

“Zero Draft” for OWG12 16-20 June 2014

Reaction to Proposed Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all, and promote sustainable agriculture

The purpose of this document is to provide decision-makers and stakeholders with concrete suggestions and short rationales for Proposed Goal 2 of the “Zero Draft”, published by the Co-chairs of the OWG on 2 June 2014.

Overall appreciation

- Many of the elements for action-oriented and transformational goals and targets are well covered in the “Zero Draft”. We recommend to maintain the current level of ambition in the goal and targets.
- We would encourage the following prioritization of targets: 2.1, 2.2, 2.3, 2.4, 2.5, 2.6, and 2.7.
- In accordance with the provisions in para 247 of the Rio+20 Outcome Document, which *inter alia* state, that SDGs should be concise, easy to communicate and limited in number, we suggest to consider merging the targets 2.3 and 2.4, 2.6 and 2.7, as well as 2.5 and 2.8.
- On the very few shortcomings, we suggest to strengthen the wording to allow for ambitious goals and targets (as outlined in the chart below).
- We suggest further emphasizing the holistic approach of the SDGs to account for possible interlinkages and trade-offs between goals and targets.

1. Suggestions for language changes to the Proposed Goal 2 of the “Zero Draft”

Original text (Zero Draft of 2 June 2014)	Suggested changes	Rationales and comments
Proposed goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and adequate nutrition for all, and promote sustainable agriculture	<i>No changes. Supported as it is.</i>	
2.1 end hunger and ensure that all people have access to adequate, safe, affordable, and nutritious food all year round by 2030	2.1 end hunger and ensure that all people have access to adequate, safe, affordable, and nutritious food all year round by 2030, <u>and achieve the progressive realization of the right to food</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Food and nutrition security encompass the availability of, access to and utilization of sufficient, healthy and culturally appropriate food for all, all year long and over time. Ending hunger and ensuring year-round access to adequate, safe, affordable and nutritious food is tightly linked to the right to food. Hence, specific reference to the human right to food should be made (Reference: Resolution “The right to food”, adopted by the General Assembly on 18 December 2013, A/RES/68/177)

Original text (Zero Draft of 2 June 2014)	Suggested changes	Rationales and comments
2.2 end malnutrition in all its forms, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and obesity and overweight, with special attention to reducing stunting by 40% and wasting to less than 5% in children less than 5 years of age by 2025, and address the nutritional needs of pregnant and lactating women	<i>No changes. Supported as it is.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ All forms of malnutrition need to be tackled. The proposed target rightly captures the different dimensions of malnutrition.
2.3 by 2030, substantially increase small-scale food producers' incomes and productivity, including small family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, with a particular focus on women	<i>No changes. Supported as it is.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The role of small-scale food producers, landless laborers and other rural communities is of particular importance as they represent the majority of the world's undernourished. At the same time, they are responsible for the majority of the agricultural production worldwide. ▪ It can be considered to merge targets 2.3 and 2.4.
2.4 by 2030 achieve access to adequate inputs, knowledge and productive resources, financial services and markets, especially for small and family farmers, pastoralists, and fishers, with a particular focus on women	<i>No changes. Supported as it is.</i>	
2.5 by 2030, develop food systems that are more productive, sustainable, resilient and efficient, and minimize adverse human and environmental impacts without compromising food and nutrition security	2.5 by 2030, implement develop food systems that are more productive, sustainable, diverse , resilient and efficient, maintain and regenerate natural resources and ecosystems, contributing to human and environmental health and minimize adverse human and environmental impacts without compromising food and nutrition security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The current wording should be adjusted to reflect that the ability to produce enough and healthy food for present and future generations requires sustainable food systems that maintain natural resources and ecosystems. ▪ It can be considered to merge with target 2.8.
2.6 by 2030 reduce by 50% global food waste at retail and consumer level, and	2.6 by 2030 reduce by 50% global food waste at retail and consumer level, and by 50% production pre- and post-harvest food losses and those along food supply chains	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Halving food losses and food waste is a critical target for post-2015. To ensure that both issues are being kept separate, the two topics can be assigned specific indicators, but merged in one target.
2.7 by 2030 reduce by 50% production and post-harvest food losses and those along food supply chains		
2.8 by 2030, fully implement sustainable agricultural practices that strengthen resilience and adaptation to extreme weather, drought, climate change and natural disasters, in particular for small-scale farmers [merge with 2.5]	<i>No changes. Supported as it is.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Given the critical role of small-scale farmers, strengthening their resilience and climate change adaptation capacity through sustainable agricultural practices will be key to achieving food and nutrition security. ▪ It can be considered to merge with target 2.5.

Original text (Zero Draft of 2 June 2014)	Suggested changes	Rationales and comments
2.9 achieve by 2030 protection and sustainable use of agricultural biodiversity, including through enhanced use and application of indigenous practices and local and traditional knowledge, and through agricultural research and development related to agro-biodiversity and diversity of food	<i>No changes. Supported as it is.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Agricultural biodiversity is critical to sustain long-term food production and hence must be maintained, safeguarded, and strengthened. ▪ As endorsed by the Convention on Biological Diversity, “agricultural biodiversity is a broad term that includes all components of biological diversity of relevance to food and agriculture, and all components of biological diversity that constitute the agro-ecosystem: the variety and variability of animals, plants and micro-organisms, at the genetic, species and ecosystem levels, which are necessary to sustain key functions of the agro-ecosystem, its structure and processes”¹
2.10 improve effectiveness of addressing humanitarian food emergencies, including as appropriate through stockholding	<i>No changes. Supported as it is.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ It could be considered to list this target in “means of implementation” section.
2.11 by 2030 fully implement measures that curb excessive food price volatility and ensure proper functioning of markets.	<i>Delete and integrate under target 17.8 (means of implementation)</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Excessive food price volatility can exacerbate poverty and hunger, and may even be a source of riots or intra-state conflicts. International action is needed to contain excessive food price volatility and enhance food security.²
	<p>Include additional target under proposed goal 17 [Means of implementation], Proposed goal 2: <i>Group of 77 and China: Common Position on Means of Implementation for SDGs³</i></p> <p>2) Enhance support to developing countries, especially LDCs and SIDS, in implementing capacity building programmes and multi-stakeholder assessments in support of national plans for agriculture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Good governance at all levels is key to achieving sustainable development and reducing food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition. In this respect, country-initiated, multi-stakeholder assessments on food production and food security are instrumental in revealing the sustainability of food systems, including the enjoyment of the right to food. These assessments are a prerequisite for determining effective and foresighted agriculture, food security and nutrition strategies and actions that accelerate progress towards national goals and targets. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is currently exploring options for how to facilitate country-initiated, multi-stakeholder assessments, based on the mandate outlined in the Rio+20 outcome document (para 115).

¹ COP decision V/5, appendix. <http://www.cbd.int/decision/cop/default.shtml?id=7147>

² FAO (2012). Price Volatility from a Global Perspective. http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/est/meetings/price_volatility/Price_volatility_TechPaper_V3_clean.pdf

G20 Ministerial Declaration (2011). Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, G20 Agriculture Ministers. http://www.amis-outlook.org/fileadmin/user_upload/amis/docs/2011-agriculture-plan-en.pdf

³ <http://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/4209G77%20common%20position%20MOI.pdf>

Original text (Zero Draft of 2 June 2014)	Suggested changes	Rationales and comments
	<p>Include target 15.6 under Proposed Goal 2 by 2030 <u>restore an annual amount of degraded land equivalent to the annual amount of land degraded</u> halt and prevent land degradation, reclaim land affected by desertification and drought, and improve land productivity and soil quality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Addressing land and soil degradation issues also constitutes an important element in implementing sustainable agricultural and food practices, and in ensuring food security and nutrition. Target 15.6 should therefore be closely interlinked to proposed goal 2. ▪ With more than 1.9 billion hectares of land affected by land degradation due to unsustainable use⁴, halting and preventing additional land degradation is an important step. ▪ We suggest rephrasing the target to acknowledge that certain degradation is unavoidable for development which implies the need for land restoration efforts. Moving the target to Proposed Goal 2 is needed to make the link between land and food security, for which land is a key underpinning resource

2. Additional suggestions

Original text (Zero Draft of 2 June 2014)	Suggested changes	Rationales and comments
12.2 by 2030 achieve sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources to enhance human welfare within the carrying capacity of ecosystems	<i>No changes. Supported as it is.</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Existing and competing demands on natural resources due to population shifts and considerations of bio-based economic development pose a key challenge for the upcoming decades to sustainably manage these resources.

⁴ Desertification, Land degradation and Drought (DLDD) – Some Global Facts & Figures (UNCCD). <http://www.unccd.int/Lists/SiteDocumentLibrary/WDCD/DLDD%20Facts.pdf>

Annex: SHIFT – Message from the High-Level Roundtable on Food and Nutrition Security through Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems

Participants at the High-Level Roundtable on “Food and Nutrition Security through Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems in the Post-2015 Agenda”, from 27-28 March 2014 in New York, hosted by the Government of Benin, Biovision Foundation and the Millennium Institute, agreed on the following key messages and essential elements for the post-2015 agenda.⁵

- Transformational change in agriculture and food systems is urgently needed to address unprecedented environmental, social and economic challenges and to nourish a population of 9 billion people by 2050, contribute to environmental stewardship in the light of natural resource scarcity, social equity, as well as inclusive economic development.
- A world free from poverty, hunger and malnutrition, where the right to adequate food is realized for all people, cannot be achieved without a shift to resilient, diverse and productive agriculture and food systems, which are environmentally, socially, and economically sustainable, with a special emphasis on small-scale food producers and supporting their livelihoods.
- A standalone goal on “Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition” is essential as growth originating in agriculture is more effective in raising incomes of extremely poor people than growth originating outside the sector, and it has multiple benefits for societies, welfare across the rural-urban continuum, and sustainable development.
- Such a goal and the broader post-2015 agenda should address the following elements. They can be summarized in the word **SHIFT**.

Small-scale food producers empowered

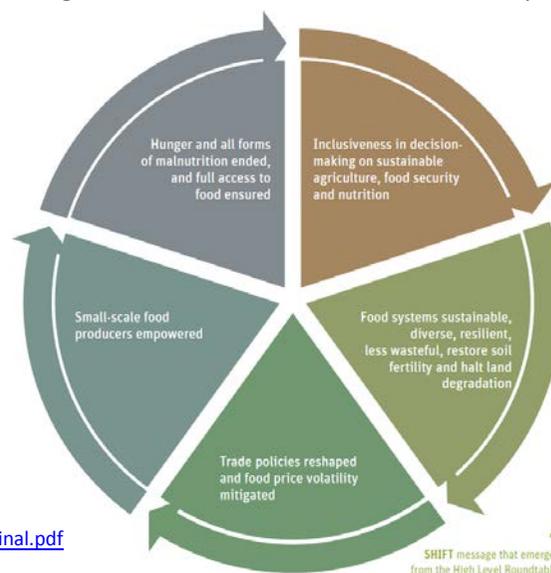
Hunger and all forms of malnutrition ended, and full access to food ensured

Inclusiveness in decision-making on sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition

Food systems established which are sustainable, diverse and resilient, less wasteful, restore soil fertility and halt land degradation

Trade policies reshaped and food price volatility mitigated

- Guiding and monitoring of the implementation of the post-2015 agenda related to food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture and food systems, can best be provided by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).



⁵ http://www.biovision.ch/fileadmin/pdf/d/news/messages_HLRT_29-03-2014_final.pdf