distribution of donated or discounted fertilizer in 13 African countries, paired with advisory services and the provision of seeds and biological products. Where possible, the program includes finance options for agrodealers and farmers. As part of its measurement of success, Sustain Africa collects data to support a broader learning agenda on how to deal with future price spikes.

See the attachments:

* [Input into the e-consultation on Price Volatility](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/PSM%20Submission%20to%20the%20e-consultation%20on%20Price%20Volatility.pdf)

## [Elise Kendall, CARE, United States of America](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11333) - Nepal

Dear Facilitators,

Please see the attached contribution from CARE.

Kind Regards,

Elise Kendall

See the attachments:

* [CARE FID Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition A3, B2](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/EN_TEMPLATE_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_CARE%20FID.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | **Categorization Based Farmer’s Identification Card** |
| **Geographical coverage** | *National; Nepal* |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | *Nepal; Koshi, Madhesh, Lumbini, Karnali and Sudurpaschim Province* |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Elise KendallEmail address: elise.kendall@care.org  |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition A3), B2)*Nepal’s 2004 National Agriculture Policy focuses on categorizing farmers to provide support that increases agricultural productivity and food security, but it hasn’t been fully realized. CARE Nepal developed the Categorization-Based Farmer ID Card (FID) to identify marginalized, landless, land-poor, and women agriculture laborers, who are often forgotten by the state, to ensure their access to government services. Nepal’s current grant-based agricultural subsidy doesn’t effectively reach small-holder food producers. Local governments (LGs), the main authority over agricultural extension, lack the capacity to develop appropriate systems to support all farmers. FID assists LGs with the validation of data regarding their constituencies to help formulate policies for marginalized groups. The CFS policy recommendations support the establishment of effective registration methods that improve the social protection of food systems workers and has assisted FID advocacy, resulting in 52,000 farmers in six municipalities receiving FID. |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | The CFS Policy Recommendations support effective registration methods that foster integrated programmes that directly support agricultural livelihoods and productivity for food producers. FID categorization is based on household production related asset holding, returns from assets used, and exposure to and capacity of dealing with climate induced disasters. FID ensures women farmers are recognized and receive equal benefits based on their categorization. FID is being implemented by 17 LGs, enabling the formulation of policies reaching marginalized and landless farmers with high climate vulnerability. Each category is entitled to receive support services from the government and non-governmental actors. Information is collected using standard methods and validated by respective community and LGs. FID identifies farmers and provides vital information to LGs to use for programming, like delivering effective extension services, providing production support, and targeting for emergency responses based on vulnerabilities. Farmers have already adopted measures that are addressing risks of climate stressors into their agricultural approaches due to the implementation of provisions that entitle landless, climate vulnerable, and marginalized farmers to 100% of the subsidies provided by governments.  |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | Marginalized and landless people are affected by food insecurity because they’re deprived of resources and access to governmental services due to difficult requirements, such as the need to provide land deeds or matching financing. Underpaid agricultural wages are their only livelihood and food source. People with intersectional marginalized identities are treated as untouchable and face eviction due to prevalent absentee landlords. This contributes to food insecurity and malnutrition, especially among children and women. COVID-19 exacerbated issues, resulting in deaths from starvation.  |
| **Main activities** | * Inception meetings with LGs introduced FID, the rollout process, and actor responsibilities
* Agreements signed with LGs and CSOs
* Locations selected, work plans prepared, and orientations held with relevant players
* Data collectors trained and household surveys completed
* Farmers categorized based on data and FID distributed
* Farmers increase access to social protection systems
 |
| **Timeframe** | 2019 – Present |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)17 LGs in six provinces institutionalized FID, reaching 52,000 farmers. 29% were categorized as poor and marginalized and received subsidized production inputs. 546 households from 24 communities have received land leases for contract farming due to their FID categorization.  |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)512 landless families shifted from relying on agricultural labor to small-scale market led production. Landowners now lease more land to landless farmers, which has improved levels of food security. Families have shifted from earning underpaid wages to being agri- entrepreneurs. Malnourished children have improved their nutritional status and enrolled in school.Landless families have been linked to larger farmers’ networks, like National Farmers Group Federation (NFGF), increasing farmers collective agency and linkage to movements for collective advocacy supporting their agendas.  |
| Most significant changesInstituting FID was a significant policy gain resulting in marginalized agricultural laborers, especially women, being formally recognized as farmers by government. LG guidelines provision support conditions for smallholder farmers, prioritizing women. Once receiving FID, landless and marginalized categories of families can claim 100% of the government provided support and access contracts for farming.  |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Nepal has taken measures to make agriculture a dignified profession by establishing their formal identity. Policies have been set to provide support to farmers, but they haven’t been effectively realized. This necessitated continued advocacy to establish agriculture as a dignified profession, provide farmers their identity based on their realistic categorization, and ensure access to services, facilities, and social security.The government has previously piloted farmer identity cards, but the initiative failed, often reaching non-farmers instead. In the absence of proper identification, all farmers, making up 2/3 of the country’s population, are viewed the same. This deprives farmers a voice in policymaking and access to resources. This motivated CARE and NFGF to launch FID and take concrete steps to help farmers receive production input support.  |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | Despite the government’s commitment to establishing FID, governments at all levels are hesitant to implement first because the technical capacity requirements to institute. CARE developed the capacity of CSOs to develop FID champions, enhanced the capacity of LGs, and influenced provincial and federal governments to implement relevant adjacent policies. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | Joint monitoring visits, and review and reflection meetings with government officials, CSOs, and community members are conducted to monitor the implementation of FID. Households are organized into groups and linked with agricultural support networks at different levels, enabling them to engage with governments for the continuous and effective implementation of policies.  |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | It’s crucial to inform communities about the benefits and process of FID to dispel doubts before data collection begins. Community members must know the objectives of FID, how it will benefit them, and what is expected of them, so that they are well informed and prepared to provide reliable information.  |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | CARE is scaling their Farmer Field and Business School Model, an extension approach helping farmers increase production; apply climate smart practices; access markets and sell at competitive prices; and engage in efficient decision making. CARE is advocating governments to adopt this model to improve the accessibility of most marginalized farmers to quality service delivery in food systems.  |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | As FID is further adopted, more farmers will be linked to social security schemes. As databases are increased, tools can be targeted to enhance smallholder agricultural productivity and food security, including nutrition diversification and extension services, helping Nepal realize policy and SDG commitments.  |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | * [Climate Resilient Scalable Models and Guidelines on Land & Agriculture: Documentation of practices from ‘SAMARTHYA’ Project](https://www.carenepal.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/pdfresizer.com-pdf-resize-13.pdf)
* [Outcome Documentation of Climate Resilient Scalable Models on Land And Agriculture](https://careinternational-my.sharepoint.com/%3Ab%3A/g/personal/prakash_subedi_care_org/Edho0zAHZa5LjCfr_NJyZwIBH-IrBnuf_s-CUn-bSodJDg?e=1XlcbN)
 |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Thiago Borne, World Food Programme, Brazil](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11331)

Dear Facilitators,

Kindly see the attached contribution from the FSS Coalition and USP 2030 Working Group on Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation.

Best regards, Thiago Borne

See the attachments:

* [FSS Coalition/USP2030 WG Submission](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/2023_CFS%20Submission%20%5BFinal%5D.docx)

**Template for submissions (for event organizers)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the event**  | USP2030 Working Group and Food Systems Summit Coalition on Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation |
| **Date of the event** | Ongoing |
| **Location of the event** | Global |
| **Geographical coverage of the event** | Global |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation** |  Global |
| **Contact person** | Juan Gonzalo Jaramillo Mejiajuango.jaramillo@wfp.org |
| **Affiliation**  | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[x]  Donor[x]  Other (specify) Multistakeholder initiative |
| 1. **Who organized the event?**
 | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[x]  Donor[x]  Other Multistakeholder initiative |
| 1. **Who participated in the event?**
 | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[x]  Donor[x]  Other (specify) Multistakeholder initiative |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used in the experience(s) shared during the event, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been relevant to the experience(s) that were shared during the event?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**(Chose among the recommendations listed in the document, from a) to q) and explain why)*[*e.g. Price volatility: recs: k) n) and q).]**Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* *(Chose among the recommendations listed under A), B), C) and D) in the document and explain why)**[ e.g. Social Protection: recs: A 4); B 1)2)3): D 2)]*Social Protection: recs: A; B; C; D |
| 1. **How have the policy recommendations been used in the experience(s) shared during the event?**

***Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event*** | Up until the publication of the High-Level Panel of Experts Report on Social Protection and Food Security (2012), the linkages between the social protection agenda and the food security agenda were not being consistently and explicitly made. Despite the evolution of the debate over the last decade, which connected both areas and advanced the notion that social protection can help states respect, protect, and fulfil the right to food, the systemic linkages between them still require further inquiry. The Food Systems Summit (FSS) Coalition and USP2030 Working Group (WG) on Social Protection and Food Systems Transformation was established in the aftermath of the United Nations Food Systems Summit (FSS) held in September 2021, as a result of the growing recognition of social protection’s role to support global food systems’ transformation and the need to advance this agenda beyond the Summit. The Coalition and USP2030 WG is part of the efforts of both the Food Systems Coordination Hub and the Global Partnership for Universal Social Protection to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (USP2030) to gather policymakers, practitioners, academics, and researchers from over 20 institutions, including international governmental and non-governmental organizations, national governments, universities, the private sector, think tanks and research centres. Ever since its establishment, the FSS Coalition and USP2030 WG has been collectively working to consolidate and produce quality knowledge resources and facilitate the sharing and effective use of evidence for better decisions in developing and strengthening linkages between the social protection and food systems. By doing so, the FSS Coalition and USP2030 WG aims to improve the adequacy and comprehensiveness, as well as the coverage, quality, and responsiveness of social protection systems, thus further contributing to poverty reduction, food security, nutrition, decent work, and sustainable agri-food system livelihoods, and environmental sustainability. These objectives are all aligned with the policy recommendations and contribute to “lessen vulnerability through social and productive safety net programs and policies with respect to food and nutritional security, taking into consideration differing conditions across countries and regions”. |
| **Who has been involved in the event/consultation?**  | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[x]  Donor[x]  Other Multistakeholder initiative. |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the experience(s) shared during the event?** | *(e.g. participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) or group representing food insecure and malnourished segments of the population in training)*Several organizations and countries have joined the Coalition/WG activities. Participants include representatives from UNICEF, FAO, WFP, Nutrition International, FHI360, NEPAD, the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, IRC, GAIN, WB, ILO, SIDA, IEP, and Tufts University, as well as the governments from Chile, the Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Pakistan, Peru, among others. These organizations have been collectively working to forge and enhance the linkages and synergies between national social protection and food systems to achieve poverty reduction, food security, nutrition, and decent work outcomes, thus contributing to the achievement of Universal Social Protection (as reflected by SDG target 1.3, and in line with the USP2030 Call to Action). |
| **Timing of the event/consultation** | Since 2021. |
| 1. **Results obtained/ expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)*(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of people that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six trainings involving a total of 250 people)*Over the last couple of years, in addition to convening several meetings with its members, the FSS Coalition and USP2030 WG has organized a couple of events to lay the groundwork for a better understanding of and the linkages between social protection and food systems and thereby contribute to the transformation of food systems for enhance food security and nutrition outcomes. In October 2022, members organized in a webinar hosted by the socialprotection.org platform to discuss the current global food and nutrition crisis and the decisive that role social protection has been playing to mitigate its impacts. The webinar was attended by 66 people. Later, in December, the FSS Coalition and USP2030 WG organized a satellite symposium during the 22nd International Congress of Nutrition in Tokyo, which was attended by more than 60 people and focused on delineating the linkages between social protection and food systems to create long-lasting, positive changes in the nutritional status of people across the globe. In March 2023, the FSS Coalition and USP2030 WG convened its first in-person meeting in Washington, D.C., gathering about 40 people, and allowing for knowledge exchanges between policy makers, academics, and researchers. In addition, the event also enabled critical discussions on the role and goals of the FSS Coalition and USP2030 WG, its governance structure, and future endeavours. Later that month, a second webinar was hosted by socialprotection.org and attended by 76 people. A follow up workshop is planned to happen in June, in preparation for the upcoming Food Systems Summit Stocktaking Moment. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)*(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, including in addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnourishment, please indicate where feasible the number of people that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of a local action plan expected to affect 1,000 people)*In the medium and long term, the FSS Coalition and USP2030 WG intends to further strengthen the collaboration with governments to generate knowledge products, discuss the linkages between social protection and food systems, and synthesize design and implementation experiences to support decision-making. In addition, the FSS Coalition and USP2030 WG will seek to facilitate peer learning through knowledge exchanges, technical guidance, and the development of analytical and capacity tools and operational procedures to support countries’ social protection and food systems. Finally, the FSS Coalition and USP2030 WG will support those acting at the country level through advocacy tools and strategies and by leveraging global partnerships to facilitate collaboration and synergies. |
| Most significant changes*(Please indicate most significant changes that resulted from the activities as a result of the use and application of any of these two sets of policy recommendations)* |
| 1. **What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Well-designed social protection systems are critical components of poverty reduction strategies and are also an important contribution towards achieving food security and nutrition, decent work, and equitable and sustainable livelihoods within agri-food systems, particularly in the current context of multilayered shocks. Social protection is itself a target of SDG 1 (Zero Poverty) offering an important contribution towards SDG 2 (End Hunger) and a broad range of other SDGs. The use of CFS policy recommendations has guided the activities of the Coalition/WG as they not only dialogue with its *raison d’etre* but also 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. |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 |  The policy recommendations provide critical background guidance to the activities of the Coalition/WG. Although the initiative does not aim at directly applying them, every and each of the recommendations is taken into account whenever the members are convened. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *(Please indicate whether these mechanisms were developed by government or in the context of a project)*No specific mechanisms have been developed so far but the regular meetings organized by the Coalition/WG. |
| 1. **Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these policy recommendations?**
 | Some of the best practices already identified by the Coalition/WG include but are not limited to:* Ensuring that people can access nutritious and healthy foods financially (by providing cash, vouchers, and subsidies) and physically (by directly giving people food). Increasing access to nutritious foods also improves human capital, physical, and cognitive development, which can further improve people’s earning potential and resilience to future food crises
* Improving the availability of affordable food by sourcing fresh food from local farmers for food assistance, encouraging farmers to grow more food for local communities, subsidising agricultural inputs, using public works programmes to improve agricultural outputs, and providing farmers with social protection benefits so that they have the security to introduce different and more productive agricultural techniques
* Increasing the utilisation of the food that people can afford by creating sustained multi-sectoral linkages to health, food, education, water, sanitation, and hygiene systems
* Bolstering the stability of food security and nutrition outcomes by expanding social protection systems to cover the newly poor or vulnerable towards universal, increasing benefits to match the increased needs during the global food crisis, using existing social protection systems as a platform for the response, and adapting the design of social protection systems to reflect changes in people’s circumstances.
 |
| 1. **Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the policy recommendations?**
 | No concrete steps have been agreed on. The Coalition/WG is an ongoing activity and will therefore be relying on the recommendations in the future. Some joint products already developed by the Coalition/WG are available [here](https://unworldfoodprogramme.wixsite.com/usp2030-social-prote). |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | Additional information can be obtained through the email foodsystems@usp2030.org. |
| ***Question xiii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xiii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;* |

## [Ibad Ur Rehman, Melaosho, Pakistan](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11341)

Respected Sir

Kindly accept our contribution

Have a nice day

Dr Ibad ur Rehman

The United Nations Committee on World Food Security (CFS) was established in 1974 with the aim of eradicating world hunger and ensuring food security by formulating effective policies and recommendations. To achieve its objectives, the Committee encourages the involvement and participation of all relevant stakeholders at the national and international levels, including governments, corporate sectors, and civil bureaucracies. (1) In addition to these, the Committee is provided with valuable input and scientific analyses by multiple authorities including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Program (WFP). (2)

Some of the most prominent and recent policies developed by the CFS are The Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (VGFSN). The aims of these policies are to introduce convenient food systems and subsequently combat all forms of malnutrition. This shall be achieved by providing appropriate guidelines to governments and other legitimate authorities associated with food security. All these initiatives shall be launched while taking individual, cultural, and religious preferences into account all the while adhering to local and international laws and regulations. The policies also emphasize the need for a well-woven and cohesive system of accountability at all levels to ensure the equitable distribution of all resources. (3)

One of the crucial aspects of food security and nutrition is the existence of efficient agricultural practices and stable investments to sustain them. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Responsible Agriculture Investment (RAI) is a policy aimed at promoting responsible investments in agriculture. It provides a set of rules and regulations to investors, financial organizations, and national policymakers to guarantee reliable investment plans to all sectors affiliated with agriculture and promote a system that is economically sustainable. Furthermore, the RAI policy framework advocates for a transparent accountability system that will protect the rights of the populations that shall be affected by it. (4)

A major factor that dictates the accessibility of food and indirectly impacts global food security is the fluctuation of food prices. Communities in which the prevailing demographic is low-income families and daily wage earners are particularly vulnerable to rapid fluctuations in food prices. High food prices can compromise both the quality and quantity of food, which can lead to individual diets that are deficient in all vital nutrients. To combat this volatility in food prices, one of the key actions proposed by CFS is to advise countries to anticipate impending food price crises and collaborate with each other to develop swift and efficient responses when the crises manifest. In addition, the committee also recommends a thorough revision of biofuel policies and identifies the problems they may cause for overall security. The role of the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) in this regard is to assess the risks and benefits of using biofuels to bolster food security by conducting a comprehensive literature review and sharing their findings with the committee. The HLPE has also produced numerous reports highlighting the correlation between price volatility and food security and recommendations to mitigate the issue effectively. (5)

References

1. Guidelines and handbooks. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations n.d. https://www.fao.org/food-agriculture-statistics/resources/publications/guidelines-and-handbooks/en/ (accessed May 3, 2023).

2. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for relevant stakeholders to work together to ensure food security and nutrition for all.. The Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (VGFSN). Fao.org n.d. https://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs2122/Documents/CFS\_Key\_Reference\_Documents\_for\_the\_UN\_Food\_Systems\_Summit\_220315.pdf (accessed May 3, 2023).

3. Part 4 -implementation and monitoring of the use and application of the voluntary guidelines. Fao.org 2021. https://www.fao.org/3/ne982en/ne982en.pdf (accessed May 3, 2023).

4. Principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems. Fao.org n.d. https://www.fao.org/3/au866e/au866e.pdf (accessed May 3, 2023).

5. Sdg C to. AND FOOD SECURITY. Fao.org n.d. https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf (accessed May 3, 2023).

See the attachments:

* [Pakistan\_Rehman\_comment](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/UN%20CFS.docx)

## [Dhanbahadur Magar, krishi journal, Nepal](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11330) – Nepal and India

Dear/madam thank you very much for your invitation.

Please find my submission attached.

Dhanbahadur Magar

See the attachments:

* [Dhanbahadur Magar\_submission](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/EN_TEMPLATE-final.docx)

 **Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Chain of the Coordination intergovernmental and inter connection link between farmer to make constable volatility |
| **Geographical coverage** | Global |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | Nepal, IndiaSAARC Country |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Dhanbahadur magarEmail address: krishijournal@yahoo.com |
| **Affiliation**  | Other (specify) : Freelancer AgroJournalism, Agriculture Journal (Krishi Journal), Indigenous Television Nepal Agribase programme presenter, Pepino Melon Farmer, FAO's FSN Forum Member. |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?**
 |  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf)  **Set 2:** *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*  |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Securiity**Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* The independent reserch Set 1, and Set 2, Both Issues are important relation each other, its supported national governments to use the CFS policy recommendations to prioritize actions that maximize the impact of social protection, price volatility effect on food security, healthy diets, and nutrition. **Nepal** Always want to effort of Fresh Food Vouchers to foster : integrated food system activities, including increased production of nutritious foods in this situation should make it chain and network stablished by smallholder farmers, high level food producers and market development activities. **India-Sikkim :** India has supporting to small holder farmers in minimum support price. Nepal also trying to give support price for farmer but it still not effective. Establish strong linkages between the Agriculture sectors and health sectors, to enhance coordination to promotion the food productive. Distribution of food supply and appropriate and feasible price access to whole of the peoples and it easily approach and access made it for women and children’s access to health and nutrition services and healthy diets also senior citizens.  |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**
 | **Food access :** took a comprehensive approach to improving the delivery of gender responsive essential and sexual reproductive health and rights services and increasing the production, consumption, and utilization of nutritious foods & micronutrient supplements during the first focused on strengthening gender-responsive governance, policy and public engagement for target countries.And should be extend local Indigenous food productions systemShould be promote indigenous seed. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* |  Government UN organization Civil Society / NGO Private Sector Academia Donor Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | An example of Nepal, India, Bhutan Srilanka, SAARC countries that carried 90% of the global burden of stunting based issues lack of the education, lack of the awareness, estimates in 2017. Prevalent undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies threaten the survival, growth and development of children and young people Those countries. Nutritious, malnutritious a burden issues is in SAARC Region, * Un employment
* Low income
* Lack of the Knowledge in food production and consumption

Interconnected policy-making through enabling decision related to sustainable food system together agriculculture and its products marketing, labor law, Land holding, it is reral developments is essential. Female and male genders have different malntritional needs: Demand and supply agricultural commodity, in general are not very responsive to price changes, price volatility is strong in short run. Crop diversification can used as a step to reduce price volatility. |
| **Main activities** | **Nepal**. The ADS are active Nepal. Its focusing large volume of food production. Its are active in public, private, partnership conception. Nepal also trained national authorities in the cost and affordability analytical component in agriculture sector. **India-Sikkim.** Government worked with the government to define a nutrition package to complement the national SP programme with 1) conditional cash transfers to increase uptake of preventive health and nutrition services, including antenatal services. In Those SAARC Region's countries, supported national authorities to their strengthen the analytical framework, and adding to build Network of food production. generate evidence, inform policy, and programme development, by identifying opportunities to strengthen national SP scheme nutrition integration. India has adding to Natural base farming promotion, Nepal than India has been produce food organically and in organically food system.Bhutan and India-Sikkim has already on going produce organic food system. Nepal Also trying to zoning organic food production system in Karnali province.Strengthening of local food to maintain the good health, promotion adoption consumption maternal, infant and young child fulfil the nutrition behaviours through a range of social and behaviour change approaches, and of farming overall the country, enabling citizen-led advocacy for IPM System empower women and girls and engaging in good, and healthy Food production sectors. Farmer leaders, lead mothers, farmers on various health, security and gender equality. The program also distributed well certified food, micronutrient supplements and provide good food for health.* Millets and Bare food is valuable food for men, it should be provide prioritize to cultivation and consumption.
* Its provide to us good nutritious in feed an feeding.
* Should be promote vermi compost production in worldwide due to alternative chemical fertilizer.
* Prohibit the chemical fertilizer.
* Should access and available in Irrigation infrastructure.
* Mechanize technology in the Geographically situations.
* Use Information communication and Technology in networking connection.

Use of ICT for analyzing information on past trends regarding area, production, productivity, consumption, utilization, pest attack, climate conditions, environmental concerns, fertigation, etc are of immence use in making decision in crop production. Such measures also help in addressing price volatility.  |
| **Timeframe** | **Nepal** - Nepal Still debate in on going organic food production system. Organic and inorganic food production even the livestock, Horticulture sector organically using-Nepal has been interesting managerial Family Farming systems when FAO having lunch 2018-28 FFS. The 2015 According to Agriculture Devlopment Strategy ADS of Nepal's Agriculture project, Government Funded Primeinister Modernization Agriculture project is on going since 2015-30, Livestock Innovation sector program term has finish last year 2022.  |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**
 | **Nepal** -In 2017, world bank funded in initial phase within short phase in livestock sector received short term project and people received nutrient foods from livestock milk and meet and wool. improve their purchased power and dietary diversity. - In 2017 and 2022, very short term project for to livestock sector as periodic result doesn't cover successful factors . -Some of the limited commodity Nepal have been Self dependable as sector of Livestock, poultry, Tea, Nepal government have been aiming to 2025 in food sector to dependable. **Provincial programme:** -The results informed dialogues to maximize the impact of social assistance on nutrition and human capital development. In 2022, the distribution contributed to improve dietary diversity: the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) increased to 66 percent, from 18 percent in 2021. The Minimum Diet Diversity for Women increased to Normally targeted peoples from 27.5 percent in 2021. The programme was informed by a research study conducted in 2019, that found a 15% reduction in the prevalence of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in children who received cash transfers, Schools child Over the next 3 years, 1.7 million safety net beneficiaries will receive an integrated package of food, health, supplementary cash, and nutrition interventions to prevent chronic malnutrition **G**enerated new evidence in Nepal from livestocks sectors key for multi-sectoral engagement and national commitments to invest in nutrition Milk, Ghee, Chees, Ice-cream, chocolate other of Nutritional food production. Neigbours country India Sikkim, Bhutangiven the significant role in organic sector, providing positive impact of program. Bhutan Government commitment to lunch the organic food system specially Himali, herbal, programme is fully funded national investments since long time. Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)Nepal predominantly Agriculture country, its practicizing to increase Agricultural production, In this term Some of the valuable agricultural commodity promotiing Fruits Avocado, KIWI, Dragon fruit and Pepino Melon giving to consequences result in very short time to Nepal, quantative and qualitative d Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)Healthy and qualitative nutritious food should provide the peoples Through its interventions, men, women, boys and girls, ensuring social protection for those who are in areas with sub-optimal reach of essential health and nutrition services, and lower levels of adoption of key household practices. |
|  |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | **Nepal.** Although household food consumption improved, there was no evidence of its impact on dietary diversity and stunting. Development partners responded the government’s call to explore avenues to make the national SP programme more nutrition sensitive and bridge the gap. **L**andmark studies which were used to raise policymaker’s awareness on the importance of nutrition, the economic cost, The lack of access and challenges related to affordability of nutritious diets. The results were used to advocate to make the sensitive, making an explicit case for investing in nutrition for human capital development to increase productivity and economic growth.Component of Community-based nutrition interventions (e.g., biofortification), training models (MenCare, Care Group, CVA), and government engagement for health system strengthening were all key catalysts that influenced the use of the CFS policy recommendations.  |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | **Nepal**. One of the main constraints was to secure national/domestic funding to complement with a nutrition component. Ministry of health, Department of Health and then Local Government providing the services. Challenges of recommendation governance body, are specially responsible given to local government. To recommendation CFS policy not hindered to implementation.Even, main problem are Government implementation Budgetary systems, Delay of policy distribution system, Delay of program implementation. Lack of experts, lack of public awareness. CFS policy and sufficient advices ADS addressed it by complementing the national SP program, while working with the Government to identify alternative funding opportunities.  |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**
 | **Nepal :** Government has on mechanism : Mainly Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock development related and worked in agro sector, Ministry of Education, Population and Health worded in education and population health sector, they have inter relation between the ministerial level. They play Role of the public service provider. They are working in central, province and local level.Monitoring Evaluation on their chain mechanism public to private sector even also government all of the stakeholder body.But, Nepal have been food importer since two decade from another country. Nepal food price never being constantly each of year 20-25% food price increased. Nepal Government still no unable to handle it to make the constantly food price. Week policy, Lack of intervention, price volatility depending on monopoly of traders.  |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Multi-stakeholder engagement was pivotal to inform the design and implementation program. CFS should continue to provide guidance to governments and other stakeholders on the use of CFS policy products at country level, including by facilitating sharing of successful country's experiences, e.g., through the organization of technical dialogues and thematic webinars. CFS, given its unique intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder nature, can provide the safe space needed to share ideas and best practices for an effective application of CFS policy products Recommendations can include the use of a multisectoral approach; having a right mix of partners that are suited to the project design, establishing strong partnerships for multi-country initiative and to ensure sustainability, maintaining strong leadership at all levels; adopting a resilient and agile mindset; and using of local innovations to respond to local challenges. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Strengthen the linkages between food system activities, particularly regarding the on policy the fortification agenda. Support the government to develop strategies to improve food and nutrition security, while maintaining the ability to respond to crises.Project that builds on the practical lessons, vital gender equality work and successful interventions. Access more nutritionally marginalized and poor women, adolescent girls, and children in new target areas. Similar objectives and activities are expected, therefore furthering the same CFS policy recommendations |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | Although efforts have already been made to strengthen linkages between SP and food systems, the CFS policy recommendations can be further leveraged to mobilize funding and commitments to implement those changes at scale across sectors and involving key national stakeholders. The CFS policy recommendations can be further leveraged to strengthen the country’s capacity to provide integrated food security and complementary service packages that provide essential assistance, and support livelihoods and resilience building.To improve food security and advance the right to food, a "twin-track" strategy is recommended, prioritizing short-term assistance while building productive assets and infrastructure for long-term impact. It's important to establish strong linkages among sectors, enhance access to nutritional goods, and provide direct support to communities, especially women, adolescent girls and children. Fostering integrated programs with a multi-sectoral approach will also support agricultural livelihoods and productivity, which is crucial for achieving SDGs. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | [www.krishijournal.com.np](http://www.krishijournal.com.np/) |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | While food price will stay constantly.  |

## [Raghda Al-Masry, Lebanon](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11329)

**To the Global Forum for Food Security my regards**

**I send you my contribution. Thank you and Good luck**

**Dr. Raghda Al-Masry**

See the attachments (original in Arabic):

* [AR\_Raghida submission](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/raghida%20sub....docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | A women's cooperative agricultural production and marketing in Badnayel - Zadat Al-Khairat LLC |
| **Geographical coverage** | *(at the level of my country Lebanon)* |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** |  *Lebanon* |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Dr. Raghda Mohamed Al-Masry Email address: **raghidamasri@gmail.com** |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [x]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security*The Zadat al-Khairat “Increasing goodness” Association had a local vision to address issues such as price volatility and food security in its region, which is located to the northwest of Lebanon in the Bekaa Valley, so it devoted its work in several areas most important of which are the following:1. Producing food in environmentally sound and sustainable ways in order to advance the production of the existing food system in the region, which is based on organic and natural local agriculture that is compatible with the climate and its fluctuations, the nature of the soil and the quantities of available water. This is done as an initial endeavour that ensures our right as a society and as individuals to adopt our own food and agricultural system at affordable prices and available to all.
2. The importance of agriculture for the Association and its work is not related to Lebanon’s share of the GDP (which ranges between 2-10% in Lebanon) or to the size of employment, but rather to its being an economic, living, social and even cultural pillar for the vast majority of the population residing in the Bekaa region. For this reason, it is important to increase the cultivated areas as a priority over increasing the areas required to be allocated for the production of all kinds of meat. One of our most important goals was to change the prevailing perceptions that it is not possible to rely on small farmers to increase food as compared to large and transcontinental companies.
3. Lebanon has been suffering from an economic crisis that has been raging for more than two years, the Covid crisis, and the crisis of the additional unplanned need for food due to the Syrian displacement. Preliminary studies showed that the Lebanese citizen now needs approximately 2160 US$ annually to secure the minimum level of his food needs, while 38% of the Lebanese suffer from food crisis. Official statistics also indicate that about 82% of the Lebanese suffer from multidimensional poverty, while more than half of them suffer from extreme poverty.

*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* The focus was on supporting women specifically through various training courses to enable them to acquire traditional productive knowledge that may not last for long due to the massive migration towards cities, in addition to getting them to know their rights. |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | “Increasing goodness” cooperative association was established in 2009 and included 11 women at that time, the number of its members became 26, benefiting about 125 women, i.e. about 650 individuals. The association’s activities are under the auspices of the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Cooperation. It has achieved a qualitative leap in the field, after the FAO conducted training courses five years ago and concluded its project by supporting the associations with operational equipment. This is done in cooperation with the ESFD, and we also refer to the support of international donors.  |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[x]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[x]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | During the stages of its development and progress, “Increasing goodness” association benefited from a lot of experiences, activities and creative ideas that were exchanged with all groups that worked with them, namely farmers (mostly females), donors, agencies that worked in the fields of development, marketing, planning, human rights, advocacy agencies, universities, research centres, various international and local entities and others  |
| **Main activities** | Training courses in cooperative work, managing small projects, marketing, in addition to participating in many exhibitions in Lebanon. This is in addition to courses in digital commerce, human rights, and women's economic participation. |
| **Timeframe** | The work started in May 2019 and is still ongoing |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative) The association contributed to reducing price fluctuations by increasing fixed and sustainable private investments to enhance smallholder production systems, advance agricultural productivity, promote rural development and increase resilience to shocks. This has prompted the association to develop its production methods by specializing in the production of vegetable and aromatic oils extracted from grains and herbs, including roses, which are widely cultivated in the area. The cooperative stated this specialization 5 years ago, as well as working on packaging the remains of agricultural waste in molds and products in the form of agricultural fertilizer. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative) The training courses included 75 females and males. It is expected that the training that contributes to the development of a local action plan will affect 1,000 people. The association participates in the Development and Creation of Agricultural Employment Opportunities Committee that is part of the project of “For Good Governance within the Litani River Basin, which is implemented by the European Union (ESFD).  |
| Most significant changesEncouraging the exchange of agricultural knowledge, expertise, and best practices in agriculture, production, and capacity building through cooperation with productive associations in the region and the neighborhood. |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The continuous encouragement by the association and holding of some training courses in return for a financial allowance. Women have experienced positive results, both at the personal and societal level. |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | We are trying to overcome social conditions by enhancing confidence in the role of women and their success and dedication to their projects. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | The mechanisms are designed by governments and also come within the context of a project from a donor  |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The issue of supporting local agriculture and addressing food price fluctuations is still a matter that needs more planning as well as the development of regulations and laws at the national level, particularly in countries that have limited agricultural areas. |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The support is based on organizing planning and programming between the working partners and the main actors from governments, civil society and local organizations, including associations and productive cooperatives. |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | Attention must be paid to the importance of consistency and complementarity of roles in times of price crises. This can be effected by supporting the establishment of a forum for rapid response in times of crisis. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 |  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | Lack of sufficient resources and the crisis of price increase. |

## [Davy Pouaty Nzembialéla, Association pour le Devenir des Autochtones et de leur Connaissance Originelle (ADACO), Gabon](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11328)

Sir or Madam,

I send you, for all practical purposes, the contribution of the ADACO relating to the topic note. Cordially.

See the attachments (original in French):

* [1-Appel à soumissions-Soumission individuelle.pdf](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/1-Appel%20%C3%A0%20soumissions-Soumission%20individuelle.pdf)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Application to the CFS recommendations by Gabon, namely: price volatility and food security and social protection for food security and nutrition |
| **Geographical coverage** | *National* |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | *Gabon* |
| **Contact person**  | Name: POUATY NZEMBIALELA DavyEmail address: pouatydav@yahoo.fr or associationADACO@outlook.com |
| **Affiliation**  | [x]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[x]  Other (specify) Association for the Advancement of Aboriginal People and their Original Knowledge (ADACO) |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [x]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**The recommendations that were used are: c); j); k); and o).* *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* The recommendations that were used are: C-1); D-1,2 and 3.  |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | Cooperation between FAO and Gabon began in 1979 and it has accompanied Gabon in the development of the following policies: the National Food Security Program (PNSA) and the Strategy and Action Plan 2010 to 2014, and the National Food Security and Nutrition Policy (PNSAN) from 2017 to 2025. Thus, the National Food Security Program (PNSA) for 2010–2014 was able to define the national food security strategy in Gabon. It aimed to boost food production through various dimensions of food security, namely: availability of food products in sufficient quality and quantity; access for all, including the most vulnerable groups and groups with low income; the use and sanitary quality of food, with a view to promote a balanced and healthy diet for all; the stability of supplies, which implies a political dimension and mechanisms for preventing and managing crises and natural disasters. The National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food Security (PNIASAN) was formulated under the direction of the Country Team with the assistance of FAO and ECCAS, within the framework of the Detailed Program of Development of Agriculture in Africa (CAADP). The National Program for Agricultural Investment and Food Security has been designed for 2014–2020, as the reference framework for all interventions in the agricultural and rural sector. The objectives of PNIASAN are to ensure a sustainable agricultural growth of 8.4% that will reduce food import, poverty and food and nutritional insecurity in the country. The Gabonese Program of Agricultural Achievements and Initiatives of Committed Nationals (Graine) is an initiative that is also part of the EGSP. Launched in late 2014, it aims to foster agricultural entrepreneurship by, among other things, providing technical training to small farmers and strengthening the industrialization of agriculture to reduce food insecurity. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | *Each of the stakeholders contributed according to their competence and capacity. For example:* NGOs and civil society will play a fundamental role in promoting accountability in achieving the objectives of the PNSAN. They will implement specific nutrition-sensitive interventions and support advocacy, communication, social mobilization, and implementation of a range of nutrition interventions to improve indicators. Moreover, food and nutrition insecurity in Gabon affects the population in general and vulnerable groups in particular, which are children under 5 years old, preschoolers, adolescents, pregnant women, nursing mothers, women of childbearing age and the elderly. As part of the implementation of the PNSAN, the roles of the recipients will need to be focused around: * participation in the elaboration and implementation of operational programs and investment programs at the regional level and local development plans in the field of food and nutritional security;
* participation in funding of the PNSAN to the extent possible.
 |
| **Main activities** | The role of NGOs and civil society in the implementation of the PNSAN should be focused on: * Participation in the development and implementation of specific operational strategies in the area of food and nutrition security

Participation in the formulation and implementation of operational programs and investment programs* Participation in the financing of certain projects (principle of co-financing of investments as a basis)
* Participation in the training and support/advice of the different actors - Participation in the consultation of the different actors - Implementation of programs and projects;
* Production of statistical data on food and nutritional security
* Involvement of professional organizations in actions targeted at beneficiaries and in support distribution committees;

Participation in the monitoring/evaluation of the process. |
| **Timeframe** | The PNSAN has been implemented from 2017 to 2025 while the PNSA and the Strategy and Action Plan were implemented between 2010 and 2014. |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)Within the framework of the National Food Security Program (PNSA), the results in terms of action lines are:  LINE 1 – Promotion of water control and access to drinking water in rural areas: * Approximately 410 ha of agricultural land are used for irrigation, including 175 ha used for rice cultivation and 235 ha used for market gardening;

Approximately 105 ha are used for about 700 family fish farms; * The capacities of 30 executives / supervisors are strengthened on hydro-agricultural development and water management techniques;
* The capacities of at least 2,000 farmers are strengthened in simple hydro-agricultural and water management techniques;
* At least 200 sites are selected on the basis of technical studies; - Around 200 villages or groups of villages will have improved access to drinking water;
* Approximately 200 water point management committees are organized, structured and strengthened in their technical infrastructure management capacities.

 LINE 2 - Intensification and diversification of productions: * Approximately 3,035 ha are used for root and tuber crops (cassava, taro, sweet potato and yam) for a total annual production estimated at more than 85,000 tons
* Approximately 3,180 ha of bananas are cultivated for an estimated annual production of more than 79,000 tons
* Approximately 2,425 ha of legumes (groundnuts, cowpeas) are cultivated for an estimated annual production of about 4,000 tons
* Approximately 4,475 ha of cereals (maize, rice) are cultivated for an estimated annual production of more than 13,000 tons  At least 26,000 operators are trained in the operation and management of production units
* Approximately 235 ha are used for market garden crops for an annual production estimated at more than 11,700 tons  At least 940 farmers have mastered the techniques of operating and managing production units
* 2,850 family poultry facilities are installed, including 1,395 improved facilities for local hens, 900 facilities for guinea fowls associated with local hens, 500 facilities for laying hens
* 500 pig breeding facilities are installed
* 940 small ruminant breeding units are installed in rural areas, mostly in savannah zones
* The capacities of peri-urban and rural producers in small-scale livestock production are strengthened
* Local veterinary assistance is reinforced
* 700 family or community fish farms are consolidated and ensure an estimated annual production of 800 tons of fish and 9 million fry
* Technical, structural and organizational capacities of the 700 fish farmers are strengthened
* 48 farmer multiplication facilities are installed and able to ensure the supply of quality plant and seed material
* 48 stores or village stores managed by producers' organizations are created for the sale and distribution of agricultural inputs
* Producers are informed about the new procedures of providing access to

the land; * Financial products and services appropriate relevent for rural regions are available and easily accessible to small producers, etc.
 |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)The PNSAN is structured according to the following outcome levels: The overall objective of the PNSAN is to eliminate food insecurity and malnutrition among the Gabonese population by 2025. The specific objectives that flow from the general objective are: * To improve sovereignty through the sustainable increase of agricultural animal products, fisheries, hunting products and NTFP by taking into account the gender approach
* To increase nutrition-specific interventions that promote optimal nutrition throughout the life cycle, particularly with regard to maternal health and child survival
* To increase nutrition sensitive interventions to address the underlying causes of malnutrition
* To strengthen governance for food and nutrition security
* To Establish a communication strategy and a mechanism for implementation, coordination, monitoring and evaluation of the PNSAN
 |
| Most significant changesThe positive impacts are: * Improvement of production systems and local development
* Significant contribution to the improvement of the living conditions and environment of communities
* Increase of agricultural production and income, reduction of post-harvest losses
* Reinforcement of capacities of beneficiaries through the mastery of technical strategies
* Market entry, reduction of unemployment and youth out-migration through the creation of local employment opportunities
* Improving the nutritional situation of children, opening up and improving the level of access to social services and socio-economic infrastructure and facilities, etc.; - Combating the effects of climate change, by helping to reduce slash-and-burn cultivation and rationalising the use of space, through the introduction of improved techniques for increasing productivity, etc.
 |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Agriculture is the main source of income in Africa, but the fact that its potential has not been yet fully tapped, partly explains the persistence of poverty and the deterioration of food security on the continent, resulting in an increase in the number of people affected by malnutrition in Africa from about 240 million in 2014 to about 320 million by 2025. In light of declining prices for a wide range of natural resources, it is increasingly critical for African countries to diversify their exports. At the same time, increasing demand for food and changes in consumption patterns, due to demographic factors such as population growth and urbanization, are leading to a rapid increase in net food imports, which are expected to rise from USD 35 billion in 2015 to over USD 110 billion by 2025. And, within the framework of the African Development Bank's (AfDB) Top 5 priorities, and more specifically the high priority area “To Feed Africa", the Bank is developing a strategy to support the achievement of the four specific CAADP objectives, namely:* To contribute to the eradication of extreme poverty in Africa by 2025
* To eliminate hunger and malnutrition in Africa by 2025
* To make Africa a net exporter of food products
* To move Africa to the top of export-oriented global value chains, where it has a comparative advantage
 |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | There are the following constraints or risks: The potential risks associated with the implementation of the national food security strategy and the PNSA are mainly institutional, economic and environmental. Institutional risks: Institutional risks are mainly related to the failure of the various stakeholders to respect their commitment to vulnerable groups and the absence of measures to strengthen national solidarity and social protection in relation to food security. Economic risks: the increase in the cost of living, the soaring prices of foodstuffs and basic necessities, the increase in fertilizers are all risks that have a negative impact on the situation of insecurity, poverty and food insecurity. These risks particularly affect vulnerable groups, i.e. those who cannot meet their basic food needs for part or all of the year, but their persistence or recurrent nature exposes a growing part of the population and makes all social groups vulnerable, while aggravating inequalities.Environmental risks: natural disasters, linked to climate change and a strong degradation of natural resources, have important consequences on the health status of populations and animals, household food security, in its components related to availability and access, agricultural production, livestock and natural resources, and generally on the level of economic development of the country. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | These mechanisms are most often implemented within the framework of the project(s), and the legal framework in Gabon for agricultural framing and consumption provides for the following: * CEMAC Regulation on competition n°06/19-UEAC-639-CM-33 of April 7, 2019;
* Order N°0041/MEPPDPIPP/SG/DGCC on the subjugation of imported products of first necessity to the regimes of blocking and controlled freedom of prices of May 13, 2019
* Order N°0042/MEPPDPIPP/CAB fixing the list of products benefiting from the exemption of import duties and taxes of May 13, 2019
* Decree N°0292/PR/MAPDR on the creation and organization of the Gabonese Food Security Agency of February 18, 2011

Law No. 15/65 of December 22, 1965, on the sanitary inspection of food, products and by-products of animal origin * And the Gabon Food Guide and Recommendations for Healthy Diets of April, 2021, etc.

In Gabon, the new price list came into effect on October1, 2022, and set ceiling prices for 48 imported food products, namely: meat, poultry, fish, canned goods, rice and dairy products. And nearly one out of every two food products consumed in Gabon is imported, as is 25% of pork and 34% of poultry. This partly explains the underpayment of local operators who have to match the dumping prices of imported products. To mitigate the inflationary effects caused by the Russian-Ukrainian conflict and the Covid-19 pandemic, the Gabonese government and economic operators involved in the price chain signed a memorandum of understanding on September 15, 2022 for the implementation of the new price list. This sets ceiling prices at the wholesale, semi-wholesale and retail stages for 48 imported food products. Inflation, which was relatively contained until 2020, has suddenly accelerated, driven mainly by imported food products. According to the Ministry of Economy, economic operators have undertaken to: scrupulously observe the prices of products defined in the new decree and to compete below the levels set; respect the level of margins of imported products subject to the overall reduced rate, capped at 24.5% and broken down as follows: wholesale importers (7.5%), semi-wholesalers (5%), retailers (12%); respect the rules of commercial transparency, particularly those relating to consumer information on the origin, prices charged, invoicing and general conditions of sale. Non-compliance with these commitments would give rise to substantial penalties provided for in the regulations of the administrations involved in market surveillance. Despite these measures, Gabon has not always achieved food self-sufficiency. The poverty rate is still high, especially in rural areas, where it is 45 percent, and 25 to 30 percent in the cities. |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | In terms of good practices: Agriculture can serve to: - Improve smallholder access to natural resources, services and markets* Increase employment opportunities, food availability and price stability;

Social protection would allow: * Enable smallholders to undertake more profitable farming activities
* Increase demand for food and other goods and services.

In addition, it will be necessary to take the following measures: * Bring stakeholders together in a common action space
* Ensure a coherent policy and legal framework
* Create the Parliamentary Alliance for Food and Nutrition Security
* Align actions on common results
* Carry out financial follow-up and mobilize resources
* As part of resource mobilization, the Parliamentary Alliance was to advocate for the creation of a line item in the government budget for nutrition
* Continue advocacy (via an advocacy plan) using evidence with policymakers on the nutrition financing context and existing opportunities to increase domestic resources (public and private)
* Setting up of the exchange platform (Government/

Parliament/National Universal Service (SNU) and Civil Society or NGOs etc.) on SAN Capacity building for all nutrition sensitive and specific sectors including all actors (governments; public and private sector and civil society, etc). |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Gabon's development strategy 2021–2023 is the Transformation Acceleration Plan (TAP). This plan aims, according to the government, to hasten the transition to the post-oil era, by accelerating new growth engines and rethinking the country's social model. By 2025, it must enable us to reduce the weight of the oil sector in our GDP to below 20%, compared to 33% today. More than 50% of our food for human consumption must be produced locally by 2025. The success of this plan will also depend on the improvement of productivity and the diversification of outlets in the wood sector, the development of exporting agro-industrial sectors and the strengthening of food sovereignty. To achieve this, it will be necessary to improve the business climate and clean up public financial management. |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | In order for these recommendations to be better implemented, the following actions should be considered:* To meet the immediate food needs of vulnerable people
* To strengthen social and environmental protection programs
* To build strategic food stocks at the regional and global level
* To continuously monitor the national food supply chain
* To support the capacities of small-scale farmers (indigenous and local communities) to boost food production
 |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | Links to additional information are: [http://www.cairn.info/revue-tiers-monde-2012-3-page-51.htm;](http://www.cairn.info/revue-tiers-monde-2012-3-page-51.htm) [http://recherche.afd.fr;](http://recherche.afd.fr/) FAOlex.fao.org/docs/pdf/Gab172637.pdf; 10-Gab165018%20PNSA.pdf. |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Jeffrey Luboga, The Hunger Project Uganda, Uganda](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11327)

Dear Facilitators,

**Higher food prices reduce the real income of poor consumers.**

Poor consumers spend a large percentage of their income on food which naturally then becomes an issue when food prices increase. The poorest are hardly able to reduce calorie intake further. Instead, they cut expenditures on other domains such as health or on the quality of food, which ultimately can contribute to micronutrient deficiencies. As the vulnerability of poor consumer increases in such circumstances others such as net sellers can benefit from higher food prices. Market instabilities make it difficult for the farmers to forecast prices during harvesting period and therefore they cannot exploit all income enhancing options with respect to input and crop choice. This lack of information becomes particularly severe for farmers who are living far from markets and without access to information technology and phones.

 Jeffrey Luboga, The Hunger Project Uganda, Strategic Partnerships Lead

## [Christine Trudel, United Nations World Food Programme, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11326) - Ethiopia and Pakistan

Dear Facilitators,

Kindly see the attached contribution from the World Food Programme.

Best regards,

Christine Trudel

See the attachments:

* [Strengthening food security and nutrition sensitive social protection: WFP support to Ethiopia and Pakistan](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/EN_Individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_WFP.pdf)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Strengthening food security and nutrition sensitive social protection: WFP support to Ethiopia and Pakistan |
| **Geographical coverage**  | Global  |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience**  | Ethiopia and Pakistan |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Ilaria Schibba Email: ilaria.schibba@wfp.org  |
| **Affiliation**  | ☒ UN organization  |
| **(i) Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?**  | ☒ **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)   |
| **(ii) Which specific policy recommendation(s)** **of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**  | *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*  Social protection: Rec A 3), B 1) & 4) and C 3).   |
| **(iii) How have these policy** **recommendations been used in your context?**  | **The World Food Programme (WFP) supported national governments to use the CFS policy recommendations to prioritize actions that maximise the impact of social protection (SP) programmes on food security, healthy diets, and nutrition.**  **Ethiopia.** WFP supported national efforts with Fresh Food Vouchers (FFV) to foster integrated food system activities, including increased production of nutritious foods by smallholder farmers and market development activities.  **Pakistan**. WFP supported national efforts to establish strong linkages between the SP and health sectors, to enhance women and children’s access to health and nutrition services and healthy diets.  In both countries, the collaboration between WFP and the government around the Fill the Nutrient Gap (FNG) analysis contributed to strengthen national assessments and inform programme design that prioritizes the first 1,000 days.  |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?**  | ☒ Government ☒ UN organization  |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?**  | Food insecure families’ children aged 6-24 months and pregnant and breastfeeding women and girls (PBW/G).  |
| **Main activities**  | **Ethiopia**. In line with The Seqota Declaration, WFP - in close collaboration with national authorities - provided FFV and social behaviour change (SBC) activities for children aged 6-24 months and PBW/G, complementing the Productive Safety Net Program (PSNP) national SP programme. WFP also trained national authorities in the FNG cost and affordability analytical component.  **Pakistan.** WFP worked with the government to define a nutrition package to complement the national SP programme with 1) conditional cash transfers to increase uptake of preventive health and nutrition services, including antenatal services, awareness sessions on health and hygiene, routine child growth monitoring and immunization and 2) the provision of specialised nutritious foods (SNFs).  In both countries, WFP supported national authorities to strengthen the analytical framework, therefore better informing the design and resource mobilization of national SP programmes. WFP conducted FNG analysis to generate evidence, inform policy, and programme development, by identifying opportunities to strengthen national SP scheme nutrition integration.  |
|  **In Timeframe**  | **Ethiopia** * The FFV programme started in 2018 and is currently on-going.
* WFP conducted a FNG analysis specifically focused on the FFV programme in 2019. Adjustments to the programme were made in 2020-2021 based on the findings.

 **Pakistan** * An FNG analysis was conducted in 2016-2017.
* The 2020 Ehsaas Nashonuma Programme (ENP) was designed based on the FNG findings, and further scaled up in 2022*.*
 |
| **(iv) Results obtained / expected** *(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)*  | Short term results **Ethiopia** -In 2022, 90,978 children aged 6-23 months and PBW/G received a FFV and 711,358 people received SBC to promote nutrient-dense foods and improve dietary diversity. * In 2019 and 2022, national stakeholders were trained by WFP to conduct nutrient-adequate diets cost and affordability analyses and monitoring.

 **Pakistan** -The FNG results informed dialogues to maximize the impact of social assistance on nutrition and human capital development. * The ENP was introduced to complement the national SP programme. - In 2022, the ENP was scaled up from 50 to 260 facilitation centres, boosting programme coverage by 18 percent and reaching around 800,000 children and PBW/G with the conditional cash transfers and SNFs.

-Associated service delivery trainings were given to over 1,500 government officials.  |
| *Medium - long term results* **Ethiopia.** The 2019 FNG results were used to inform the FFV programme, including adjustments to the transfer size. The FNG generated evidence on the diet-related drivers of malnutrition, potential  |
|  | gaps in nutrient intake, and identified opportunities across the SP and food systems to inform regional operational plans.  In 2022, the distribution of FFV and SBC contributed to improve dietary diversity: the Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD) increased to 66 percent, from 18 percent in 2021. The Minimum Diet Diversity for Women (MDDW) increased to 76 percent, from 27.5 percent in 2021.  **Pakistan.** The programme was informed by a research study conducted in 2019, that found a 15% reduction in the prevalence of stunting and other forms of malnutrition in children who received cash transfers, SBC and SNF between 6-23 months. Over the next 3 years, 1.7 million safety net beneficiaries will receive an integrated package of food, health, supplementary cash, and nutrition interventions to prevent chronic malnutrition.  |
| Most significant changes **Ethiopia.** FNG generated evidence was key for multi-sectoral engagement and national commitments to invest in nutrition sensitive national SP programming.  **Pakistan.** Given the positive impact of the programme, the Government confirmed its commitment, and the programme is fully funded with national investments since 2022. |
|  **(v) What were key** **catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**  | **Ethiopia**. The PSNP started in 2005. Although household food consumption improved, there was no evidence of its impact on dietary diversity and stunting. Development partners responded the government’s call to explore avenues to make the national SP programme more nutrition sensitive and bridge the gap.  **Pakistan**. The FNG was part of a set of landmark studies which were used to raise policymaker’s awareness on the importance of nutrition, the economic cost of malnutrition, and the lack of access and challenges related to affordability of nutritious diets. The results were used to advocate to make the BISP programme nutrition-sensitive, making an explicit case for investing in nutrition for human capital development to increase productivity and economic growth.  |
| **(vi) What were the major constraints and challenges in the use** **of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**  | **Ethiopia**. One of the main constraints was to secure national/domestic funding to complement the PSNP with a nutrition component. WFP addressed it by complementing the national SP program, while working with the Government to identify alternative funding opportunities.  **Pakistan**. One of the main constraints was distinguishing country capacity strengthening needs, while considering the decentralized nature of the government system and provincial level needs. An impact evaluation assessment of the programme is ongoing In both countries, exploring new funding sources and further leveraging domestic financing mechanisms is also a challenge.  |
|  **(vii) What mechanisms** **have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?** *(if any)*  | N/A   |
| **(viii) Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**  | In both countries, the active multi-stakeholder engagement was pivotal to inform the design and implementation of the programmes.  CFS should continue to provide guidance to governments and other stakeholders on the use of CFS policy products at country level, including by facilitating sharing of successful country experiences, e.g., through the organization of technical dialogues and thematic webinars. CFS, given its unique intergovernmental and multi-stakeholder nature, can provide the safe space needed to share ideas and best practices for an effective application of CFS policy products.  |
| **(ix) Are there any** **concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**  | **Ethiopia**. Strengthen the linkages between SP and food system activities, particularly regarding the PSNP and the fortification agenda.  **Pakistan**. Support the government to develop strategies to improve food and nutrition security, while maintaining the ability to respond to crises.  |
| **(x) How could these** **policy** **recommendations be** **(further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**  | **Ethiopia.** Although efforts have already been made to strengthen linkages between SP and food systems, the CFS policy recommendations can be further leveraged to mobilize funding and commitments to implement those changes at scale across sectors and involving key national stakeholders.  **Pakistan.** The CFS policy recommendations can be further leveraged to strengthen the country’s capacity to provide integrated food security and complementary service packages that provide essential assistance, and support livelihoods and resilience building.  |
| **(xi) Link(s) to additional information**  | FNG reports **Pakistan**[: https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000040001/download/?_ga=2.255342720.963819606.1682587391-249846475.1618837112)[0000040001/download/?\_ga=2.255342720.963819606.1682587391-](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000040001/download/?_ga=2.255342720.963819606.1682587391-249846475.1618837112)[249846475.1618837112](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000040001/download/?_ga=2.255342720.963819606.1682587391-249846475.1618837112)  **Ethiopia:** [https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP0000116771/download/](https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000116771/download/)  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.***  |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | N/A  |

## [Christina Nguyen, World Vision Canada, Canada](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11325) - Bangladesh, Kenya, Myanmar, Tanzania

Dear Facilitators,

Kindly see the attached contribution from World Vision Canada.

Sincerely,

Christina Nguyen

See the attachments:

* [World Vision Canada\_individual\_CFS policy recommendations.docx](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/World%20Vision%20Canada_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | **Enhancing Nutrition Services to Improve Maternal and Child Health (ENRICH)** |
| **Geographical coverage** | *(e.g. national; regional if several countries of the same region; global if several countries in more than one region)****Global***  |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** |  *(e.g. Malawi;* *Sahel: Great Lakes Region; or Kenya and Tanzania)* ***Bangladesh, Kenya, Myanmar, Tanzania*** |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Dr. Asrat Dibaba TolossaEmail address: asrat\_dibaba@worldvision.ca |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**(Chose among the recommendations listed in the document, from a) to q) and explain why)**[e.g. Price volatility: recs: k) n) and q).]**Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* *(Chose among the recommendations listed under A), B), C) and D) in the document and explain why)**[ e.g. Social Protection: recs: A 4); B 1)2)3): D 2)]*ENRICH (also known as the 1000 Day Journey) was implemented by World Vision Canada (WVC), Harvest Plus, Nutrition International, Canadian Association for Global Health and University of Toronto and funded by Global Affairs Canada. ENRICH aimed to improve the health and nutrition status of mothers, newborns, and children (MNCH) and contribute to the reduction of maternal and child mortality in select regions of Bangladesh, Kenya, Myanmar and Tanzania. **CF policy recommendations for Social Protection listed under B 1) 2) 3) and D 2) were used and found particularly relevant to the ENRICH programming experience and achievements.** The essence of the project naturally coincided with the recommendations. |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | ENRICH took a comprehensive approach to improving the delivery of gender responsive essential MNCH and sexual reproductive health and rights services (SRHR), and increasing the production, consumption, and utilization of nutritious foods & micronutrient supplements during the first 1,000 days of life [**B 1) 2) 3)]**. ENRICH also focused on strengthening gender-responsive governance, policy and public engagement for MNCH and SRHR in Canada and target countries **[D 2)].** |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | *(e.g. participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) representing food insecure and malnourished segments of the population in all training)* Bangladesh, Kenya, Myanmar, and Tanzania are among the 34 countries that carried 90% of the global burden of stunting based on estimates in 2013. Prevalent undernutrition and micronutrient deficiencies threaten the survival, growth and development of children and young people in Bangladesh, Kenya, Myanmar and Tanzania. |
| **Main activities** | *(e.g. training of CSOs, lawyers, parliamentarians, government officials)*ENRICH worked to achieve 27 outputs covering the thematic areas of strengthening of local health systems, promoting the adoption of maternal, infant and young child nutrition behaviours through a range of social and behaviour change approaches, and of farming biofortified crops, enabling citizen-led advocacy for MNCH and SRHR, engaging men in empowering women and girls and engaging Canadian audiences on MNCH issues. Training was provided to health workers, community leaders, lead mothers, farmers on various health, food security and gender equality topics. The program also distributed biofortified crops seeds, micronutrient supplements and conducted conditional and unconditional cash transfers during the COVID-19 pandemic.  |
| **Timeframe** | *(e.g. started in February 2017 and on-going; started in July 2016 and completed in March 2018)*ENRICH was implemented for six years, from March 2016 to December 2021. |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)*(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, please indicate where feasible the number of people that have been directly involved in activities, e.g. six trainings involving a total of 250 people)*ENRICH introduced zinc-fortified rice to 6,155 farmers in Bangladesh and distributed 427.9 metric tonnes of zinc rice seeds to 115,774 farmer families. ENRICH also introduced high-iron beans and orange-fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) to 14,374 farmers in Kenya and OFSP to 7,178 farmers in Tanzania and trained them in seed multiplication and post-harvest handling of the crops. Overall, 41,087 farmer families were reached with high-iron beans and 24,976 families with OFSP in Kenya, and 23,476 families were reached with OFSP in Tanzania. Seed multiplication sites set up in these countries will help farmers continue to produce these nutrient-dense crops. ENRICH supported the procurement, distribution, and consumption of over 50 million sachets of micro-nutrient powders (MNPs) across all countries. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)*(In addition to providing a qualitative assessment, including in addressing the underlying causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, please indicate where feasible the number of people that have been or are expected to be indirectly affected by activities, e.g. training leading to development of a local action plan expected to affect 1,000 people)*ENRICH teams adapted the Care Group model and trained 6,818 volunteers to lead these groups of neighbourhood mothers in peer-to-peer promotion of gender-equitable MNCH and nutrition practices. Using the Positive Deviance-Hearth model, ENRICH facilitated local communities identify and rehabilitate 4,421 girls and 4,392 boys with moderate acute malnutrition, and empowered the caregivers of these children to feed and nurture these children based on recommended dietary and care practices. ENRICH also leaves behind 782 women and 425 men trained to carry on this work in target communities. Implementation of the MenCare model changed the perception of male participation in reproductive role in the families and positive changes in fathers’ participation in caregiving. ENRICH also trained over 1,700 community volunteers in Kenya and Bangladesh.ENRICH trained 3,179 community leaders (including 1,351 women) in Citizen’s Voice and Action (CVA). These leaders assessed gaps in health services in their localities and successfully advocated at district levels. This has enabled women’s voices to be heard at different levels of the government structure. |
| Most significant changes*(Please indicate the most significant changes that resulted from the activities as a result of the use and application of any of these two sets of policy recommendations)* Through its interventions, ENRICH directly reached an estimated 2,475,210 men, women, boys and girls, ensuring social protection for those who are in areas with sub-optimal reach of essential health and nutrition services, and lower levels of adoption of key household practices.ENRICH equipped 640 public health facilities across the four countries with equipment and supplies for providing MNCH, nutrition and SRHR services and engaged 4.4 million Canadians on MNCH, nutrition and gender equality. |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Our community-based nutrition interventions (e.g., biofortification), training models (MenCare, Care Group, CVA), and government engagement for health system strengthening were all key catalysts that influenced the use of the CFS policy recommendations. These activities ensured the sustainability of ENRICH’s impact across all countries in providing social protection for food security.  |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | COVID-19 was the main challenge in the use of these CFS policy recommendations. The ENRICH COVID-19 Response (ENCORE) was carried out from June 2020 to scale up gender-responsive prevention and management, improve health systems and health workforce capacity to provide optimal care for those with COVID-19 illness and strengthen community-based social services to minimize the gendered impact of the pandemic.  |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *(Please indicate whether these mechanisms were developed by government or in the context of a project)* |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Recommendations include the use of a multisectoral approach; having a right mix of partners that are suited to the project design, establishing strong in-country partnerships for multi-country initiative and to ensure sustainability, maintaining strong leadership at all levels; adopting a resilient and agile mindset; and using of local innovations to respond to local challenges.  |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | WVC will be launching a new, 7-year project that builds on the practical lessons, vital gender equality work and successful interventions of ENRICH to reach more nutritionally marginalized and poor women, adolescent girls, and children in new target areas. Similar objectives and activities are expected, therefore furthering the same CFS policy recommendations.  |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | To improve food security and advance the right to food, a "twin-track" strategy is recommended, prioritizing short-term assistance while building productive assets and infrastructure for long-term impact. It's important to establish strong linkages among sectors, enhance access to nutritional goods, and provide direct support to communities, especially women, adolescent girls and children. Fostering integrated programs with a multi-sectoral approach will also support agricultural livelihoods and productivity, which is crucial for achieving SDGs. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | <https://www.worldvision.ca/microsites/1000-day-journey/home>  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [CHRIS KITUMAINI, UNIVERISTE LIBRE DES PAYS DES PAYS DES GRANDS LACS /WIMA.Asbl, Democratic Republic of the Congo](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11324)

Hello Greater Community,
here is my contribution attached.
Thank you so much

See the attachments (original in French):

* [Contribution FAO](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/CHRIS%20FR_TEMPLATE_events_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_final_0.docx)

**Template for submissions (for event organizers)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the event**  | Individual |
| **Date of the event** | From March 08, 2022 to December 27, 2023 |
| **Location of the event** | Goma/NORTH-KIVU(DR. CONGO) |
| **Geographical coverage of the event** | *National* |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) represented at the event / consultation** | Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)  |
| **Contact person** | Name: KITUMAINI BUHENDWA ChrisEmail address: chriskitumaini279@gmail.com |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Who organized the event?**
 | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Who participated in the event?**
 | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [ ]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used in the experience(s) shared during the event, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been relevant to the experience(s) that were shared during the event?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**(Chose among the recommendations listed in the document, from a) to q) and explain why)*[*e.g. Price volatility: recs: k) n) and q).]**Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* With regard to food security and nutrition, the FAO would have to set up a large-scale food project, centered on wheat and globally on the other staple cereals, that will enable the FAO to control the price of wheat and set the price on the standard grain market. Once this program is in place, it should also carry out new in-depth studies based on the regions of Central Africa (DRC, UGANDA, BURUNDI, RWANDA, etc.) and West such as: (NIGERIA, MALI, etc.) in the aim to know precisely the needs of populations in food insecurities and to resist to the major emergencies. |
| 1. **How have the policy recommendations been used in the experience(s) shared during the event?**

***Brief description of the experience(s) shared during the event*** | We had raided a few orphanages in eastern Congo with the aim of identifying problems related to food insecurity among orphaned children under the age of 10. The indicators chosen for this study (Weight, MC, etc.) had alarmed us after analysis of data collected with the main result: limited access to foodstuffs and with a daily feeding frequency of 300 cl of porridge per day, i.e. a sub - severe diet with a consequence on the weight of the children which on average was 8 kg. |
| **Who has been involved in the event/consultation?**  | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[x]  Donor[ ]  Other ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the experience(s) shared during the event?** | A synergistic collaboration between various stakeholders, including those in charge of orphanages and children, to overcome this problem of malnutrition in the organization of training and circles of exchange of ideas with children.  |
| **Timing of the event/consultation** | It was a long-term follow-up program, running from March 08, 2022 to December 27, 2023 |
| 1. **Results obtained/ expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)By the strategies implemented, an improvement in the daily feeding frequency brought up to 3 meals a day made from potatoes, beans, cabbage, rice, and regularly every morning a porridge made from the cereal flour (500ml) . |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)For 300 children, followed by the program, the improvement in their living conditions was commendable after 2 months of close follow-up. |
| Most significant changesThe changes were: the weight was 12 kg on average and the children expressed more excessive appetites and could thus leave some meals on the plate  |
| 1. **What were the key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | The factors: · Thinness (cachexia) · Unsatisfactory weight in relation to the age of the children · A food frequency limited to one meal (porridge) per day · A precarious socio-economic level · Precarious hygienic conditions |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | The most difficulty was to access to food and drinking water due to insufficient financial means for this program. Self-assessment strategies had been put in place to gather for agents and partnerships with vendors and farmers in order to make wheat flour available for porridge, food and water. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | Mechanism developed by actors from local humanitarian aid organizations.  |
| 1. **Based on the experiences shared during the event, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these policy recommendations?**
 | To proceed by identifying the food insecure population and then developing strategies to address the problems identified on the ground. To increase the production of wheat and normalize its price on a world scale; because it intervenes on several levels of the fight against food insecurity and malnutrition |
| 1. **Did the event lead to any agreement on concrete steps to further use the policy recommendations?**
 | Yes |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 |  |
| ***Question xiii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xiii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;* |

## [Joel Karsten, StrawBaleGardens.com, United States of America](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11323)

1. Under what conditions can agriculture succeed in lifting people out of extreme poverty? Particularly those households with limited access to productive resources.

We have found that eliminating food insecurity within the poorest population of urban dwellers is best accomplished by allowing them to take some control over growing a portion of their own food supply through gardening. Planting a traditional garden presents obvious challenges and difficulties for the poorest urban dwellers as considered below.

* The poor own no land or property and are often relocating often without access to permanent access to land where gardens can be planted.  The best land is rarely accessible to the poor.
* They own no tools.
* They have little or no capital to invest.
* They have little knowledge of agriculture or growing crops.
* They have little access to water, and irrigating crops would add a significant burden.
* They cannot afford fencing to prevent animals from grazing the garden.

We have a solution to solve each of these major challenges, allowing even the poorest population to become gardeners, and to take charge of a major portion of their own food supply.  The solution I offer to these poor urban populations is called the STRAW BALE GARDENS® method. The solution to hunger is rooted in this revolutionary new type of gardening, which has become extremely popular in the USA, Canada and over much of Western Europe and Australia. The method is now finding its way into many parts of Asia, Africa and South America as well. It has been adopted by more than 500,000 back-yard gardeners around the world, in just the last five years and expands by 5x each year, as can be verified in social media testimony with a few simple searches online.

The STRAW BALE GARDENS® method uses a compressed bale of organic material, such as the stalks remaining after the harvest of small grain crops like rice, oats, wheat, barley, rye. Any organic materials can be used effectively, including mixtures of grass, sugar cane stalks, fallen tree leaves, weeds or other discarded plant vegetation from virtually any source. These organic substrates must be tightly compressed into bales. Often bales are created mechanically in western societies with baling machinery, where baling is commonly done. In Asia participants have fashioned simply made baling mechanisms from wood. These hand balers make bales approximately 50 x 50 x 120cm and are mechanically compressed and bound tightly with string or wire.

The bales can be placed anywhere, even on concrete, asphalt, compacted gravel, clay or on a roof top. A vegetable garden needs sun, so finding a full sun exposure is the only requirement for location. Bales are easy to transport and are made for nearly zero cost. Most rice farmers do not currently value their remaining straw after harvest and simply burn it before the next planting season. Other grasses or waste vegetation can be gathered and made into compressed bales and used for this gardening process. Making a bale may take five minutes to accomplish by hand, but the input costs are nearly zero in most cases.

The bales must be prepared for two weeks prior to planting. In traditional western countries simple refined fertilizers are readily available and are applied to the bales over ten days to encourage rapid decomposition. The nitrogen in the fertilizer feeds the bacteria inside the bales, and this rapidly decomposes the organic material breaking it down into virgin “soil” or compost inside the bale.  This newly formed compost or “soil” inside the bales provides nutrients to newly planted vegetable crops. Graywater from washing can be used to add moisture to the bales eliminating the need to acquire water especially for a garden. Straw has a great capacity to capture and store moisture inside the bale. A bale can hold from 6-8 liters of water in each bale, which serves as a reservoir for moisture to keep roots healthy.

In many poor communities, there is a lack of available refined fertilizers. Any fertilizers that are available can be cost prohibitive for the participants.  A practical solution that is free is to use human urine to condition the bales. Approximately seven liters of urine applied over ten days will adequately feed the bacteria in the bale to begin decomposition. NO FECES should be used for this process, as the potential for disease is of great concern.

The bales are prepared and ready to plant after just 2-3 weeks, and within 30-45 days the bales are already producing harvestable crops. Planting from seed makes the cost low, and saving seed is a simple skill that can be taught easily to even those without much experience in gardening.

* No land is required, the bales can be placed anywhere, and can be moved if necessary even during the growing season.
* No tools are required for this method of gardening.
* The bales can be made by hand using free components and repurposed string, or wire.
* Very little education or skill is required to utilize this method.
* Waste water, or graywater can be used on the bales, and little additional water will be required.
* Bales can be placed in an area to avoid animals grazing, near the home, on a roof, or inside of any existing natural barrier.
1. What is the role of ensuring more sustainable natural resource management in supporting the eradication of extreme poverty?

A major concern of many rice producing countries currently is the environmental contamination of rice straw burning. Many governments and non-governmental agencies are currently working on solutions to prevent farmers from burning their straw, however without any incentive, farmers are not often cooperative. Paying for the straw to be collected and made into bales is the easiest way to provide incentive to stop the burning. Collect the straw and make bales for delivery to urban populations at low cost would help solve this problem and provide inexpensive access to newly trained urban gardeners. The straw could be mixed with other green fresh organic material such as grasses to balance the carbon:nitrogen ratio and encourage better performance of the decomposing bales.

The bales, after use, will have become beautiful compost, which can be used again for another crop. Creating or building a container to hold this compost is often beneficial. This could be repurposed containers or using other “bagging” methods with holes cut into bags for planting.

Once completely decomposed the composted straw can be used to build up or improve the soils in any existing farm plot.

Any method introduced that requires a continuous input by outside parties to sustain it, even cash inputs, will result in the poor continuing to be under the thumb of those in power. Any agricultural method that damages the environment or doesn’t result in positive environmental consequences will eventually be stopped by those with environmental concerns. By devising a solution that improves the environment in conjunction with providing great results quickly and with substantial production of vegetable crops, it insures the future of the method is secure and sustainable indefinitely.

1. Can those without the opportunities to pursue agricultural production and to access resources such as fish, forests and livestock find pathways out of extreme poverty through these sectors?

One concern for many of the poorest populations is food storage, especially with vegetables which often benefit from refrigeration after harvest. Having the garden close to the home, allowing the harvest and consumption of crops within just moments, thus eliminating concerns about storage and refrigeration, and providing the finest quality vegetables available. Better than the finest restaurants catering to the richest men in the world can provide.  In addition, some of the scraps and by-products of the vegetable garden could be used for feeding poultry, which can generate eggs for protein as well as meat for consumption. The production of other livestock such as rabbits is also highly probably with excess production from gardens which eventually overflow with production. Learning to preserve vegetables through canning, freezing, and dehydrating crops can also become a part of a successful food gardening program over time for those who live in climate where production cannot be sustained throughout the year.  An important consideration is the ability of the bales to easily and quickly drain moisture from heavy sustained rainfall, that even in climates with monsoon rains during certain times of year, the crops can still grow without the same issues that are impossible to deal with in traditional soil gardens. This exceptional drainage capacity allows production even during the rainy season in tropical climates, when normal gardens are flooded daily and must be covered by greenhouses and built in expensive raised beds.  Production of fresh vegetables during this time of year can allow the producer a captive market for selling excess production to the marketplace and make profits that other growers find elusive during these difficult growing periods.

1. What set of policies are necessary to address issues connecting food security and extreme poverty eradication in rural areas?

Allowing for urban dwellers to have access to community spaces within close proximity to their dwellings to set up small gardens is key. The soil is not a concern, nor is the slope the surface or other conditions that would traditionally make gardening impossible. Concerns about the theft of crops produced are an issue, and thus keeping bales and gardens close to dwellings is key to preventing these concerns. Convincing local governmental officials to support these new urban gardening efforts is key to their success.

1. Can you share any examples of experiences that succeeded in reducing (or eradicating) extreme poverty through an agricultural pathway?

We have many examples of successful gardeners around the world, who have taken control of much of their own food supply by growing their own food in a Straw Bale Garden. Many of these people from the poorest population within the community. Several examples in public housing sectors in the USA, including Detroit and Minneapolis, where some of the toughest neighborhoods in the country exist.  We have several other proof-of-concept success stories in Argentina, South Africa, Philippines, Cambodia, Korea, Nepal, Netherlands, and many other countries.

One great example is near Davao in the southern Philippines, where bales were delivered to an urban housing facility with many very poor people. The project was funded via a grant program, however the cost of the gardening project itself (less the administrative costs due to start-up costs) was under $50 for 50 participants, so the cost is very low at approximately $1USD per participant.  Once the concept is expanded, the cost could be driven to virtually zero or become profitable, pending the sales of bales to participants at a very low cost with a small profit margin, and/or donations of produce back to the program for sale to local markets, restaurants or schools.

It is really important to understand that producing food is just a part of what is accomplished by these urban gardens. Providing food for the participants and their families, is fundamental to success, but an immeasurable part of the project is the self-esteem and personal development of the participants. When they learn these unique and new special methods for growing their own food and sustaining a supply of food for their families, it gives an amazing sense of pride and accomplishment to these individual participants. It is easy to see the spread of this enthusiasm as the participants are eager to share what they have learned with other neighbors and friends, as they teach what they have learned about how to grow food using the STRAW BALE GARDENS® method.

For more information about the STRAW BALE GARDENS® method, please visit our website StrawBaleGardens.com or StrawBaleGardenClub.com or Facebook.com/LearnToGrowAStrawBaleGarden or simply google “straw bale gardening” and begin researching there.

To learn more about our projects in different countries, and more details about the STRAW BALE GARDENS method, please watch Joel Karsten's TED talk here at <https://youtu.be/bTXdelF5xH0>

## [Asikaralu Okafor, Village Farmers Initiative (FBI), Nigeria](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11322)

Dear Facilitators,

Kindly see attached my contribution.

Kind regards,

Asikaralu Okafor

Executive Director,

Village Farmers Initiative (VFI), Nigeria

See the attachments:

* [VILLAGE FARMERS INITIATIVE (VFI), NIGERIA](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/EN_TEMPLATE_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_0%20%281%29.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Individual |
| **Geographical coverage** | National |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** |  Nigeria: Sub-Saharan Africa |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Asikaralu OkaforEmail address: villagefarmers21@gmail.com |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [x]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**(Chose among the recommendations listed in the document, from a) to q) and explain why)***Price volatility: recs: a) c) e) and g)**The policy recommendations are vital keys in assisting all actors to identify major challenges in local food systems, assessing and benchmarking performance at business and farm levels. Also, in understanding various ways of designing and scaling business models that reduces the price of food, cost and risk of serving smallholder farmers, increase the value delivered to farmers and optimise return on their investments. *Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* *(Chose among the recommendations listed under A), B), C) and D) in the document and explain why)***Social Protection: recs: A 1); B 2) C 5): D 3)**75-90% of food crops in Africa are produced by smallholder farmers and women in the rural areas. There’s a rapid growth in population on a daily basis in Africa, instead of relying on imported foods to feed too many mouths, we need to promote value chain development, industrialization and enabling environment to bridge the supply and demand gaps. Our major goal is to work with local actors in developing a prototype on how market transformation and improvement in business practices could help smallholder farmers, women and industrial processing factories. To develop inclusive, sustainable supply chains and reduce on-farm waste to meet growing market demand. |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | **Price volatility:**Higher food prices, low crop yield and poor return on investment are jeopardizing local food systems in Nigeria. Village Farmers Initiative (VFI) designed indigenous food systems that can withstand shocks, adapt to changing realities taking a farmer-centric approach to build local supply chain to reduce rising hunger, inflation and spike in food prices. We are also advocating for policies and approaches that reflects the local context and supports the development and growth of local food systems to integrate smallholder farmers and communities that has comparative advantages in various food crops into global supply chains.**Social Protection:**Inefficient markets and limited access to finance and high cost of transport services experienced by smallholder farmers and women has led to food waste and loss. It also contributes greatly to food insecurity, malnutrition, stunted growth among the vulnerable population of women and children.VFI’s ongoing efforts to develop innovative solutions and facilitate connections between businesses, investors, and smallholder farmers reflects its commitment to curb post-harvest losses and drive sustainability in the agricultural sector.We are also driving the adoption of gender-transformative agricultural business model to advance gender equity; by shifting harmful societal and cultural gender norms and closing gender gaps that constrains rural women’s livelihoods. Some of these business practices that can shift gender gaps and norms include access to market information, capacity building, land and finance. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[x]  Other (specify) …Smallholder Farmers, Small-scale Fishers, Indigenous Peoples, Community Elders, Women and Youth Agripreneurs |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | The Russian invasion of Ukraine, COVID-19 pandemic and global earth warming has caused food insecurity, malnutrition and spike in food prices. This has exacerbated untold hardship on the vulnerable population of women, youth and smallholder farmers and fishers in our indigenous communities. |
| **Main activities** | Our focus was on collaboration with relevant stakeholders to train and upgrade capacity of smallholder farmers, small-scale fishers, women and youth agripreneurs. The aim is to develop inclusive, green supply chains, improve their efficiency in service delivery and link them to finance opportunities, off-takers and large food companies. |
| **Timeframe** | The program started in November 2022 and on-going; previously started in February 2016 and completed in August 2018. |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)Smallholder farmers received guidance, coaching and training in good agronomic and environmentally sustainable practices. The program aggregated over 2000 farmers and indigenous food crops in five different value chains were sourced and procured by off-takers, wholesalers and factories. Over 5,000 jobs were created, and 2,672 farmers received input finance. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)The continuous program will help in meeting the needs of Africans by improving the resilience of smallholder farmers, uphold food sovereignty, build and strengthen local(indigenous) food systems, increase intra-Africa trade and generate a large number of jobs.  |
| Most significant changes*(Please indicate the most significant changes that resulted from the activities as a result of the use and application of any of these two sets of policy recommendations)* -Shift in mindset towards consumption of home-grown foods (indigenous foods)-Sustainable livelihoods, equity and social inclusion of the marginalized communities-Income generation and human development for poverty reduction |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | .-Inconsistency from the side of the government in policy and program design and implementation-Economic factors such as recession |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | -Challenges are being exacerbated by today’s global trade shocks and a ramping climate crisis thus putting smallholder farmers, women and youth most at risk.-Other constraints includes a weak enabling environment, information asymmetries and market power imbalances, that lead to poor value-addition and distribution in smallholder value chains, limited-service provision, and an overall lack of capital.-Lack of adequate support and resources needed to deepen learning, develop sustainable supply chain models for smallholder farmers and small-scale fishers; in order to establish collaboration with peers, investors and new partners.The above mentioned were addressed with new innovations and technological advancements in the agricultural sector and trade. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | *(Please indicate whether these mechanisms were developed by government or in the context of a project)** KPIs
* Recurrent project implementation reviews on KPIs
 |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | * Innovations on inclusive supply chain, business models and agricultural development at scale, will spur system change and foster a healthier and more prosperous world.
* Urgent actions should be taken to introduce and validate a new data-driven paradigm to realize lasting transformational outcomes for farmers, rural communities and the businesses that engage with them.
* The data-driven paradigm is specifically important in understanding the outcomes of programs, innovations and making smart decisions on where to invest, noting that agriculture development has remained stagnant for lack of credible data and data-driven intelligence.
 |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | We plan to continue working to understand [regenerative approaches](https://youtu.be/wLVPKs-ywfM), while working directly with smallholder farmers, fishers, indigenous communities and businesses to improve on food and nutrition security. |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | We will adopt regenerative agriculture to improve food and nutrition security for a sustainable food systems transformation. |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 |  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Abdelbasit Yagoub, Salih Abdelrahman Yagoub Group, Sudan](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11321)

Please find two attached files with the contributions from Sudan (Available in Arabic)

Abdelbasit Yagoub

See the attachments:

* [Recommendations on price volatility & food security](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/Recommendations%20on%20price%20volatility%20%26%20food%20security%20.pdf)
* [Recommendations on social protection for food security & nutrition](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/Recommendations%20on%20social%20protection%20for%20food%20security%20%26%20nutrition.pdf)
* [Recommendations on price volatility & food security](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%AD%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%8A%D8%A9%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%AC%D8%AA%D9%85%D8%A7%D8%B9%D9%8A%D8%A9%20%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%86%20%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%86%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B0%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%89%202.pdf)
* [Recommendations on social protection for food security & nutrition](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/%D8%AA%D9%82%D9%84%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AA%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%B9%D8%A7%D8%B1%20%D8%A8%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%88%D8%AF%D8%A7%D9%86%20%D9%88%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%A7%D9%85%D9%86%20%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%BA%D8%B0%D8%A7%D8%A6%D9%89%202.pdf)

## [Jean-Marc Boussard, Académie d'Agriculture de France, France](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11306)

Price volatility is a specificity of agriculture and other sectors for which demand is rigid: even with high prices, consumers will continue to buy food while they will not increase consumption when they are low ... Only deep poverty can prevent them to buy when prices are high. In such a context, prices can increase or decrease almost without limits in response to small production variations.

At the same time, agricultural price volatility is detrimental to production levels, because farmers are responsive to price variability as well as to mean prices: At any mean price level, they will reduce supply if prices are changing too frequently, and increase it if prices are constant.

Thus, reducing food price variability is desirable. A possibility in this respect would be to increase the proportion of very poor in the population, which will increase food price elasticity.... Of course, this not serious! More seriously, one have to cut the links between agriculture and markets, as recommended by many serious economists such as Galiani in the 18th century, or Ezekiel, in the 1930's... See my book *Les prix agricoles*(l'harmattan, Paris 2017).

##  [Asabe Shehu Yar'Adua, Organization, United States of America](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11164)

Submission of Asabe Shehu Yar’Adua Foundation on the Use and application of CFS Policy

African food crises are exacerbated by climate change, violence, and inefficient farming. According to FAO and African Union statistics, the food crisis affects 346 million Africans (AU).

As world hunger and malnutrition have increased, progress has halted and ultimately regressed. Food insecurity needs immediate humanitarian aid to prevent mass starvation and worldwide disaster. Other long-term solutions include:

* Using agricultural technologies: Agricultural innovations can help farmers produce crops more effectively, minimize waste, satisfy rising food demand, and adjust to climate change. Small-scale producers need these technologies to be productive, lucrative, and sustainable.
* Helping governments scale up social protection can reduce poverty and improve food security and nutrition for the most vulnerable.
* Developing climate resilience: Disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation can help communities cope with harsh weather and recover faster from shock.

Many sectors and stakeholders are needed to combat poverty and malnutrition. Sustaining and improving nutrition requires a multisector, and multi-partner strategy at multiple levels, from individuals to households to communities to policy.

Female and male genders have different nutritional needs. When compared to men, women have a higher risk of malnutrition due to their increased dietary needs, especially during pregnancy and lactation. Women also traditionally dine last in many societies; female members of the household should be allowed to eat healthier meals. Future generations are at risk when women experience malnutrition because it is passed on to their children, either directly (malnourished women are more likely to give birth to smaller and lighter babies) or indirectly (because they lack the knowledge, time, financial resources, or decision-making power to care well for their children). Thus, it is essential that gender differences be taken into consideration whenever crafting new initiatives for social security.

We can assist everyone get healthy meals through a multisector approach and the ability to satisfy food security, nutrition, vital requirements, risks, and shocks.

## [Pradip Dey, ICAR-AICRP (STCR), Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal, India](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11162)

Dear FSN Team,

Good afternoon!

The following measures are suggested to ensure food security and sustainability:

* Interconnected policy-making through enabling decisions related to sustainable food system together with agriculture and its products marketing, labour laws, land holding, rural development etc. is essential.
* Using vulnerability map for different agro-ecological zones to create polygons in GIS and use the same to predict food security as well as systems need to be followed in long run for food sustainability.
* Use of IoT and AI to analyse strategic information related to cultivation practices such as varietal characters, fertigation schedule, pest control methods, irrigation schedule, mechanization, planting and harvesting schedule, inter-cropping, crop rotation, etc. for optimum and sustainable crop production.

With warm regards,

Pradip Dey

## [Pradip Dey, ICAR-AICRP (STCR), Indian Institute of Soil Science, Bhopal, India](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11161)

Dear FSN Team,

Good morning!

Demand and supply of agricultural commodity, in general, are not very responsive to price changes, price volatility is strong in short run. The geopolitical and climatological unpredictability adds to significant price volatility. The following measures are suggested to reduce price volatility:

* Crop diversification can be used as a step to reduce price volatility.
* Investment in R&D, extension and capacity building helps in addressing price volatility. Investments in agriculture is also important. However, investments, whether foreign or domestic, private or public, must consider varying local circumstances and proceed with extra caution in ecologically sensitive or biodiverse areas. Something which of course can be done by genuinely involving agro-ecological experts and local populations with traditional/local knowledge about their surroundings – which of course is just one of many rationales for promoting participation and consultation.
* Use of ICT for analysing information on past trends regarding area, production, productivity, consumption, utilization, pest attack, climatic conditions, environmental concerns, fertigation, etc are of immense use in making decision in crop production. For example, past trends in climatic conditions may help growers in scheduling cultivation activities for optimum production and control of stresses. Such measures also help in addressing price volatility.
* Introduction of effective price insurance measures also help in managing price volatility.

With warm regards,

Pradip Dey

## [Ahmad Mahdavi, University of Tehran/ and Sustainable agriculture and environment, Iran (Islamic Republic of)](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11159)

Now in Iran in March 2023 as we are getting close to our Iranian new year 1402 about %80 percent of people are now experiencing hardship for food prices, food prices increase more than 2-3 fold in recent months and there are no hope for stop this increase.

## [Shirega Minuye, Independent consultant, Ethiopia](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11158)

Price Volatility issues:
This is really an important issue particularly in developing countries where accessible food in sufficient quantity and quality is very difficult. This cyclical challenge is mainly arise from my own observation due to misaligned/misguided/injected policies from the above (i.e. policy makers) without tailoring to the context of a
specific country in question. In addition to that implementing even a little logical policies as per their direction  is cumbersome due to bad governance and fragile political systems. It is also repeatedly
echoed that establishing modern market information system (for instance avoiding of  price information asymmetry), increasing food production, developing logistics and infrastructure facilities could reduce price volatility, However, the major challenge in this regard is lack of systematic instruments to unnecessary transaction costs linked to trading malpractices of brokers and traders. Very often, these actors also use fraudulent pressure to break the effectiveness of smooth of food and other durable goods marketing which finally aggravates the already  spike prices .Therefore, there is a need to establish a robust system that could make both market actors that are favored by market distortions and controlling bodies/government
agencies to be accountable and transparent. In this part, NGOs which are experienced in the issues should render technical support. Many authors argue that market information system supported with high-tech and artificial intelligence would make a sensible result.
But, I feel that this might partially work for developing countries where digital technologies literacy level or awareness is  low and wide digital divide among urban and rural within the same developing countries.
The other that should be taken into consideration is the customers buying behavior or responses to traders/brokers speculation. Basically, sense of scarcity is common among customers in developing.
Countries particularly even in the case of temporal food supply disruption/s. Consequently, the consumers are very often fell off with the traders/brokers marketing deceiving techniques which in effect influence the buyers/customers negatively. Therefore, there is a need to make aware of the benefits of collective marketing by which consumers collectively or in group could buy the items they need from sources of product which essentially break the unnecessary long market chain. The other thing is detaching price volatility from using as political machinery particularly in fragile states. In this part, NGOs could play their part.

## [Fatima ELtahir, Food Security Technical Secretariat, Sudan](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11157)

Dears

Find my contribution attached.

Regards

Dr. Fatima Elhassan Eltahir
Secretary General
Food Security Technical Secretariat

See the attachments (original in Arabic):

* [Individual form\_FSTS](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/AR_Eltahir_FSTS_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Opening discounted sales windows, but they are limitedDeveloping a food security policy that included reducing production costs in order to reduce and control prices |
| **Geographical coverage** | *National event* |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** |  *Sudan*  |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Fatma Elhasan EltahirEmail address: **fatmaeltahir59@gmail.com** |
| **Affiliation**  | [x]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [x]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [ ]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**(Chose among the recommendations listed in the document, from a) to q) and explain why)**[e.g. Price volatility: recs: k) n) and q).]* |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | Price guiding policiesFood stockFood trade |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[ ]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | *(Population segments suffering from food insecurity and malnutrition)* |
| **Main activities** | *(Training of civil society organizations and opening discounted sales outlets)* |
| **Timeframe** | *ongoing* |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative)Ease of obtaining the necessary food to some extent.It is expected that there will be more discounted sales outlets to increase the ease of access of vulnerable groups to food |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)*(Approximately one third of the number of affected persons in the case of expansion of the experiment)* |
| Most significant changes*Reducing the number of people affected by food insecurity* |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Some of the CFS policies are in line with the country's food security policiesThe existence of an institutional framework based on the recommendation of the country |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | financial resourcesadequate trainingExistence of models to adopt the experience |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | There is an institutional framework concerned with food security and nutrition in the countryExistence of coordination between the relevant authoritiesExistence of food and market information system |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Follow-up and evaluationUpdate policies from time to time to accommodate changesInvolve the relevant authorities in the update, follow-up and evaluation |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Yes |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | Implement policies related to access to foodImprove productivity to improve abundance |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | [www.farmers.sd](http://www.farmers.sd)[www.fsis.sd](http://www.fsis.sd) |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Julio Prudencio, Investigador independiente afiliado a la Fundación TIERRA y al Instituto de Investigaciones Socioeconómicas de la Universidad Católica de Bolivia, Bolivia (Plurinational State of)](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11152)

THE VOLATILITY OF FOOD PRICES AND NUTRITIONAL FOOD SECURITY

See the attachments (original in Spanish):

* [Bolivia\_Julio\_individual\_CFS policy recommendations\_ES](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/Bolivia_Julio_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_ES.pdf)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Consultation and Coordination Process undertaken by the CommitteeNational Family Farming (Ministry of DevelopmentRural and Land, and the Coordinator of Integration of thePeasant Economic Organizations, CIOEC-Bolivia) |
| **Geographical coverage** | Bolivia (national and regional, with the presence of delegates from various public and private institutions and social organizations) |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | *Bolivia*  |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Julio Prudencio BöhrtEmail address: JPrudencio@megalink.com; Julioprudenciobohrt@gmail.com |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [x]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [x]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security*Price volatility: recommendations a), c), e)a) in the traditional agricultural sector, there are no investments to increase and improve food basic production c) Preparing the Development Strategies for regions and basic products e) There is no updated information on the agricultural sector. As I know the Environmental Observatory dependent on the Ministry Rural Development and Land creates this.*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* Social Protection: Recommendations A 1); 2); 3) At the beginning only in the years 2013, 2014 but not later.B 3) very weak and temporary (“peasant markets”, market fairs,“fair price” and other small ones)C 1), 2) with limitations in the rural and peri-urban sector due tolack of supplies, equipment, doctors in Health Centers; 3)very adequate and necessary; 4) NO, and its deficiency is highlighted because it was necessary in the COVID time. |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | Recommendations regarding social benefits are used adequately for all people in benefit for pregnant women; breastfeeding, nutritional reinforcement of people in the 3rd age, etc.).Active participation of women (rural and peri-urban) supporting the different social benefits currently in force in the country.What is missing is a complementation with public programs and policies nutritional food security, to fortify and diversify the basic food produced by the peasant family economy.Strengthen the productive infrastructure in the Altiplano regions andValles, where the majority of the poor population is located and the largest malnutrition presented. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[ ]  Donor[x]  Other (specify) Peasant producer organizations; social organizations; representatives of the national government (Ministries) and various municipal governments; representatives of international cooperation;Parliamentary Commissions and various semi-state institutions(National Service of Protected Areas; Institute of Seeds); peasant women's organizations (Bartolinas Sisa, with national presence) |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | . Firstly, through presentations by representatives of the various organizations of peasant producers in Bolivia (CIOEC); then, complemented by exhibitions from various institutions of development (NGOs, Foundations; regional development projects; government development programs).. Subsequently, a series of debates and analyzes were opened with active participation of peasant producers and women from the rural sector and periurban.. The different themes to be addressed and analyzed were determined, for regions, by groups. Complement this, the temporary programmingmade for the work of each Commission. |
| **Main activities** | * Creation of (6) Work Commissions (Tables):

Table 1 Efficient use of water resources in family farmingTable 2 Organic production (agroecological territorial management)Table 3 Security and Food SovereigntyTable 4 Transformation and Commercialization (markets)Table 5 Promotion of women and youth entrepreneurshipTable 6 Diversification of Family Farming* I work in different Commissions / Working groups
 |
| **Timeframe** | A long process of analysis and discussion undertaken by the Committee of the National Association of Family Farming (made up of various government institutions, Commissions of the National Parliament, of NGOs and producers (CIOEC, AOPEB) who conducted analysis and discussion sessions, established 6 Working groups around various themes within several months.It started in March 2018 and lasted until the end of 2019 |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Results in the short term (qualitative and quantitative). Creation of Commissions / Working groups.. Active participation of all component members in each Commission. Variation in the number of participants, according to the established dates (approximately 30-40 people per session and per Average Commission). Preparation of the themes (well-founded) to be addressed andexpose by those responsible internally designated in each cluster. Analysis and discussions on each topic,. Systematization of each meeting, by those responsible for the topic. |
| Results in the medium to long term (qualitative and quantitative)Each Commission presented its complete report, which consists of;. Situation Diagnosis (emphasis on causes of insecurity food and malnutrition; in uneven development; in the family farming conditions; in dependence on the food imports; in deforestation; on the problem ofland commodification and others). Thematic axes addressed in the discussion. Participating entities. Problems/Potentials. Solution proposals. Regulatory Instruments of Public Policies. Goals/Results to be achieved. conclusions. ObservationsEach Commission presented its results for the whole region and covered countries.It is a proposal for national scope |
| Most significant changesTo gather the various solution approaches for each presented problem in the regions and in the productive systems of the country (Altiplano, Valles, Amazonia, Tropics, the Chaco); Proposals on detailed approaches were provided by inhabitants and producers who knew the situation in detail (this rules out the Plans Municipal Governments and Projects prepared by sporadic external consultants and oblivious to those realities) |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | . The situation that each region is going through; each productive system; each agri-food system.. Similarly, the socioeconomic and labor situation of the vulnerable populations |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | The abandonment by the government of this initiative of dialogue and interaction among the various actors, which recommended a series of actions to improve the SAN, with emphasis on the support of AgricultureFamily (AF); which meant greater investment in the sector production in the western part of the country where most of the population (in FA); as well as the implementation of a series of Public Policies that are contrary to the current program of government development (which emphasizes support for agricultural exports, to the supply of food products in basis for the liberalization of imports and smuggling; subsidies to the fuels used mainly in the products of export; intensive use of agrochemicals, among others) |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | In the above described, the government did not develop either a mechanism or recommendations. It did not follow scheduled meetings on the Process of Consultation and Coordination with the participation of the government and its institutions.In April 2020, FAO/Bolivia (Dr. Theodor Friedric-representative ofFAO) supported the final systematization of the Consultation Process and Agreement hiring a consultant (myself) under the project“Mechanisms for Forests and Farms-FFF”, whose final result is the“National Strategy for the Strengthening of Agriculture peasant and indigenous family in Bolivia”.The final systematization was widely disseminated/analyzed and returned to collect feedback from different organizations, institutions and projects at the national level; and regulations and government requirements were also incorporated (Includes technical sheets of prioritized programs or projects; progress indicators execution, physical and financial Programming; the monitoring system and others) Once this Strategy was finalized, it was presented to the new Government of Bolivia (remember that there were political problems in Bolivia and changed government 2 times in a row), who immediately rejected it for his new neoliberal economic political approach. After a few months, he resubmitted himself to the new government, but they also rejected it due to political-regional mobilizations. |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | . Agreement and dialogue between the different productive actors.. The active participation of the population through organizations of producers as well as grassroots organizations, the projects of development and the institutions involved in the development of the nutritional food security.. That what has been proposed be materialized in Development Programs; in Development Strategies; in Public Policies and that have aEconomic financing for its execution as planned (in the Strategy there are complementary proposals that must be executed at the same time) |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | . There are no concrete plans to continue with the Consultation and Consultation.. Producer organizations, social organizations and various institutions/development projects at the national level are aware ofthe proposal in detail, that is, they know their situation/problems by region; by productive system; and they know the real alternatives of solution. But unfortunately they lack the means (physical and financial) for its execution.. The political aspect crosses the different solution proposals (there is some funding only for policy-friendly governmental regions; which is cracking the global proposal that proposes a series of joint, parallel and complementary actions) |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | . Establish a Food Systems Nutrition Development Policy that is outside the political scope; that is to say, that those policies/programs are implemented over the years regardless of the government or political party that governs the country (A policy State Nutritional Food Service).. This policy proposal should be in close coordination with the Policies of Social Benefits (subsidies for breastfeeding, prenatal benefits, etc.).An integrated system must be formed between these two Policies |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | A version of the “National Strategy for Strengthening thePeasant and indigenous family farming in Bolivia” (without thebudget, technical sheets, physical and financial programming; neither monitoring system) is available here <https://Julioprudencio.com> |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Giorgia Paratore & Bahar Zorofi, CFS, Italy](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11147)

Dear Stakeholders,

We kindly ask that your contribution(s) on the use of the CFS policy recommendations on Price Volatility and Social Protection be shared **using the appropriate template**, provided on the webpages of this Call for Submissions and available in six UN languages (AR, EN, ES, FR, RU, ZH). It will allow the CFS Secretariat to best **facilitate the compilation**and **processing of the contributions**.

We thank you in advance and look forward to have your active participation!

**Bahar Zorofi and Giorgia Paratore,**Secretariat of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

## [Sazzala Jeevananda Reddy, Former Expert - FAO/UN, India](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11163)

In the case of food price volatility under small & marginal producers and consumers:  This basically relates to local governments  -- central government may provide some guidelines but state governments may not as they are being ruled by different political parties.  Black market plays the major role. Who will stop them or control them and on the contrary they control the governments. Powerfull multinational seed companies are dumping genetically modified crops. It is known well, they are bringing in new diseases without have a capacity to increase the yield over tradional seeds in terms of production. But on the contrary increasing the cost of production and uses subsidized costly inputs. These lead farmers suicides. They bring seeds illegally with the support of politicians -- now food crops also entered to make the population guinea Pigs. . Can UN stop this menace? I doubt so!

In the case of social protection for food security and nutrition:

Here the major issue is adulteration of food items with no control by the government. Unless this menace is routed out there is no way to get nutritious food. Food security generally not a big problem. Food is produced but through public distribution system poor quality is supplied and it goes in to black market. Can UN  stop this menace? I doubt so!

Theory is far from ground reality. First we need to look at ways and means of bring down the population. This is solution for all ills of the society. As long as international body look at this, there is no solution for even global warming a minor part of Climate Change but UN body looking at climate change as global warming

Dr. Sazzala Jeevananda Reddy

Former Chief Technical Advisor - WMO/UN & Expert - FAO/UN

Fellow, Telangana Academy of Sciences [Founder Member]

Convenor, Forum for a Sustainable Environment

Hyderabad, Telangana, India

##  [Marco Brini, ETH - World Food System Center, Switzerland](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11143) - Brazil, Bangladesh, Sudan, Kenya, Switzerland, US, India, Italy, Moldova

### **FOOD PRICE VOLATILITY**

The fluctuation of food prices over time can have significant impacts on both consumers and smallholder farmers as producers.

#### CAUSES

Causes of food price volatility:

1. Climate change: Changes in weather patterns can affect the production of crops and cause supply shocks that can lead to price spikes.
2. Increased demand: Rapid population growth and changes in dietary habits have led to increased demand for food, which can drive up prices.
3. Trade policies: Changes in trade policies, such as export restrictions or import tariffs, can affect the availability of food and lead to price volatility.
4. Speculation: Speculators in commodity markets can drive up food prices by buying and selling contracts without ever taking physical delivery of the goods.
5. Energy prices: As food production relies heavily on fossil fuels, changes in energy prices can affect the cost of production and transportation, leading to changes in food prices.

#### CONSEQUENCES

Consequences for developing countries:

1. Consumer vulnerability: Food price spikes can push many people below the poverty line, making it difficult for them to access sufficient and nutritious food. This is particularly problematic in developing countries, where a large proportion of household income is spent on food.
2. Malnutrition: High food prices can lead to undernutrition, particularly in children, which can have long-term impacts on their health and development.
3. Instability: Food price spikes can lead to political instability and social unrest in developing countries, particularly in countries that are heavily reliant on food imports.
4. Smallholder farmer vulnerability: Smallholder farmers may struggle to cope with price volatility, particularly if they lack access to finance, technology, or information. If they are unable to pass on higher prices to consumers, they may suffer from reduced incomes and food insecurity.

Food price volatility can have significant impacts on both consumers and smallholder farmers as producers in developing countries. Addressing the causes of price volatility and implementing measures to mitigate its consequences is crucial to ensure food security and promote sustainable development in these countries.

#### POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

1. Promoting sustainable agriculture practices: Encouraging the adoption of sustainable agriculture practices such as agroforestry, crop diversification, and water conservation can help increase agricultural productivity and reduce supply shocks that can drive up food prices.
2. Investing in rural infrastructure: Improving rural infrastructure, including transportation, communication, and energy systems, can help reduce the costs of production and distribution, making food more affordable and accessible to consumers.
3. Developing social safety nets: Implementing social safety nets such as food assistance programs, targeted subsidies, and income support measures can help protect vulnerable populations from the impact of price volatility.

#### TECHNOLOGY OPPORTUNITIES

1. Adoption of precision agriculture: Precision agriculture technologies such as satellite imagery, weather sensors, and drones can help farmers improve their yields and reduce the risk of crop failure due to weather patterns and climate change.
2. Adoption of blockchain technology: Blockchain technology is a distributed ledger system that can help enhance transparency, traceability, and accountability in the food system. It can help reduce price volatility by enabling farmers to track the production of their crops from farm to fork, ensuring that they receive a fair price for their products. It can also help reduce transaction costs and improve market efficiency by facilitating direct trade between farmers and consumers.

#### BLOCKCHAIN TECHNOLOGY

Blockchain technology has the potential to revolutionise the way that smallholder farmers in developing countries engage with the food system. By using blockchain, farmers can create a tamper-proof record of their crop production, which can be used to verify the quality and authenticity of their products. This can help to reduce the risk of fraud and ensure that farmers receive a fair price for their crops. Additionally, blockchain can facilitate direct trade between farmers and consumers, eliminating intermediaries and reducing transaction costs. This can help to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers and improve food security for consumers.

#### SOME BLOCKCHAIN SOLUTIONS

1. AgriDigital: AgriDigital is an Australian blockchain-based platform that enables farmers to manage their grain deliveries, contracts, and payments. By using blockchain, AgriDigital provides farmers with greater transparency and traceability in the grain supply chain, helping to reduce price volatility and improve the efficiency of the market.
2. Provenance: Provenance is a UK-based blockchain platform that enables food producers to track the provenance of their products from farm to fork. By using blockchain, Provenance provides consumers with greater transparency and traceability in the food supply chain, helping to reduce the risk of fraud and ensure that farmers receive a fair price for their products.
3. IBM Food Trust: IBM Food Trust is a blockchain-based platform that enables food producers, retailers, and consumers to track the provenance of their products. By using blockchain, IBM Food Trust provides greater transparency and traceability in the food supply chain, helping to reduce price volatility and improve the efficiency of the market.

See the attachments:

* [EN\_TEMPLATE\_individual\_CFS policy recommendations\_0\_MARCO\_BRINI.docx](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/EN_TEMPLATE_individual_CFS%20policy%20recommendations_0_MARCO_BRINI.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Digital Agriculture Expert |
| **Geographical coverage** | *Global* |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | *Brazil, Bangladesh, Sudan, Kenya, Switzerland, US, India, Italy, Moldova* |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Marco BriniEmail address: digital@agriculture.works |
| **Affiliation**  | [ ]  Government[ ]  UN organization[ ]  Civil Society / NGO[ ]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | [x]  **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) [ ]  **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***[if none of these two sets of policy recommendations has been used, please go directly to question xii]*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | *Price Volatility and Food Security**(Chose among the recommendations listed in the document, from a) to q) and explain why)**[e.g. Price volatility: recs: k) n) and q).]**Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition* *(Chose among the recommendations listed under A), B), C) and D) in the document and explain why)**[ e.g. Social Protection: recs: A 4); B 1)2)3): D 2)]* |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | Exposed to the market for 10+ years as digital solution developer & implementer with the private sector & NGO. Recently joining ITU & World Food System Centre (ETH). |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | [x]  Government[ ]  UN organization[x]  Civil Society / NGO[x]  Private Sector[x]  Academia[ ]  Donor[ ]  Other (specify) ………………………………………………………… |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | 1. Analysing the food production risks factors and addressing them designing & implementing new processes and digital solutions. (EnvEve, Syngenta, Nestlè, Agroscope, Omya, Netafim, several farms, some international leaders)
2. Developing & implementing an innovative digital solution for micro-insurance (weather index insurance) with BRAC, Syngenta Foundation, Reed University, Frankfurt school of Economics,…
3. Developing the strategic implementation plan for digital agriculture in Moldova having within the priorities a more sustainable food system (USAID)
4. Currently analysing the entire food system at international level within the WFSC (ETH) to produce a report.
 |
| **Main activities** | *Strategic advisor, digital solution provider, researcher.* |
| **Timeframe** | *Started in 2010 (points 1,2,3), starting 2023 and on-going (point 4)* |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | 1. 100+
2. 100+
3. 20+
4. 10+
 |
| 1. Working with large farms & food corporations on significant food production affects potentially … a lot of world consumers (difficult to estimate)
2. 250.000 farmers insured
3. Entire country of Moldova (and the consumers of the food the country exports)
4. This study is aimed to address global issues
 |
| Most significant changes1. 600% increase in production with 50% less water consumed, 30% less risk of pest & diseases with 25-40% less pesticides, …
2. Significantly less risk exposure of the small-holder farmers translates in more stable food production
3. The measures proposed (and currently implemented) boost digital agriculture and therefore a more efficient food production at national level (Moldova)
4. This is currently ongoing so no impact yet
 |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | changes in agricultural practices (1), government policies (3), economic factors (3), or technological advancements (1,2). |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | 1. Technology maturity, interoperability, resistance to change processes (“do things differently”)
2. Coordination among different players and resistance to change processes (“do things differently”)
3. Defining the right priorities and focusing on them, resistance form the “status quo”
4. Ongoing research project
 |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | 1. KPIs
2. Agreed digital KPIs
3. Recurrent project implementation reviews on agreed KPI
 |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Farm level: promoting & subsidizing solutions & processes based on the ROI calculated as food production;Supply chain & food companies’ level: promoting standardization and interoperability of digital supply chain solutions that provide transparency and openness to the food system. Small holder farmers level: * splitting the food production risk in “controllable risk” (to be managed as per the farms described above) and “non controllable risk” promoting innovative digital weather index insurances to reduce the farmer’s risk’s exposure;
* promoting local aggregation to allow farmers to have easier access to new tools that increase their productivity and reduce their agronomic risk
 |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | That’s the scope of the study I’m currently doing at WFSC (ETH) |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | That’s the scope of the study I’m currently doing at WFSC (ETH) |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 | <https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11143> |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | *e.g. absence of sufficient resources; lack of awareness etc;*  |

## [Jacques Loyat, Equipe d'animation UTAA, France](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11142)

(Google translate) Good morning,

Thank you for these suggestions.

I take the liberty of enclosing this note addressed to the Congress of European Agricultural Economists (EAAE) for the congress to be held at the end of August at the beginning of September in Rennes: "Agri-food systems in a changing world: connecting science and society".

I come back to the need for a return to agricultural market and price regulation policies within the framework of an appropriate agricultural and food development project, based on an agro-ecological project.

At your disposal to discuss it.

Jacques Loyat

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(original) Bonjour,

Merci pour ces propositions.

Je me permets de vous joindre cette note adressée au congrès des économistes agricoles européens (EAAE) pour le congrès qui se tiendra fin août début septembre à Rennes : "Agri-food systems in a changing world : connecting science and society".

Je reviens sur la nécessité d'un retour à des politiques de régulation des marchés et des prix agricoles dans le cadre d'un projet de de développement agricole et alimentaire approprié, reposant sur un projet agroécologique.

A votre disposition pour en débattre.

Jacques Loyat

See the attachments:

* [CP JL XVII EAAE CONGRESS.docx](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/CP%20JL%20XVII%20EAAE%20CONGRESS.docx)

## [Muhammad Subhan Qureshi, Dairy Science Park, Pakistan](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11140)

Price Volatility and Food Security have been great issues in the Pakistan. Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition is an appropriate approach to handle this issue. A National Consultancy was made for developing Balochistan Livestock Breeding Policy 2022 as an attempt to transform the livestock resource base in to a tool for generating decent employment for the educated and skilled youth and hygienic/Halal food for the local and internatinoal market.

Balochistan is Pakistan's southwestern province, the largest in area but the smallest in population, with Quetta as its capital and most populous city. The total area of the province is 34 million ha, of which only 4% is cultivated, and 60% of the cultivated area is rainfed. The rangelands make up about 93 percent of the province. The ranges in Balochistan have been a source of livestock forages, wildlife habitat, medicinal plants, water storage, and distribution. These ranges also provide energy, minerals, fuel wood, recreational facilities, and a natural landscape. Balochistan is rich in natural resources and provides some of the best assets for developmental interventions, as reported by the World Bank in 2008. The vast rangelands support the farming of goats, sheep, buffaloes, cattle, camels, and other livestock. Its southern border makes up about two-thirds of Pakistan’s coastline, giving access to a large pool of fishery resources. This frontier province provides a trade opportunity with the neighbouring countries, resulting in historical and cultural linkages. The province has been supplying cheap natural gas to the rest of the country, supporting industrialization.

Although it has a huge natural resource base, the economy of Balochistan has not done well. The livestock population of the province contributes 52.0%, 41.0%, 22.0%, 12.7%, 11.0%, and 2.6% of Pakistan’s sheep, camels, goats, pack animals, cattle, and buffaloes, respectively. These animals provide a source of employment to about 66% of households in the province in the arid regions, which are unsuitable for cultivating crops. The rising living standards of the people and the rapid urbanisation of the province have resulted in increasing demands for milk and meat products. LDD has been providing services to the farmers, and BRSP has been supporting livestock farmers through a network in 25 districts. However, the commercial aspect of this resource-base is still unexplored, and the poverty level in the province is high.

This Consultant was enthusiastic about providing services for the transformation of the livestock sector from farming into an entrepreneurship base to generate decent employment and exportable foods and biotech products across the livestock breeding value chain (LBVC) under the Balochistan Livestock Breeding Policy 2022 and Action Plan. Presently, LBVC is provided services officially and mainly by the Director General Animal Health with a handsome current budget of Rs. 4.53 billion and a development budget of Rs. 1.63 billion. Looking at the SNE for 2022, it appears that the farmers are served by the regular staff stationed at civil veterinary hospitals and dispensaries, livestock farms, SPUs, dairy and poultry farms, etc. The department is protecting animal health and productivity to some extent, while the entrepreneurial aspect is totally lacking.

Management of the LBVC by the Directorate General Animal Health may be supplemented with inputs from Public Service Organizations (PSOs) through an autonomous Livestock Technopark Quetta (LTQ), an Academia-Industry-Government Nexus, a Triple Helix Model of Good Governance with legislative, regulatory, financial, and administrative powers, to boost entrepreneurship development, regulating and facilitating all the Functional Units at PSOs. An endowment fund (EF) may replace the repeated funding to remove the financial burden on the government treasury. Nine PSOs would work in coordination to achieve the common goal of transforming the provincial livestock resources into prosperity for the people. These resources would be utilised for generating decent employment and quality products that are certified, traceable, and hygienic. Halal foods and biotech products for local and export markets would be produced through an interconnected network of entrepreneurial models covering livestock and poultry farming, dairy and meat factories, diagnostic, clinical, and consultancy centres, and marketing facilities.

See the attachments:

* [ITC-UN-Version-Qureshi-MS-ITC-Draft-Policy-Revised.pdf](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/ITC-UN-Version-Qureshi-MS-ITC-Draft-Policy-Revised.pdf)

## [Ikechi Agbugba, Rivers State Uni; Rome Business School & Reform Corporation Int'l, United Kingdom](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11141)

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am very much interested in this call.

Please permit me to submit that civil wars and political instability have seriously affected economic development, and have taken a direct toll on food production by driving farmers off their lands. There has also been inadequate public investment in agricultural research, training and infrastructure. The result is declining food production.

Also, climate change is intensifying food insecurity across sub-Saharan Africa, where Russia's war in Ukraine and the pandemic are also adding to food shortages and high prices. Climate events, which destroy crops and disrupt food transport , are disproportionately common in the region.

Truly, food price volatility is higher in African markets than in world markets. World food price volatility has increased since food crisis of 2007–2008.

More so, many factors influence food price volatility, including agriculture and energy policy, commodity prices and market speculation, extreme weather events, rising global demand, and falling surplus stocks. Extreme price fluctuations often lead to political and market overreaction such as export restrictions. While such policies are designed to protect the population of a particular country or region, they can have devastating consequences for global food security.

As an expert in developing programmes and projects on advancing food systems and sufficiency, I believe I have made my points clear.

Kind regards,

Ikechi K. Agbugba (PhD) - GLOBAL MENTOR OF CHANGE RECIPIENT

## [Germán Franco Díaz, FMC, Denmark](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11139)

Price Volatility and Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition

* -Countries to introduce more effective measures to prevent oligopolies
* -Public subsidies to be transparent and encourage sustainable agriculture
* -International regulation to punish human rights violations by corporations
* -Food sovereignty to be supported
* -The influence of corporations on politics and administration to be reduced
* -Responsible companies as part of the solution

## [Gholamhossein Hosseini, Cotton Research Institute of Iran, Iran (Islamic Republic of)](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11138)

Dear Sir/Madam

To control of the reliable access to a sufficient quantity of wheat in the world. FAO should announce the same price for wheat produced in the world as a basic food resource and moderate its price in the world according to the increase and decrease in production.

After equalizing the price of wheat and controlling it in global trade, it's import and export tariffs should be removed so that we can reach an acceptable level in the field of minimum security of food quantity in the world.

With this description, the control of wheat production is removed from the monopoly of the governments and the farmers also reach a fair level of income in the countries where agriculture has been oppressed.

Regards

Dr. Gholamhossein Hosseini, Scientist, Cotton Research Institute of Iran

See the attachments:

* [Iran\_Hosseini\_Form\_individual exp](https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/Iran_Hosseini_individual_CFS%20policy%20recom.docx)

**Template for submissions (for individual experiences)**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Title of the experience**  | Globalization of wheat price and its control |
| **Geographical coverage** |  *Global*  |
| **Country(ies) / Region(s) covered by the experience** | Global  |
| **Contact person**  | Name: Gholamhossein HosseiniEmail address: Hooshmandh2004@Yahoo.com |
| **Affiliation**  | ☐ Government☐ |
| 1. **Which sets of policy recommendations has been relevant to the experience?** *(Choose all that apply)*
 | ☐ **Set 1:** [*Price Volatility and Food Security*](https://www.fao.org/3/av038e/av038e.pdf) ☐ **Set 2:** [*Social Protection for Food Security & Nutrition*](https://www.fao.org/3/av036e/av036e.pdf)  ***The both*** |
| 1. **Which specific policy recommendation(s) of the *Price Volatility* and *Social Protection* has been used and found particularly relevant to the experience?**
 | To control of the reliable access to a sufficient quantity of wheat in the world, FAO should announce the same price for wheat produced in the world as a basic food resource and moderate its price in the world according to the increase and decrease in production.After equalizing the price of wheat and controlling it in global trade, it's import and export tariffs should be removed so that we can reach an acceptable level in the field of minimum security of food quantity in the world.With this description, the control of wheat production is removed from the monopoly of the governments and the farmers also reach a fair level of income in the countries where agriculture has been oppressed. |
| 1. **How have these policy recommendations been used in your context?**

***Brief description of the experience*** | The implementation of this policy will have an effect on the income level of the farmers, those who produce and distribute wheat, and so the governments also will not use it as a poverty trap. |
| **Who has been involved in the experience?***(Choose all that apply)* | ☐ ☐ UN organization☐  |
| **How were the various stakeholders’ groups affected by food insecurity and malnutrition involved in the context of your experience?** | Buying wheat from farmers at a cheap price and using it as a poverty trap for farmers |
| **Main activities** | An idea |
| **Timeframe** | After approving |
| 1. **Results obtained / expected**

*(for each, specify whether these outcomes are actual (as of when), or expected (and by when)* | Expected |
|  |
|  |
| 1. **What were key catalysts that influenced the use of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Safe and optimal use by consumers and non-political use of wheat by governments |
| 1. **What were the major constraints and challenges in the use of these CFS policy recommendations, and how were they addressed?**
 | Providing the country's budget through the suporession of farmers in non-democratic countries and the political use of food tactics in democratic countries. |
| 1. **What mechanisms have been developed to monitor the use of these policy recommendations?**

*(if any)* | Controlling the production and distribution of wheat through controlling its global price assuming that FAO is responsible for it's production and not responsible for food subsidies |
| 1. **Based on the experience presented, what good practices would you recommend for successful use or implementation of these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | Global approvals |
| 1. **Are there any concrete plans to further use these CFS policy recommendations?**
 | May be |
| 1. **How could these policy recommendations be (further) used in the future for improving the food security and nutrition, advancing the progressive realization of the right to food, achieving SDGs?**
 | Through internationally binding approvals |
| 1. **Link(s) to additional information**
 |  |
| ***Question xii) below to be filled only if none of these two sets of policy recommendation has been used or applied.*** |
| **xii) What are the reasons for not using these policy recommendations in your context so far?**  | Non-scientific management |

## [Shekhar Ojha, ICAR-Central Institute of Fisheries Education, India](https://www.fao.org/fsnforum/comment/11137)

Dear FSN Moderators,

The issues of price volatility, social participation, food security, and nutrition are very much related and important for countries like India. In this regard, the following issue and example may be kindly considered:

"Food insecurity is not only because of poor awareness, availability, and accessibility of food and nutrients; it is also about assistance (provided by public, private, and community organizations) under the leadership of public organizations, which are made accountable for keeping the majority of the population food insecure. If awareness about nutritious foods has to be increased and the possibilities of their local production have to be explored, besides mobilizing, mentoring, and monitoring the public, private, and community organizations to extend assistance (financial, social, cultural, etc.), it also becomes the duty of extension professionals to ensure food security.

As a result, the extension system (Agricultural Technology Management System, or ATMA), Food Security Group (FSG), is proposed in India. These (FSGs) must be reinforced even further."

Regards

S.N.OJHA

1. CFS 36: [Final Report](https://www.fao.org/3/k9551e/k9551e.pdf) [↑](#footnote-ref-1)
2. <https://es.isthme-bm.com/> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
3. <http://www.flacso.org/> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
4. <https://www.tesairekapy.com.py/> [↑](#footnote-ref-4)
5. <https://girolabs.com/> [↑](#footnote-ref-5)
6. https://www.undp.org/content/undp/fr/librarypage/womens-empowerment/gender-equality-strategy-2014-2017.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-6)
7. https://www.undp.org/content/undp/fr/home/news-centre/news/2016/06/08/ensurgind-succes-of-sdgs-a-top-prirority-for-undp.html. [↑](#footnote-ref-7)
8. FAO, IFAD, UNICEF, WFP and WHO. 2022. The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022.
Repurposing food and agricultural policies to make healthy diets more affordable. Rome, FAO.
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cc0639en> [↑](#footnote-ref-8)