



FRANCE'S INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

STRATEGY REPORT



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Introduction

The international context has evolved considerably since the last version of France's international strategy for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture was published in 2005.

In response to these developments, France has undertaken new commitments. Some are embodied in the Orientation and Programming Law on Development and International Solidarity Policy (LOP-DSI) of 7 July 2014; others fall within the framework of the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)¹ and the Paris Agreement,² or result from the 2018 Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development (CICID).

In 2008, the global food crisis was linked in particular to the surge in prices of staple food products. This had a significant impact on the underprivileged populations in developing countries (both city and rural dwellers) and led to food riots.

Major reforms were implemented to mitigate international dysfunctions but nevertheless, in 2019 food security is continuing to worsen. Poverty among rural households remains the prime cause of food insecurity, which can be exacerbated by conflict situations or climate change.

Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture remain fundamental for the human development of communities. Given that hunger still affects 1 in every 9 people in the world and almost 10 billion individuals will need to be fed by 2050, it is vital to steer agricultural and food systems towards more sustainability and to support rural development. This involves,

in particular, efficient agriculture in terms of economic, social and environmental aspects, both to ensure food security and the health of individuals and to maintain the equilibrium of ecosystems, preserve natural resources, efficiently manage land, water, forest and biodiversity resources, and reduce the impacts of climate change.

The sound economic health of family farms is an important element of stability: they are the biggest employer in the world and produce some 80% of the world's food.³ They facilitate adaptation to climate change and also contribute to combating poverty.

Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture are also to be found at the core of numerous strategic issues such as training and decent jobs for youth, gender inequality, water management, health and conflict prevention.

The goal of *France's International Strategy for Food Security, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture* is to set out France's action plans in these domains and to provide direction, by meeting five main objectives:

- **Reinforce global governance of food security and nutrition.** France wishes to play a decisive role in improving the efficiency of governance bodies in the area of food security and nutrition, in particular by defining a clear and shared vision of the objectives and the means of action in these areas, and by fostering better harmonization and better coordination of both bodies and donors.

1. The SDGs are 17 global goals that states have committed to reaching between 2015 and 2030. SDG 2 aims to end hunger and famine, to achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

2. In 2015, during the Paris climate conference (COP21), 195 countries adopted the very first legally binding global climate agreement. The Agreement defines an international action plan aimed at putting the world on the right track to avoid dangerous climate change by keeping global warming to well below 2°C.

3. United Nations Decade of Family Farming, Resolution adopted on 20/12/2017, A/RES/72/239.



- **Develop sustainable agricultural and food systems.**

Faced with the consequences of climate change and the erosion of biodiversity, a crucial issue will be to develop and promote the transition towards sustainable farming and food systems⁴ from an economic, social and environmental viewpoint, meeting the challenges of climate change in order to ensure the food security and nutrition of populations.

- **Reinforce France's action in nutrition.** The approach promoted by France is multi-sectoral; this way it can act in an integrated fashion on the different factors leading to undernutrition, on which France aims to have a significant and sustainable impact.

- **Support the structuring of sustainable agri-food sectors to promote the creation of decent jobs in rural areas, particularly for youth.** The agricultural and rural sectors often

represent the core of socio-economic activity in developing countries and a major source of jobs that needs to be supported. The inclusion of family farms in these sectors is a key issue.

- **Reinforce food assistance actions for vulnerable populations and improve their resilience to the causes of food insecurity, whether in emergency contexts or in contexts of chronic food insecurity.**

This strategy has the active support of all French ministries involved in these topics, in particular the Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs (MEAE), the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAA), the Ministry for the Ecological and Inclusive Transition (MTES), the Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation (MESRI), the Ministry for Solidarity and Health, the Ministry of the Economy and Finance.

4. Throughout this strategy report, the use of the adjective "sustainable" refers to the three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental, social and economic.

Chapter 1

FRANCE'S VISION OF THE MAJOR ISSUES OF FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

1.1 The extent of hunger and malnutrition

1.1.1 Food insecurity and malnutrition

After several years of improvement in the food security situation,⁵ we have witnessed a deterioration over the past four years. The number of undernourished people increased by 36 million between 2015 and 2018,⁶ reaching over 820 million in 2018, i.e. 11% of the world's population (one in 9 people). Africa is the region where the prevalence of undernourishment is the highest, with 21% of the population affected in 2018, representing 256 million people. Asia, where some 514 million people are concerned, is the region with the highest number of undernourished people. The fight against obesity, which affects 670 million adults globally, has also become a key issue.

Malnutrition is a serious and ongoing problem. There are three main forms of malnutrition: undernutrition⁷ (chronic or acute), micronutrient-deficiency malnutrition and obesity.

Globally, chronic malnutrition impacted 22% of children under 5 years of age in 2018, representing 149 million people.⁸ While a decrease in this figure has been observed since 2005, especially in Asia and Latin America, this decrease is occurring at a vastly insufficient rate to reach the goals set by the international

community by 2030. Furthermore, in Africa the number of malnourished children continues to rise.

By compromising children's physical and cognitive development, malnutrition holds back both the human and economic development of a country. In addition to the devastating human consequences of undernutrition, the resulting annual losses in terms of GDP are close to 11% in Asia and Africa.⁹

In parallel to the persistence of undernutrition, we are witnessing a rapid increase in overweight and obesity, which currently affect 13.2% of the world's population. Changes in food systems and eating habits have led to the emergence of a new phenomenon: various forms of malnutrition coexist in the same country. Some countries therefore are simultaneously facing high levels of undernutrition, overweight and micronutrient-deficiency malnutrition: a "triple burden".

France promotes a multisectoral approach to the various causes of malnutrition, which are linked to the quality and quantity of food available, to adequate care practices, to access or lack thereof to satisfactory health care services, to the health care environment, to education, etc. Within the framework of this strategy, focus will be placed on determinants of malnutrition stemming from food, agriculture and food security. Aspects linked to health, education, water, hygiene and sanitation are also considered, but dealt with in more detail in other sectoral strategies.

5. Food security, as defined by the Committee on World Food Security, is based on four pillars: availability, access, utilization and stability. The complete definition can be found in the Annex.

6. FAO, IFAD, WHO, WFP and UNICEF, *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World*, 2019.

7. "Undernourishment" refers to the lack of daily calories, generally among adults, whereas "undernutrition" refers to the lack of daily calories but also the quality of the food eaten by children, from a health point of view.

8. FAO, IFAD, WHO, WFP and UNICEF, *The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World*, 2019.

9. International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI), *Global Nutrition Report 2016: From Promise to Impact: Ending Malnutrition by 2030*, 2016.

There are different evaluations of food security for different goals. Three main hunger and food insecurity indicators are used globally: the prevalence of undernourishment (PoU), the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC).

The PoU is the indicator used by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) to monitor hunger at regional and global levels. With the help of a statistical model, this indicator provides an estimate of the proportion of the population whose habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the dietary energy levels that are required to maintain an active and healthy life.

The FIES completes information provided by the PoU and, through direct interviews, asks respondents to describe their difficulties in accessing food over the past 12 months.

Both of these are official indicators (endorsed by the FAO) used to measure progress towards SDG Target 2.1 (ending hunger by 2030).

The IPC evaluates the severity and extent of food insecurity. It provides differentiation between different levels of acute food insecurity according to five phases (from 1 to 5): Minimal, Stressed, Crisis, Emergency and Famine. IPC analyses can be seen as a snapshot of food insecurity in an area and help to identify the populations requiring urgent intervention. The IPC thus contributes to better resource allocation from a geographic viewpoint and from that of the populations targeted.

1.1.2 Agricultural and food systems at different speeds

The report *Nutrition and food systems*, published in September 2017 by the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)¹⁰ of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), describes different types of food systems and their coexistence at local, national, regional and global levels. It describes systems ranging from minimally processed seasonal food that is

sold mainly through informal and often local markets, or produced for self-consumption, to systems based on a concentration of distribution channels which form part of international chains of processed products.

In relation to lifestyle, the report emphasizes the crucial importance of food systems on the health of consumers and for the environment.¹¹

Due to the coexistence of these different systems, access to food can be disproportionate, with wealthy populations having access to a diversity of products and supplies, whereas the choice of the more vulnerable populations is limited. This report highlights the importance of the food environment and of actions in this area to improve food and nutrition security, such as better consumer information or public sector interventions promoting access for the most vulnerable to food of sufficient quality and quantity.

1.1.3 Prolonged food crises

Ever more frequently throughout the world there are prolonged episodes of serious food crises, causing an explosion in the number of people who are food insecure, which can lead to famine. In 2016, 108 million people worldwide faced high levels of food insecurity.¹² Over the past few years, the major food crises have been caused or aggravated by conflict and extreme climate phenomena. In this context, farming men and women are often seriously affected due to their fragile position within the value chain. These factors lead to serious irregularities in terms of physical availability, economic access to, and the quality of food. Furthermore, hunger and undernutrition hit hardest when conflict or climate crises are prolonged and the institutional capacities are weakened. Resolution 2417 of the United Nations Security Council¹³ explicitly recalls the link between armed conflict and violence and conflict-induced food insecurity and the threat of famine. Indeed, they can cause massive displacement of populations who leave behind them arable lands, pastures and fishing areas, but also the destruction of food stores, agricultural goods and the disruption of food markets. Today, 6 out of 10 people suffering from hunger live in countries affected by conflict.

10. The High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), *Nutrition and food systems*, 2017.

11. *Idem*.

12. Corresponding to the IPC Phase 3 (Crisis), Phase 4 (Emergency) or Phase 5 (Famine). Food Security Information Network, *Global Report on Food Crises 2017*.

13. Resolution 2417 of the United Nations Security Council, adopted on 24 May 2018, S/RES/2417 (2018).

In addition, current conflicts are mainly taking place in areas which already have the highest levels of food insecurity. The underlying causes of hunger are thus among the main triggers of hostilities. Resolution 2417 of the United Nations Security Council recognizes the vicious cycle of armed conflict and food insecurity and appeals to all stakeholders to put an end to this.

1.2 The new challenges and opportunities for food security

1.2.1 Global framework of the SDGs

The SDGs were designed to meet the new challenges, which by nature are universal, of sustainable development. They were adopted in New York in September 2015 and constitute the international framework for development action between now and 2030.

More specifically, SDG 2 aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

These goals are interlinked: the success of one often depends on solving the issues associated with one or other of the goals. In this way, the issues of food security, nutrition, sustainable agriculture and fishing can serve as a lever to reach all the SDGs and in particular SDG 1 on ending poverty, SDG 3 on health and well-being, SDG 4 on education, SDG 5 on gender equality, SDG 6 on clean water and sanitation, SDG 8 on inclusive economic growth and employment, SDG 10 on reducing inequality, SDG 11 on sustainable cities and communities, SDG 12 on responsible consumption and production, SDG 13 on climate action, SDG 14 on marine resources, SDG 15 on terrestrial ecosystems and SDG 16 on peace. As part of this strategy, France's actions should be geared towards achieving SDG 2 while at the same time helping to attain the other goals linked to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture.

The numerous links between the different SDGs demonstrate the need for a multi-sectoral, cross-cutting and territorial approach.

1.2.2 Poverty: the main cause of food and nutrition insecurity

Poverty is strongly correlated to food and nutrition insecurity. Indeed, the latter are often linked to the economic inability of vulnerable populations to produce or purchase food products in sufficient quantity and/or of decent quality.

If poverty is to be eradicated, support to family-based farming must be provided and inclusive economic policies designed that create decent jobs in the agricultural sectors, especially for rural youth and for women.

Family farming produces over 80% of the world's food¹⁴ by supplying both local and international markets; it also manages a considerable proportion of natural resources. Family farms are therefore essential and contribute to achieving food security and improving nutrition. In 2017, the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) adopted the United Nations Decade of Family Farming 2019-2028 (resolution 72/239) that recognized "the role of family farming, pastoralism and smallholder farming in contributing to the achievement of food security and improved nutrition".¹⁵

Paradoxically, 50% of undernourished persons are farmers or poor farm labourers and 80% are rural dwellers.¹⁶ For farmers, hunger is a consequence of poverty resulting from inadequate access to means of production (land, water, etc.), credit, training and technical advice, and unfavourable or insufficient presence on various markets. The lack of income necessary to purchase food is also a major factor of poverty that affects urban populations and rural populations even further. We can observe today a dominant share of market-purchased supplies in the food consumption of rural dwellers.¹⁷ In West Africa, self-production represents less than half of the economic value of what is consumed. Food systems are significantly monetized which means that, for their food security, both urban and rural households have become dependent not only on their own levels of farm production but also on markets and prices.

Policies to support family farms should help farmers to escape poverty, to adopt sustainable farming practices and to achieve

14. FAO, *The State of Food and Agriculture*, 2014.

15. Resolution A/RES/72/239, United Nations Decade of Family Farming, UNGA.

16. Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Agriculture joint publication, *Promoting family farming to resolve the great challenges of our times*, 2013.

17. Bricas N., Tchamda C., Mouton F. (dir.), *L'Afrique à la conquête de son marché alimentaire intérieur* (available in French only), Agence française de développement, 2016.

Figure 1. Agriculture and food at the heart of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development



food security. The importance of family farming for France is highlighted in the orientation and programming law No. 2014-773 of 7 July 2014 on development and international solidarity policy, which recalls that France promotes family farming that creates wealth and jobs, supports food crop production and respects ecosystems and biodiversity. For this type of farming to create wealth and in order to meet the challenge of 9.8 billion

inhabitants to feed in 2050, productivity must be enhanced in a sustainable manner while respecting the four pillars of food security that are availability, access, utilization and stability.

In addition, over 440 million young people will enter the African labour market by 2030,¹⁸ over half of whom will be from rural areas. The Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA) has identified

18. World Bank and International Fund for Agricultural Development, *Rural Youth Employment*, contribution to the work of the G20 Development Working Group, 2017.

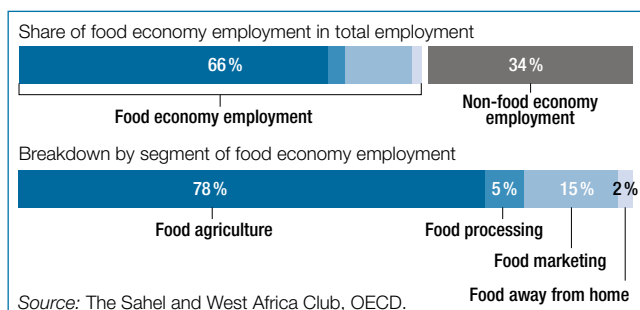
Special attention must be paid to youth, and several types of intervention can target them specifically:

- Access to factors of production (land, hydraulic infra-structures).
- Economic integration and the creation of decent jobs, which involves the structuring of sectors and access to financial and non-financial services.
- Updated vocational training courses including modules on sustainable food systems, agroecology, market knowledge, farming policies, etc.
- Getting rural youth to assume their civic responsibility through capacity-building projects for farmers' organizations, youth participation in rural local government bodies.

This support should take place over time to convince youth of the opportunities available to them in rural areas.

food as the leading economic sector, but also as the main source of employment in Africa.¹⁹ Furthermore, according to a study by the OECD's Sahel and West Africa Club,²⁰ the food economy in West Africa (agriculture, processing, marketing) accounts for 66% of total employment in the area, representing 82 million jobs, 78% of which are in agriculture.

Figure 2. The structure of employment in West Africa



However, these sectors can only meet this challenge by proposing decent and attractive jobs, especially for youth and women, within family farms and in micro-enterprises and small and medium-sized enterprises, upstream and downstream of agricultural activities, adding value throughout the supply chain and preparing communities for the climate change that is under way. Support for farming jobs in rural areas involves training in particular, as well as access to land and to funding for entrepreneurs and producer organizations in the agri-food sectors, again focusing on youth and women. Innovation and the use of information and communication technologies in the farming sector will also be driving forces for strengthening the commitment of youth in the sector.

To make progress in combating poverty and food and nutrition insecurity, issues linked to gender and gender inequalities are of paramount importance.

60% of people suffering from hunger in the world are women.²¹ In the developing world, women represent 48% of the agricultural labour force²² and yet they produce 60% to 80% of the food in developing countries, and even more in poor rural areas. The FAO considers that gender equality in access to farming resources would lead to an increase in agricultural production of 2.5% to 4% in developing countries and reduce the number of people suffering from hunger by 150 million. However, gender inequality is still significant especially in terms of access to land, fertilisers, irrigation water, technologies, tools, credit, extension services, profitable cash crops, etc. Women are underrepresented in local institutions and governance mechanisms and in general have less decision-making power. In addition, current regulations relative to gender and discrimination often exacerbate their work load, and their work is largely unrecognized and unpaid. The economic and social marginalization of women has repercussions on their health and nutrition and on that of their children.

19. Food Crisis Prevention Network (RPCA), *Food Issues: Demographic, Urban, Migration and Security Challenges*, Maps & Facts No. 2, 2016.

20. Allen T., P. Heinrigs and I. Heo, "Agriculture, Food and Jobs in West Africa", *West African Papers*, No. 14, OECD Publishing, Paris, 2018.

21. World Food Programme (WFP), *WFP Gender Policy 2015-2020*, 2015.

22. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), *The State of Food and Agriculture 2010-2011*, 2011.

1.2.3 Climate change and present-day environmental challenges in terms of agriculture, fishing and breeding

According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),²³ the impact of climate change has reduced crop yield (especially cereals) in certain parts of the world and has disrupted water resources. In addition, the change in local climates has led to a change in agricultural production areas thus leading to population displacement. The decrease in food availability could be even greater with warming at 2°C as opposed to 1.5°C. FAO considers that developing countries' total potential agricultural productivity could decrease by 9% to 21% due to climate change. By impacting harvests, climate change could also cause increased price volatility for agricultural products, production costs and, in addition, a decrease in the nutritional and sanitary quality of food. Furthermore, global agricultural and food systems account for 19% to 29% of total greenhouse gases (GHGs),²⁴

The availability of fishery products is also facing several significant challenges. These products²⁵ provide over 3.1 billion people with almost 20% of their daily intake of animal protein and it is estimated that 12% of the world's population survives on fishing and aquaculture, 90% of which are in developing countries. Today, approximately one-third of global fish stocks are being overexploited and 60% are exploited to their maximum level. It is estimated that 15% of total captures come from illegal fishing. In parallel, the deterioration of aquatic environments by pollution and excessive coastal artificialisation is affecting marine productivity and weakening local communities. Climate change is accentuating the deterioration of fisheries zones and affecting the spatial distribution of species that are fished and farmed.

Faced with these prospects, systems and practices in farming, breeding and fishing need to evolve so as to contribute to mitigating climate change. They also need to adapt to its impacts in order to

strengthen the resilience of populations and ensure their food and nutrition security. This adaptation involves the sustainable management of natural resources (land, water, biodiversity, fish stocks), which ensures economic, social and environmental co-benefits. One of the challenges for farmers, fishermen and stockbreeders will be to adopt an appropriate and sound approach to the management of natural resources used in their sector, without compromising yield,²⁶ while at the same time limiting the amounts of chemical inputs in order to sustainably preserve these resources. The promotion of an agroecological approach, associated practices and sustainable water management systems will be key challenges, especially as farmers who adapt their production systems to climate change are generally less susceptible to food insecurity and poverty.²⁷ Furthermore, women are the most impacted by climate change and they hold solutions to tackle it as well as the loss of biodiversity. The Gender Action Plan adopted during the 23rd Conference of the Parties (COP23)²⁸ to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) called for this dimension to be enhanced in all domains of activity, especially with regard to means of implementation (finances, development and technology transfer, capacity building).

According to the law on the future of agriculture, food and forestry,²⁹ agro-ecological production systems, including organic production, combine economic, social (notably through a high level of social protection), environmental and sanitary performances. These systems promote the autonomy of farms and improving their competitiveness by maintaining or increasing economic profitability, by improving the added value of products and by reducing the consumption of energy, water, fertilisers, phytopharmaceutical products and veterinary drugs, especially antibiotics. They are based on biological interactions and the use of ecosystem services as well as the opportunities provided by natural resources, especially water, biodiversity, photosynthesis, land and air, by maintaining their capacity for renewal from a qualitative and quantitative point of view. They contribute to mitigating the effects of climate change and adapting to it.

23. Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), *Global Warming of 1.5°C*. Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, 2018.

24. Vermeulen, S.J., B.M. Campbell, J.S.I. Ingram, *Climate Change and Food Systems. Annual Review of Environment and Resources*, Volume 37, 2012.

25. Concerning the exploitation of live aquatic resources.

26. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), *The State of Food and Agriculture. Leveraging food systems for inclusive rural transformation*, 2017.

27. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), *FAO's Work on Climate Change*, 2017.

28. COP23 was held in Bonn (Germany) from 6 to 17 November 2017.

29. Law no. 2014-1170 of 13 October 2014 on the future of agriculture, food and forestry, www.legifrance.gouv.fr/affichTexte.do?cidTexte=JORFTEXT000029573022&categorieLien=id (available in French only).

Biodiversity for food and agriculture is also particularly important to maintain the productivity and resilience of crop and breeding systems in fragile and vulnerable environments. It includes domesticated and cultivated biodiversity (genetic resources for food and agriculture – plant, animal, etc.), the ordinary biodiversity associated with it (pollinators, soil biodiversity, etc.) and the related wildlife species. Farmers in the South depend directly on agricultural biodiversity for their daily survival. Therefore, it is vital to preserve the biodiversity of animal and cultivated species, including varieties and races adapted to local conditions, which are reservoirs of genetic diversity. Agroecological practices help to address these vital issues.

The promotion of “nature-based solutions”³⁰ is also crucial. Certain agro-ecological practices are based on these solutions, especially for water management,³¹ and help to sustainably protect, restore and manage ecosystems that can replace or complement classic infrastructure in a profitable manner or act in parallel.

The fishing and agrosilvopastoral sectors can and must serve as effective “shock absorbers” for climate change, and even more so in the future. Significant levers for mitigation can be found in carbon storage (in soil, trees, mangroves and seagrasses), by

Examples of best agroecological practices to adapt agriculture and breeding to climate change that yield co-benefits for the climate:

- Water and soil conservation techniques, optimum use of grasslands and effluents, organic carbon storage in the soil.
- Agroforestry, silvopastoralism, reforestation and reduction of deforestation.
- Water-efficient irrigation and rain water retention reservoirs.
- Synergies between animal and plant production.

avoiding non-renewable sources of energy and producing biomass materials as a substitute for products with high GHG emissions, while at the same time respecting biodiversity.

The three Rio Conventions (the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change [UNFCCC], the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification [UNCCD] and the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity [UNCBD]) establish a framework for interventions in the field of the environment and climate change. These conventions deal with three international environmental issues that are interlinked: combating climate change, combating land degradation and the loss of biodiversity.

Position of the GISA, October 2016:

Transition towards food systems that improve the food security of all and are resilient, low-emission and socially and economically equitable, must be engaged in both North and South. Research has a major role to play in informing and supporting these necessary transitions.

A paradigm shift towards farming and food systems in both developing and other countries³² which are more sustainable and more productive in certain areas is therefore necessary to improve food security and nutrition. The challenge for populations, wherever they live, is to have the means to access food that meets their needs in terms of quality and quantity in a context of sustainable development.³³ This issue involves both the capacity to meet vital needs and the development of the global food system while respecting the environmental, social and economic pillars of sustainable development.

1.2.4 Combating food loss and waste

Every year, one-third of global food production for human consumption, i.e. 1.3 billion tonnes, is lost or wasted. From the initial

30. Nature-based solutions are defined by the International Union for Conservation of Nature as “actions to protect, sustainably manage and restore natural or modified ecosystems, that address societal challenges effectively and adaptively, simultaneously providing human well-being and biodiversity benefits”.

31. United Nations World Water Assessment Programme, *The United Nations World Water Development Report 2018: Nature-based Solutions*, Paris, UNESCO, 2018.

32. Food systems in the North can also take into account their environmental impact in the South. It is in this respect that the National Strategy to Combat Imported Deforestation was developed.

33. Esnouf C., Russel, M. and Bricas, N. (coords), duALIne - *Durabilité de l'alimentation face à de nouveaux enjeux. Questions à la recherche*, Inra-Cirad (France), 2011.

stage of agricultural production to the final stage of household consumption, food loss and waste are observed throughout the food chain. Food losses lead to a waste of resources used at the production stage, such as land, water, energy and inputs, as well as GHG emissions that could be avoided.³⁴

Faced with this critical issue, the international community has committed - through the SDGs (Target 12.3) - to halving food loss and waste throughout the entire chain by 2030. In developed countries waste occurs at the consumption stage, whereas in developing countries agricultural losses are generated at the post-harvest stage.

In France, combating food waste is a priority that has been reaffirmed by the French National Food Conference (États généraux de l'alimentation), which in France translates into both legislative and incentive measures. The "Garot Law" of 11 February 2016 forbids the destruction of unsold products that can still be consumed and obliges the main distributors to seek a partnership with a food aid association and donate their unsold stocks. The law has also enshrined the fight against food waste in the French education code. By adopting this law, France became a worldwide pioneer in the field.

1.2.5. A fresh approach to development focused on rural territories

In accordance with the cross-cutting approach required to achieve the SDGs, development focused on rural areas should give rise to a multisectoral approach to development issues, within a given area. Local authorities (towns, regions) seem to be the most competent actors to support development that is economically viable, socially inclusive and ecologically sustainable, within a perspective of long-term food security. Similarly, dialogue between local authorities in the form of decentralized cooperation projects helps to build locally adapted responses while benefiting from the experience of others.

Although urban agriculture can contribute to a portion of city dwellers' food requirements, in particular fresh vegetables, the link between town and country remains a key means of promoting

the food security and nutrition of these increasingly numerous populations.

Rural local governments should be actively involved in facilitating the link with towns to connect local products to markets, allowing rural populations to sell their production by giving them easier access to reliable and profitable markets. This should help improve the stability of prices and access to food.

These exchanges between rural and urban areas also involve support for the growth of secondary towns. These small and medium agglomerations can become dynamic interfaces with rural areas and hubs for employment, entrepreneurship and training for rural youth.

In addition, it is at territorial level that investment required in agriculture, the food sectors and infrastructure (hydraulic, roads, etc.) must be considered. These investment efforts should notably focus on areas where difficult access to public services and a lack of social and economic investment is apparent. These territories, which can be described as neglected areas, are fragile on several counts: malnutrition, food insecurity, land degradation, impact of climate change, problems of access to water and price spikes. Furthermore, it is these territories that are most likely to fall into violence and witness the emergence of conflicts (social, land use, etc.), leading to a disastrous impact on food security and the livelihoods of the resident populations (destruction of fields and infrastructure, pillaging of resources, the emergence of internally displaced persons). In these territories, a conflict-sensitive approach must be prioritized.

The concept of "inclusive rural transformation" was defined by the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in its 2016 *Rural Development Report* as "a process in which rising agricultural productivity, increasing marketable surpluses, expanded off-farm employment opportunities, better access to services and infrastructure, and capacity to influence policy all lead to improved rural livelihoods and inclusive growth".

34. FAO, *Global food losses and food waste: Extent, Causes and Prevention*, 2011.

Land tenure and food security

Land governance is key in understanding the development of territories and is a pillar of rural development, as underlined by the 2030 Agenda (see SDGs 1, 2 and 5). Knowledge of land rights and use is a vital component in territorial planning, and safeguarding these rights can lead to a dynamic climate of investment, facilitate access to credit and to land development. Safeguarding land rights encourages farmers to invest more, and over the long term, in their land, and to adopt new technologies and innovations. Safeguarding collective land rights is also vital for certain production systems, in particular pastoral. While the land dimension can be a source of weakness and a significant obstacle to the intensification of agricultural production and breeding systems, responsible governance of land tenure can be an instrument of resilience and sustainability, helping to reduce vulnerability to hunger and poverty.

1.2.6 Cross-cutting consideration of nutrition issues

There exists substantial evidence of the far-reaching implications of good nutrition for an individual, a community and a country. They could be summed up in a single sentence illustrating the immense importance of nutrition in development: good nutrition is a prerequisite for individuals, and for children in particular, to fully reach their physical and intellectual potential. Malnutrition therefore deprives countries of part of their human capital, leading to significant social and economic consequences.

In addition, because it is transmitted from mother to child, malnutrition perpetuates an intergenerational cycle of poverty with individuals who will have more learning difficulties and health problems throughout their lives. Combating malnutrition is therefore a key element in sustainable development, which determines progress in other domains such as health, education, poverty and inequalities, to name but a few. It is development intervention that offers the highest return on investment: every dollar spent in combating malnutrition brings a return of 16 dollars.³⁵

Good nutrition is only possible when a broad range of factors come together and provide an optimal development framework to individuals: food, education, health, access to drinking water, health care, etc.

A multisectoral approach is therefore necessary to sustainably improve nutrition. The figure below, drawn from the conceptual framework of undernutrition developed by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), sums up this approach by illustrating the causes and consequences of undernutrition.

Nutrition has therefore become increasingly significant in the international political agenda, with a series of commitments made these past few years: implementation of the Scaling-Up Nutrition (SUN) movement, World Health Assembly (WHA)

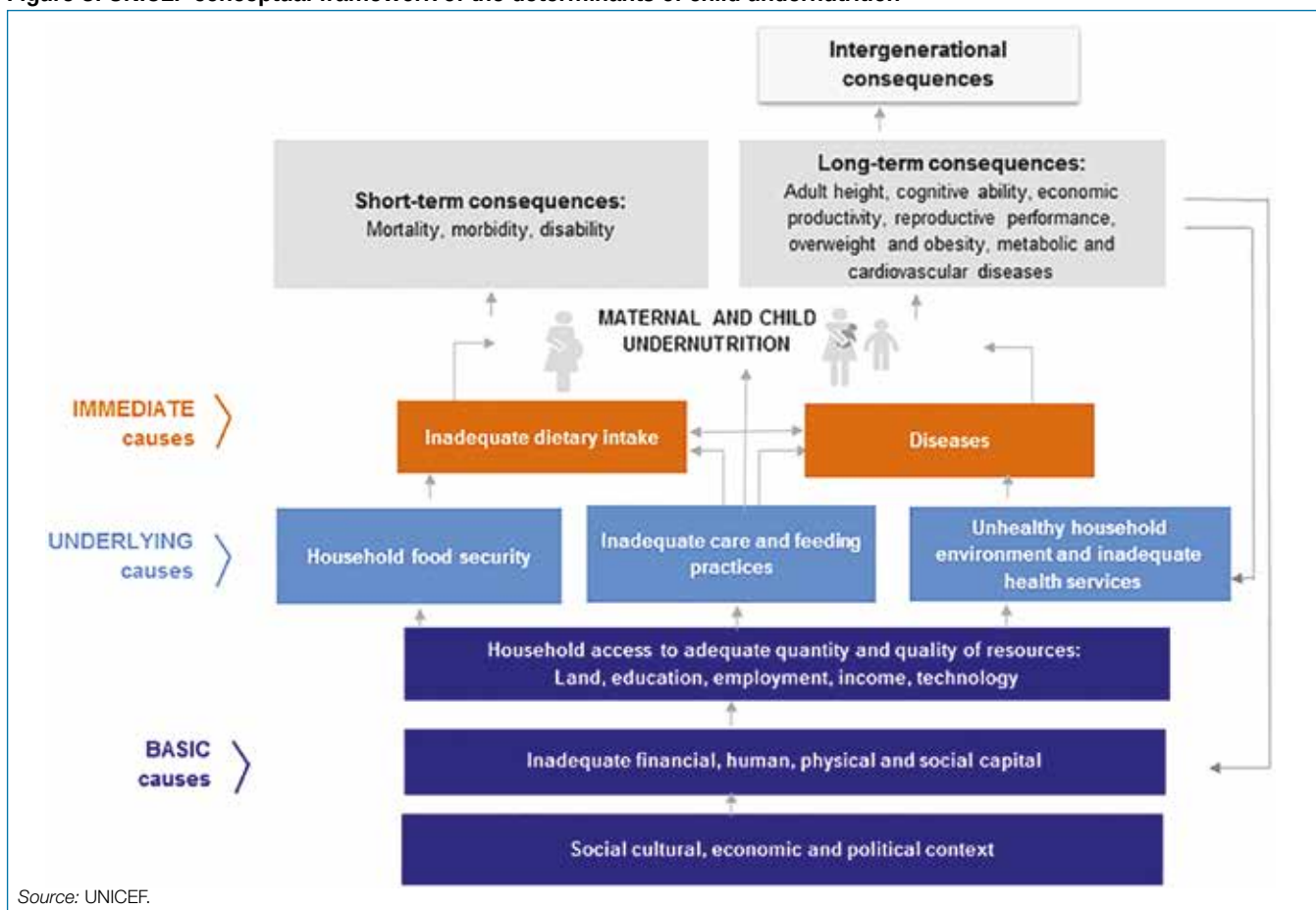
Drawing from the good practices which emerged during the implementation of the National Food Programme (PNA) in France. The PNA is structured around four priority areas:

- social justice, which aims to guarantee access for all to quality food that is safe, nutritional and sufficient quantity, that corresponds to the food preferences of all and allows them to lead a healthy and active life;
- combating food waste, which is part of the goal of halving loss and waste by 2025 and which is based in particular on consumer information on good practice, but also by stepping up the donation of unsold products throughout the food chain;
- territorial anchorage that seeks to re-establish the link between agriculture and society, in particular by prioritizing quality, local supplies and helps support the jobs represented throughout the territory;
- youth education (pupils of all ages, students in general and specialized university courses, apprentices) on eating a balanced diet and on responsible food behaviour.

The third version of the PNA is currently being published.

35. International Food Policy Research Institute, *Global Nutrition Report 2015: Actions and accountability to advance nutrition and sustainable development*, 2015.

Figure 3. UNICEF conceptual framework of the determinants of child undernutrition



resolutions in 2012, the Nutrition for Growth (N4G) summit held in London in 2013, the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and its Framework for Action adopted by the Second International Conference on Nutrition held in 2014 and the UNGA proclamation of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025. The fact that nutrition is increasingly taken into account is also reflected in the investments made by the main donors to promote nutrition programs, which have increased significantly since 2012.

1.3 Global governance of food security and nutrition

The governance of food security and nutrition at a global level should improve the efficiency and impact of action by both public and private stakeholders. It also raises the issues of policy coherence (for example, trade, climate and food security), the coordination of governance bodies and donors as well as the

adoption of the best public policy measures by stakeholders concerned at all levels (local, national, regional and international).

Food security and nutrition concern extremely varied stakeholders, who reflect on global food security mechanisms.

The multilateral processes designed for global use are the only guarantors of a certain form of legitimacy and efficiency, yet they are increasingly obliged to coexist with other formats. Global governance, which is more decentralized and fragmented, is also more hybrid due to the growing influence of non-state actors.

Table 1. Examples of intergovernmental organizations and mechanisms linked to food security, nutrition and agriculture³⁶

Organizations and mechanisms specialized in agriculture, food security and nutrition	FAO IFAD World Food Programme (WFP) CFS World Organisation for Animal Health CGIAR (formerly the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research) SUN Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD)
Development organizations with food security and nutrition programs	United Nations Development Programme World Bank OECD Regional development banks UNICEF
Organizations specialized in other sectors with ties to food security and nutrition	UNCCD UNFCCC UNCBD International Labour Organization (ILO) World Health Organization (WHO) World Trade Organization (WTO)

1.3.1 The key role of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the three UN agencies located in Rome (FAO, IFAD, WFP)

France supports and works with CFS, the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform, which enables all stakeholders to work together to ensure food security and nutrition for all. CFS was substantially reformed in 2009, a step which France strongly supported, with a view to opening up to new stakeholders (governments, NGOs, private sector, research institutes, international organizations, foundations, international financial institutions, etc.). It was also to integrate scientific expertise through the creation of the HLPE, thus becoming an inclusive international and intergovernmental platform. CFS produces voluntary guidelines and makes recommendations on major topics linked to food security and nutrition. France ensures that this output is taken up and promoted by international bodies and encourages countries (donors and recipients) to adopt and implement it.

Collaboration between CFS and UNFCCC needs to be reinforced to ensure better consideration of agricultural issues in climate change negotiations.

The three UN agencies dealing with the topics of food security and nutrition, FAO, WFP and IFAD, have their headquarters in Rome.

They each have a special mandate to tackle a common problem: that of food insecurity. On the basis of their respective mandates each of these three agencies deals with this issue, either in emergency situations or from a longer-term development perspective; at project or policy level; with national or local partners. France urges these organizations to reinforce their collaboration, both at headquarters level and in the field.

France promotes the expertise of these three institutions, in particular the production of standards, statistics, knowledge, policy support and technical cooperation as regards FAO; food assistance as regards WFP; and projects to support agricultural development especially through support for farmers' organizations and the development of farming sectors as regards IFAD. The topics of climate change and agroecology, nutrition, rural youth employment and gender equality are also major topics in

36. Adapted from von Braun J. and R. Birner, *Designing Global Governance for Agricultural Development and Food and Nutrition Security*, *Review of Development Economics*, 2016.

our dialogue with these institutions. In 2017, the annual budgets of these organizations were as follows: USD 1.3 billion for FAO, USD 6.5 billion for WFP and loans and donations of USD 1 billion for IFAD.

These past years, FAO has launched a reform process and made a strategic shift leading it to prioritize cross-cutting and integrated approaches, as required by the SDGs and the 2030 Agenda. In 2017, WFP adopted a strategic reform aimed at implementing its assistance activities as part of a longer-term perspective within the framework of the security-humanitarian-development continuum.

1.3.2 Political impetus of the G7 and G20 Leaders' Summits

The G7³⁷ and G20³⁸ summits allow heads of state of the participating countries to discuss global issues. These summits mainly have a role of political impetus; participants affirm commitments that are published in a final communiqué. The G7 and G20 may also set the stage to launch initiatives. The most noteworthy for the G7 are the L'Aquila Food Security Initiative in 2009, when the G7 members pledged USD 22.6 billion to combat food insecurity and malnutrition. Another was the New Alliance Food Security and Nutrition initiative in 2012 whose main goal was to stimulate private investment in agriculture in Sub-Saharan Africa to support smallholders and bring 50 million people out of poverty,³⁹ and lastly the Nutrition For Growth (N4G) initiative in 2013, which led to significant financial commitments to reduce undernutrition by 2020.

With the Schloss Elmau commitment in 2015, the G7 members committed to lifting 500 million people out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030. Within the framework of its G7 presidency in 2019, France chose to focus on the topics of creating decent jobs for rural youth and fighting malnutrition in the Sahel region. In this context, a G7 framework on decent job creation for rural youth in the Sahel was adopted. Furthermore, in a joint communiqué, the G7 development ministers and their G5-Sahel counterparts committed to reinforcing collaboration to combat malnutrition.

Every year, the G7 publishes a financial report on food security and nutrition. The amount of disbursements by the different states in terms of food security and nutrition, as well as specific efforts made in certain sectors (climate, nutrition, smallholders), are published in this report. Furthermore, a comprehensive accountability report which integrates all ongoing G7 commitments across all topics is published every three years.

Concerning the G20, several initiatives are worthy of note: the Action Plan on Food Price Volatility and Agriculture, launched in 2011 during the French presidency, and the launch of tools such as the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS), the Platform for Agricultural Risk Management (PARM) and the Regional Food Reserve of the Economic Community of West African States. Other initiatives launched in the last few years include the G20 Food Security and Nutrition Framework (2014), the G20 Action Plan on Food Security and Sustainable Food Systems (2015), the G20 Initiative for Rural Youth Employment (2017) and the G20 Initiative for Early Childhood Development (2018).

1.3.3 European Union

The European Union (EU) contributes significantly to combating global hunger and malnutrition. Some 7.7% of total development assistance financed by the EU (European Commission and Member States) is allocated to these areas, corresponding to EUR 3.6 billion per year.⁴⁰ Sub-Saharan Africa receives 45% of funding, making it the main recipient region of this assistance.

This expenditure targets the four key priorities that are defined within the EU's strategic framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges:⁴¹ smallholder agricultural development, governance, regional integration and assistance mechanisms for vulnerable populations. These European priorities are in line with those of France.

37. Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and United States. The European Union is also involved in the work of the G7.

38. Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and European Union.

39. This initiative was questioned and criticised by civil society, among others, concerning its policy directions, the stakeholders involved, its governance and the monitoring of commitments and projects and, ultimately, its impact on food security. Following an assessment carried out in the pilot country (Burkina Faso), France decided to leave this initiative (as indicated in the conclusions of the 2018 meeting of CIGID).

40. European Commission, *Implementing EU food and nutrition security policy commitments: Second biennial report*, 2016.

41. European Commission, *EU policy framework to assist developing countries in addressing food security challenges*, 2010.

The EU launched an Action Plan on Nutrition in 2014, following the 2013 N4G London summit during which it pledged EUR 3.5 billion over 2014-2020 to help reach the nutrition targets set by the WHA. The action plan aims to reduce the number of stunted children by 7 million by 2025. Three key priorities structure the plan: (a) enhancing mobilization and political commitment for nutrition; (b) scaling up actions at country level; (c) improving knowledge about nutrition. The priorities defined in France's international nutrition roadmap⁴² are reflected in these three priorities.

In addition, in 2015 the European Commission voted a budget for an Emergency Trust Fund for stability and addressing root causes of irregular migration and displaced persons in Africa. This fund of EUR 1.8 billion, which runs until 2020, targets countries in the Sahel region, the Horn of Africa and North Africa. Food security, nutrition and employment, especially for youth and women, are topics supported by this fund.

In 2017, the EU and its Member States adopted the New European Consensus on Development⁴³ which applies to all EU institutions and all Member States. It is the European response to current global trends and challenges, aligning the EU's external action with the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development. Food security is an important part of this. The European Commission also launched the EU External Investment Plan to support these partner countries (African countries in particular). This plan is comprised of three pillars: (a) mobilizing finance through the European Fund for Sustainable Development; (b) providing technical assistance to help prepare investment projects; (c) developing a favourable investment climate and business environment.

Lastly, France makes proposals at European level to improve consideration for sustainable development in all chapters of trade agreements.⁴⁴

1.3.4 Emergence of new partnerships

Nowadays, multiple non-governmental actors such as multinationals, private foundations, local governments and civil society are involved in the field of food security and combating

malnutrition, giving rise to new forms of partnership. As underlined in the Mond'Alim 2030 study,⁴⁵ governance processes are evolving quickly, and while multilateral rules still structure food systems, this framework faces more competition. International action results increasingly from co-construction between public and non-public actors.

This is characterized in particular by the creation of multi-stakeholder platforms like the SUN movement, or urban coalitions. For example, the Milan Urban Food Policy Pact brings together 179 towns committed to acting at local level for more sustainable food systems.

The governance of food security at a global level should improve the efficiency and impact of international assistance. Underlying this issue are those of policy coherence, coordination of donors and the adoption of ideas, projects and programs by the relevant stakeholders in developing countries.

- The LOP-DSI law on development and international solidarity recalls the need for policy coherence between development policy goals and those of other policies likely to have an impact in the field of development. The New European Consensus on Development evokes the principle of policy coherence for development. Lastly, Article 208 of the Lisbon Treaty states that "... the Union shall take account of the objectives of development cooperation in the policies that it implements which are likely to affect developing countries".
- The SDGs have led to the harmonization of global goals pursued by development assistance. However, donor coordination remains a key issue to ensure its effectiveness. This coordination can take place at local, regional, national and international levels.
- The adoption by local stakeholders of recommendations based on research and donor initiatives, projects and programs is key to ensuring the sustainability of actions and allowing long-term impacts. Such adoption is facilitated by including these actors in the various development stages of these processes.

42. *Improving the nutrition of vulnerable populations: roadmap for France's international action 2016-2020*, 2016.

43. *The New European Consensus on Development, Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future*, 2017/C 210/01.

44. In this regard, the *European and International Strategy 2018-2022* adopted by the Ministry of Agriculture and Food (MAA) contains more details.

45. Centre for Studies and Strategic Foresight, *Mond'Alim 2030: The governance and regulation of food system globalization*, No. 115, MAA, July 2019.

The arrival of new stakeholders has brought about fresh sources of finance in the fields of agriculture and nutrition, in particular what is known as “innovative financing”. This refers to mechanisms which generate new resources for development as a complement to traditional state aid. It is based on various tools ranging from tax to public-private partnerships. One example is Power of Nutrition, a foundation launched in 2015, which raises funds to combat malnutrition by mobilizing public and private stakeholders.

1.4 France’s international action

The LOP-DSI law specifies that agriculture, food security and nutrition are priorities for France’s international action, both as part of bilateral cooperation and at multilateral level. Notably, the law reaffirms that France promotes family farming that creates wealth and jobs and respects natural resources and biodiversity. Lastly, France is careful not to finance the purchase, promotion or multiplication of genetically modified seeds and not to support projects with the purpose or consequence of deforestation or land grabbing.

The CICID’s statement of conclusions of 8 February 2018 reaffirms the priority countries for French development assistance, which are all located in Sub-Saharan Africa, with the exception of Haiti. France is especially mobilized in the Sahel region to promote sustainable development and reduce vulnerabilities. In this respect, the Sahel Alliance aims to interlink issues of security with those of development by promoting aid effectiveness and donor coordination in order to improve living conditions, especially for the more vulnerable populations.

For the record, in 2017, France allocated EUR 404 million to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, EUR 15.7 million of which was earmarked for special programs on nutrition and EUR 26 million for nutrition-related programs.

France has increased its official development assistance in order to reach 0.55% of gross national income in 2022. Within this framework, funding for food security and nutrition will be stepped up.

1.4.1 Values defended by France on the international scene

France is committed to defending the core values embodied both in its diplomatic action and its development policy via an

integrated approach in terms of food security, nutrition and sustainable agricultural and food systems.

- France’s approach to development issues is rights based, including the right to food. It is a member of the group of Friends of the Right to Food based in Rome. It supports the work and recommendations of CFS, which helps to make this right a reality, especially through the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) and the implementation of the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI). It also supports an approach to food security, as defined by CFS, based on four pillars: availability, access, utilization and stability.

- France has an all-encompassing and cross-cutting vision of food security, nutrition and agricultural and food systems. It promotes, in particular, family farming that creates wealth and jobs, and respects ecosystems and biodiversity. It supported the implementation of the United Nations Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028). Through the French development agency (AFD), France supported 15 million family farmers over the 2016-2018 period.

- France seeks to ensure that the Paris Agreement is fully implemented. It acts against climate change, land degradation, food loss and waste and for the preservation of biodiversity for food and agriculture and that of ecosystems. In the climate negotiations, France sought to ensure that agriculture and breeding would be recognized as sectors providing concrete solutions for the future against climate change. France launched the initiative entitled “4 per 1000: Soils for Food Security and Climate”. It supports the agroecological transition through projects in developing countries, its research institutes and within international bodies.

France defends all these values in international fora such as CFS, the three United Nations agencies in charge of food security based in Rome, the Rio Conventions and in informal fora such as the G7 (under French presidency in 2019) and the G20.

1.4.2 France’s assets when it comes to defending its values

France has considerable assets enabling it to exercise its influence in the area of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture:

- The action of AFD, a pivotal operator in France's cooperation system, enables France to be at the forefront in different domains that contribute (among others) to the development of family farms: territorial development, irrigation, support for agricultural sectors. In 2017, AFD devoted 8% of its financial commitments to agricultural development and to food security, representing EUR 832 million.
- France created the French Facility for Global Environment (FFEM), which finances sustainable development projects, including in the agricultural sector.
- France has opted to earmark research institutions to developing countries: the French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development (CIRAD) and the French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development (IRD) are strongly engaged on the topics of food security and agriculture. They work in partnership with the entire French research network, including the National Institute for Agricultural Research (INRA) and the research institutes of developing countries as part of numerous regional thematic programs.
- The French Agricultural, Veterinary and Forestry Institute (Agreenium), which comprises 18 research and higher education establishments, provides an interface to develop joint research, training and international development cooperation strategies.
- France has public-sector expertise and a network of bodies that are capable of providing technical expertise in the agricultural, agri-food and rural development areas by making human resources available and by giving advice.
- Through the GISA, France has set up a focus group that brings together ministries, AFD and representatives from the world of research, civil society and foundations. GISA provides position papers on themes contributing to the improvement of food and nutrition security in countries in the South.
- Over the last 20 years, the Technical Committee on Land Tenure and Development (CTFD) has served French cooperation as a multidisciplinary think tank, bringing together French and international experts under the aegis of AFD and the MEAE. The CTFD drafts position papers on land tenure governance issues and has significantly contributed to drafting the Voluntary Guidelines (VGGTs) and to their application by French actors, in particular with the publication of *Guide to due diligence of agribusiness projects that affect land and property rights*.
- Multi-year partnership agreements developed by the MEAE and AFD make it possible to provide greater budgetary support to civil society organizations (CSOs), based on a multi-year project over four years, with reinforced performance monitoring. In this way, France translates its commitment to support the strategic dimensions of French CSOs carrying out food security and nutrition activities.
- Via its programmed food assistance (PFA), France helps to strengthen the resilience of populations to shocks leading to food insecurity, whether in contexts of emergency or chronic food insecurity. This tool will be allocated EUR 40 million in 2019.
- Actions by the MAA, such as those described in its European and International Strategy 2018-2022, help France to reach its objectives in terms of sustainable production and consumption systems as well as the reinforcement of food security and nutrition. The MAA manages a network of agents located in numerous embassies and various national, European and international institutions.
- France can also count upon its local governments and decentralized cooperation projects that help to formulate the solutions that are best suited to local conditions while profiting from each other's experience. The MEAE regularly launches specific calls for projects, like the "Sustainable Food and Agriculture" project launched in partnership with the MAA.
- MESRI's national research strategy is based on ten societal challenges, including that of "Food Security and Demographic Challenges". Its action is based on research that is broadly integrated into European and international networks. Collaborative research is also developed through ten or so competitive clusters and numerous public-private partnerships.
- The MEAE has a network of embassies, in which agents follow the topics of food and nutrition security at local or regional level. The Ministry manages and supports the decentralized cooperation projects in which these themes are present. France can also count on the activities of its permanent representations to the international institutions.



Chapter 2

FRANCE'S KEY OBJECTIVES AND COMMITMENTS FOR 2019-2024

France has set five objectives, described below, to ensure the inclusive and sustainable development of rural areas. The implementation of these objectives will be based on a partner-based approach that will include, among others, our European partners and the EU, as well as civil society, research institutes, private sector stakeholders and foundations.

2.1 Objective 1: Reinforce global governance of food security and nutrition

Global governance of food security and nutrition is shared between numerous stakeholders working in bodies, great or small, with different objectives, and interacting more or less in synergy.

There has been a degree of difficulty in mobilizing stakeholders on the topics of food security and nutrition, whether politically or financially (a phenomenon known as “donor fatigue”) as well as a relative loss of momentum after the mobilizing impetus of 2008, in the wake of the emergency due to the surge in staple

Indicators

- Number of texts adopted in international bodies reflecting France's priorities in terms of food security and nutrition, especially the promotion of family farming and agroecology.
- Number of multilateral exercises in which France intervenes for the consideration of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines and the right to food.
- Monitoring of implementation of FAO, IFAD, WFP and CFS working programs and their accountability.

food prices (food riots). The context is nonetheless marked by an increase in the number of food crises. Contrary to the situation in 2008, these are now above all linked to climate-related shocks and conflicts. Responses by the international community should therefore be adapted to these new challenges. Objectives 2, 3 and 4 of the present strategy are all possible solutions to be promoted globally to meet them. In this way, France wishes to contribute to reinforcing governance of food security and nutrition while improving its efficiency.

2.1.1 Means and methods for implementing Objective 1

- Promote a greater synergy between the themes of environment and food security and nutrition. The food security and nutrition projects and programs of the EU, international organizations and multilateral development banks must have links with environmental issues. These include the fight against land degradation, the loss of agricultural biodiversity and related ordinary biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation and the sustainable management of water resources.
- Improve the efficiency of the institutions in charge of food security and nutrition. France must play a driving role to improve the efficiency and the possible synergies of these institutions, more specifically in a context of increasing humanitarian and food needs. To do this, several types of intervention can be envisaged:
 - Bolster FAO's action to support policies that reinforce food security.
 - As part of the reform of the United Nations development system adopted by UNGA on 31 May 2018,⁴⁶ reinforce coordination between UN agencies dealing with food security at national and global levels.

46. <http://undocs.org/en/a/res/72/279>.

- Complete the CFS reform, reaffirm its role as the main inclusive platform on issues of food security, participate actively in the ongoing drafting of guidelines on nutrition and food systems and support a process of policy convergence on agroecology.

- Reinforce and extend coordination between donors, which will enable neglected areas which concentrate fragilities to be better targeted, along the lines of the process initiated with the Sahel Alliance, for example.

- Avoid the fragmentation of global governance and the creation of new bodies with mandates similar to pre-existing ones. Promote links between the various bodies whose actions can be complementary.

- Re-engage and finance research for global food security, more specifically among our partners.

- For this, France draws on its permanent representations to the different international organizations, among others. The action plan⁴⁷ of the Permanent Representation to the United Nations Agencies for Food and Agriculture (FAO, IFAD and WFP), developed in 2018, constitutes France's framework for action in these institutions.

- Following the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (2015) on Financing for Development and the shared observation of the need to diversify sources of finance (public, private, local, international), France supports responsible private sector investment in the agricultural sector as a lever for food security. In international fora France promotes consideration of the VGGT and the RAI principles, drafted by the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). The Technical Committee on Land Tenure and Development has developed an *ex ante* evaluation grid for agricultural investment projects which have a land tenure dimension, that AFD includes in its land tenure, social and environmental due diligence procedures. Furthermore, like the Malabo commitments made by the African Union,⁴⁸ France supports actions to mobilize domestic resources in developing countries.

- Drive a new global impetus for research in sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition. In this respect, France is

involved in the European initiative DeSIRA,⁴⁹ dedicated to agricultural research in Southern countries in the context of climate change and which works towards rapid, effective and sustainable impacts through innovation. It is also important to capitalize on the strong and long-standing relations between French research (CIRAD, INRA, IRD) and higher education institutes and the main stakeholders responsible for food security and nutrition. These are, on the one hand, international agencies and donors (as part of partnership agreements, renewed in 2018 with FAO, for example) and on the other hand, with research and training institutes from Southern countries that need to be reinforced (as part of multi-country or regional partner-based actions). France and its research bodies also maintain close links with CGIAR, the international organization of reference in agricultural research, located in Montpellier. Lastly, it is necessary to reinforce the research and training institutes of the Southern countries and farmers' organizations, particularly through partnerships or as part of multi-country or regional actions.

- In international fora, endorse a multi-sectoral approach to problems of nutrition and encourage efforts towards effective coordination:

- Bolster the SUN movement's secretariat, which supports the definition of multi-sectoral nutrition policies at national level and the coordination of, and participation in the work of, the donor group.

- Encourage participation in international initiatives on nutrition: N4G, Decade of Action for Nutrition, etc.

- Participate in the emergence of a joint European vision on these topics and reinforce collaboration in the field with European partners and the European Commission.

- Participate actively, particularly through GISA, in negotiations on the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (planned in 2019).

- Promote the topic of nutrition in the Sahel within the framework of the French G7 presidency.

47. The action plan highlights three priorities: (a) stimulate the work and activities of the Rome-based agencies aimed at promoting global food security while encouraging the transition towards sustainable agricultural and food systems; (b) promote greater efficacy and efficiency within FAO, WFO, IFAD and CFS, and foster greater inter-agency collaboration; (c) consolidate France's influence and defend our economic interests.

48. In 2014, during the 23rd African Union Summit, heads of state and government pledged to allocate at least 10% of their national budget to agriculture.

49. The DeSIRA initiative was launched in 2018 and is one of the commitments of the One Planet Summit.

2.1.2 France's complementary action

- Promote its commitment to the fight against food waste at multilateral, European and bilateral levels. To do this, France is carrying out numerous actions to raise awareness of this issue by presenting the French legislative mechanism, its governance and the local dimension of this action, territorial anchorage being a key factor of success.
- Identify shortcomings in the action taken to reach SDG 2, similar to those of the "SDG 2 Roadmap Group". This multi-donor initiative proposes three areas of work, each corresponding to identified operational shortcomings, to help reach SDG 2: agricultural research, agriculture information systems and, more generally, the rural economy and a map of donor actions associated with the roadmap for food security.

GISA's mission is to propose measures to reinforce food security and nutrition in Southern countries based on a multidisciplinary and cross-sectoral approach. GISA's work is of several types: co-authorship of joint position papers, discussions to contribute ultimately to positions specific to GISA members and sharing of information among members. GISA has drawn up a multi-year roadmap for 2018-2020.

2.2 Objective 2: Develop sustainable agricultural and food systems

Given the consequences of climate change and biodiversity erosion, a key issue will be to develop and promote the transition towards sustainable agricultural systems that will meet environmental, economic and social challenges in order to ensure food security for present and future generations. The sustainability of rural territories requires a systemic approach that reinforces resource sustainability, improves the livelihood of populations (economic and social gains) and creates environmental co-benefits.

Indicators

- 100% of AFD commitments in agriculture and rural development will be consistent with low-carbon and resilient development, within the meaning of the Paris Agreement.
- 50% of AFD's annual bilateral commitments (in terms of volume) in the field of agriculture and food security are devoted to adaptation to climate change, particularly by promoting projects that support the agro-ecological transition of food and agricultural systems.

2.2.1 Means and methods for implementing Objective 2

- Support for the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) concerning the climate and for national communications on adaptation submitted in the context of the UNFCCC. Support for the agricultural sector in the national contributions to the Paris Agreement is a guiding principle of our action. AFD launched the Adapt'Action facility to assist countries to implement the climate change adaptation component in their NDCs. For the record, in their adaptation strategy, every African country mentioned the agricultural sector as being a priority and 58% of these countries have developed a specific target for the agricultural sector in their goal to reduce GHG emissions.
- Strengthen rural development programs based on a territorial approach by AFD, through customized consultation and governance mechanisms. These programs will help to engage local actors in the planning and realization of development investments, the integrated management of natural resources and the enhancement of the territories' economic potential.
- Support for regional and national agroecology projects, akin to AFD's support for the agroecological transition in West Africa. In effect, agroecology appears to be a relevant response to the issue of agricultural adaptation, whether in terms of water management, preventing soil erosion or managing soil fertility. This support for an agroecological transition involves support for technical, organizational and institutional aspects. The issue of training for farmers - young and women farmers in particular - but also trainers, is vital. The FFEM also finances projects related

to these topics, notably actions to support transitions towards a “zero deforestation” agriculture and the promotion of local and concerted management of the ecological transition of farmlands.

- Advocate in international fora (G7, including under the French presidency in 2019, G20, Rio Conventions) for the recognition of agriculture and agricultural and food systems as a key sector that can offer solutions to the problems of adaptation and resilience to climate change, as well as mitigation (example of the initiative “4 per 1000”: Soils for Food Security and Climate”).

2.2.2 France’s complementary action

- Water management in irrigated systems (blue water) and in rainfed agriculture (green water) is a key issue. It is a question of promoting systems that allow better retention of rainwater and an increase in the levels of organic matter in soils. More climate-resilient irrigated systems will also be promoted, in terms of water conservation but also resistance to flooding. Small-scale irrigation, geared towards family farmers, is also an avenue to be developed. More generally, it is important to assess the potential impacts, whether positive or negative, that water policies can have on food security and nutrition, and conversely. Note that, on a global scale, agricultural irrigation currently represents 70% of total water extraction.

- France’s international water and sanitation strategy is being drafted and will be published in 2019.

- Support for sustainable farming systems in dry areas, including breeding, will be consolidated. The geographical and social organization of the movement of herds should be facilitated by investment (wells, beacons, early warning systems) and new inclusive governance bodies. These measures, when implemented from the perspective of biodiversity protection and the sustainable management of natural resources, lead to optimized use of pastoral resources, the social inclusion of pastoral communities and the prevention and settlement of conflicts linked to crop damage. Transhumance corridors can be implemented to preserve pastoral production areas. France supports the Regional Sahel Pastoralism Support Project (PRAPS), which aims to enhance the productivity, sustainability and resilience of the livelihoods of pastoral communities.

Support for governance of the fisheries sector, for fishermen and fish farmers, the protection of productive and biodiversity-rich marine and continental environments, and the integrated management of coastal areas are critical for numerous developing territories. France will support, in particular, the provision of knowledge-based and management tools which contribute to improving the sustainability of fisheries and ecosystem preservation, upgrading port infrastructure and promoting competitive and inclusive fishing and fisheries sectors. Lastly, AFD will work towards the significant reduction of the impact of coastal activities and catchment areas on aquatic environments.

2.3 Objective 3: Reinforce France’s action in nutrition

Undernutrition remains a major problem in the priority areas for our development assistance, especially among children under 5 and pregnant and breastfeeding women, who are the most vulnerable.

France will continue to prioritize investments to fight undernutrition for the crucial period of the first 1000 days (from conception to the age of 2).

The approach promoted by France is based on UNICEF’s conceptual framework on undernutrition and its objective is a significant and long-lasting impact in this field. The approach is therefore multi-sectoral and will be applied in an integrated manner on the various factors causing undernutrition. It encourages multi-stakeholder, holistic response strategies that act at several levels of the causal framework, associating nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions.

To promote this holistic approach, France’s objective is to attain, by 2024, 15% of all AFD commitments in the fields of health, agriculture and water, hygiene and sanitation which, by 2024, will contribute to nutrition in countries concerned by the nutrition road map and according to the OECD marker methodology.

The promotion of sustainable food systems having a positive impact on nutrition will be a key way of tackling the sharp rise of overweight, obesity and related non-communicable diseases.

Indicators

- Increase in AFD annual commitments contributing to nutrition in priority countries (monitored according to the OECD marker methodology), particularly in the fields of health, agriculture and water, hygiene and sanitation.
- Earmark 25% of funds allocated to countries by the French Muskoka Fund for nutrition.

2.3.1 Means and methods for implementing Objective 3

- Consistent with the objectives and indicators defined in the nutrition roadmap for France's international action, continue to work to enhance the mainstreaming of nutrition in France's humanitarian and development programs and strategies, through the intervention areas identified in the roadmap. Still in line with the roadmap's objectives and indicators, its implementation should be assessed at the end of the 2016-2020 period.
- Develop a nutrition project portfolio in priority countries identified in the nutrition roadmap and the Sahel area, enabling France to participate in the scaling up of specific nutrition interventions and thus reinforce action on the underlying causes of malnutrition through different channels:
 - Treat acute malnutrition and improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable people in fragile contexts by allocating half of PFA to nutrition, in keeping with the commitment made as part of the N4G initiative.
 - Enhance malnutrition prevention using multi-agency approaches through the French Muskoka Fund.
 - Solicit AFD to develop nutrition programs in the Sahel area.
 - Participate actively in the coordination platforms of the SUN movement to reinforce integrated multi-stakeholder approaches.
 - Support government efforts to draft and implement multi-sectoral nutrition action plans.

- Support nutrition-sensitive agriculture and promote food systems producing nutritional, healthy, safe and sustainable food that is accessible to all:

- Take nutrition into account at the various appraisal stages of agriculture and food security projects, by generalizing in particular the initial analysis of the nutrition situation and causal factors.
- Include objectives linked to causal factors of undernutrition in support for the agricultural sector (dietary diversity, empowerment of women, education on nutrition, training, access to factors of production, etc.).
- Support the development of sectors producing healthy and nutritional food; promote the economic enhancement of the nutritional quality of food.
- Promote healthy and diversified diets as one of the key approaches to fighting malnutrition through food and, in doing so, endorse local and traditional food that is nutritional.
- Support research and innovation work for sustainable food systems that provide health benefits.

2.3.2 France's complementary action

- **Addressing the issues of overweight and obesity.** There has been an exponential increase in overweight and obesity, even in low-income countries, as well as related chronic non-communicable diseases. France will address this growing problem by prioritizing the transformation of food systems and by supporting mitigation of the risk factors of food-related non-communicable diseases. On the strength of its national experience (Nutriscore mechanism), France supports the WHO project Global Action Network on Nutrition Labelling. The goals of this project are to exchange information on nutrition labelling between the network's member countries, to develop a joint platform to share knowledge and provide and share expertise for the implementation of nutrition labelling in the countries that request it.
- **Monitoring of financing and accountability.** In conjunction with Action Against Hunger and the SUN movement's donor network, France submitted to the OECD Development Assistance Committee a proposition to introduce a nutrition marker. This marker, adopted in June 2018, will help identify projects contributing to nutrition across all sectors, and will thus

significantly improve the quality of monitoring of nutrition investment. France will pursue its efforts to optimize the quality of monitoring and assessment data on nutrition. Precise and reliable information is vital for the identification of needs, effective programs and coherence of the donors' actions.

• **Innovative financing and private sector commitment.**

The private sector produces most food consumed and should play an active role in the transition towards sustainable food systems that foster the health of populations. Private sector engagement for healthy diets will be encouraged and could be accompanied by work on the food environment: legislation, consumer demand, and communication. The work undertaken by GISA's working group on the private sector could fuel these discussions.

2.4 Objective 4: Support the structuring of sustainable agri-food sectors to promote the creation of decent jobs in rural areas, particularly for youth

The agricultural and agri-food sectors can offer attractive openings in developing countries. It is crucial to help create decent jobs at all levels of the value chain. This involves reinforcing links between producers, collectors, processors and retailers to enable the development of sustainable supply chain strategies from an environmental, social and economic viewpoint; increasing and securing producers' commercial opportunities; creating decent jobs (especially in harvesting and processing); and taking better advantage of local opportunities presented by a growing demand for food, both rural and urban.

The creation of decent, adequately-paid and innovation-friendly jobs is also a key issue to promote the attractiveness and dynamism of rural territories. Family farms, due to their multipurpose nature, their capacity for resilience, their ability to innovate and their potential for sustainable management of natural resources are key players in helping to achieve food security and improved nutrition. They constitute a major lever to meet economic, social, environmental and health challenges. Fair trade is a means to connect family farms to markets and stable and lucrative value chains.

Including family farms in these sectors under conditions that are fair and lucrative for producers is one of the main challenges in developing agri-food value chains, due to their limited access to financing and vocational training, their insecure access to factors of production (land, water) and the high level of geographic dispersion of farms, which is frequent in family farming.

The creation of decent jobs in family farms and sustainable agri-food supply chains can pave the way for the sustainable development of territories.

Indicators

- France's bilateral cooperation projects will help to support annually 5.5 million family farms over 2019-2024.
- For the 2019-2024 period, France will support 40 agricultural and rural training mechanisms, either directly or through platforms of expertise supported by AFD (FAR [International Network for Agricultural and Rural Training], PEFOP [Platform of Expertise in Vocational Training], etc.).

2.4.1 Means and methods for implementing Objective 4

• **Safeguard access to land.** Access to land reduces vulnerability to hunger and poverty. France supports the policies and initiatives that safeguard legitimate land rights that recognize existing and identified property and usage rights, whatever their origin or nature. France has undertaken to respect and promote the VGGTs and has asked its operators to respect their principles in the projects supported by development assistance. It is important to pay particular attention to access to land for women and youth who, for the most part, are wronged in relation to changes in land tenure, large-scale rural development projects and the attribution systems of property deeds.

• **Extend access to financial services for family farmers.** Access to credit for smallholders (working capital, medium- and long-term investments, including irrigation and mechanization) is insufficient due to the risks inherent to farming activities, the lack of capacity of financial institutions, the lack of guarantees, the poor quality of the applications presented by farmers, by very

small enterprises and small to medium enterprises working in the fields of services and processing. Access to insurance services is also limited: the provision is almost inexistent or unsuitable for actors from rural communities. Improvements to all components of the funding ecosystem for supply chain stakeholders are necessary. This is the objective of AFD Group's AGREENFI (Agricultural Green Finance) label, which is directed at micro-finance institutions, banks and management centres.

- **Develop transport infrastructure in rural areas**, thus improving access for producers to markets and reducing the cost of inputs for farmers. The development of rural transport also improves access to basic services (health and education in particular).

- **Improve and scale up training opportunities for rural youth.**

Rural youth must be equipped with the tools they need to meet the requirements of the job market and acquire the skills and knowledge necessary to succeed in agriculture and the agri-food sector. To meet the major challenges of demography and employability, training (agricultural and rural, technical and vocational) must be significantly increased and of good quality. One of the areas for action would be to revamp vocational training opportunities; they need to be more inventive, include mobile training mechanisms, be on a contractual basis and involve in-company apprenticeship. Closer ties between employment opportunities and training provision should help avoid the skills drain. A stronger link needs to be created between agricultural and rural training and technical and economic instruction. Training must target all sectors, from production to services, upstream and downstream of the processing sector, with special emphasis on the agroecological approach, which is complex due to its systemic dimension and adapted to each territorial context.

- **AFD finances training programs for executives, technicians, farmers and breeders**, as do the FAR networks, and the French agricultural teaching establishments are actively engaged on these issues. Furthermore, between now and 2022, France will focus on four main priorities for Africa in the field of agricultural education: support for reforms of agricultural and rural training mechanisms; the intensification of teacher and student exchanges; the development of cross-training and double degrees; and lastly, support for young African student entrepreneurs, whether they be future farmers, breeders or processors.

- **Support producers', agri-food inter-branch and distribution organizations (production/processing/distribution).**

These different organizations structure the interventions of the various actors throughout the entire value chain and propose services to their members (technical, marketing, financial initiatives, etc.). These are excellent intermediaries for scaling up sound projects. By relying on these structures, this ensures that the power relations within the sectors are fair. Emphasis must be placed on the participation of women and youth within farmers' organizations and at all levels of the decision-making process.

- **Participation in, and support for, international initiatives for agriculture and sustainable breeding**, in particular the multi-stakeholder platform Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock, hosted by FAO.

- **Foster the emergence of supply chain strategies.** To do this, several actions can be carried out:

- Support the creation and enhancement of cooperatives, which allow family farmers to build balanced relations with the processing industries and/or to acquire their own processing tools.

- Support the development of inter-branch bodies, to serve as a place for discussing supply chain strategies. Promote the inclusion of youth and women in these professional and inter-branch representative bodies.

- Support contractual approaches between family farmers, processing companies and financial operators. This should help secure opportunities for producers and ensure their fair remuneration, ensure the security of supplies for processors and facilitate access for producers to credit, factors of production and technical advice.

- As described in the recent publication *France's International Strategy for Gender Equality (2018-2022)*, **France encourages the implementation of reforms allowing women access to the same rights, economic resources, property and control of land, as well as other types of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in keeping with domestic legislation and in compliance with SDG 5.** When rural women have access to resources, services and opportunities, they become a driving force in the fight against hunger, malnutrition and rural poverty.

- In 2019, during the course of its G7 presidency, France included the theme of decent jobs for rural youth in the Sahel region as part of its program (work of the G7 Food Security Working Group; meeting of the G7 development ministers).

2.4.2 France's complementary action

To support the structuring of sustainable agri-food supply chains and create decent jobs, France is also carrying out actions aiming to:

- Encourage greater involvement of youth and women in agriculture through innovations in new information and communication technologies.
- Support the creation of social safety nets, in particular in terms of food security and in rural areas.
- Provide support to stakeholders in the various sectors in terms of food safety.
- Implement quality and origin certification mechanisms through labels such as geographical indications (GI) and promote fair trade as a motor for the socio-economic and environmental development of territories.
- Encourage corporate social responsibility: French law on due diligence required of parent and subcontracting companies, and the commitments undertaken by major French agri-food companies in relation to this law, must be enhanced as key elements in the driving role played by France regarding corporate social responsibility.

2.5 Objective 5: Reinforce food assistance actions for vulnerable populations and improve their resilience

Recurrent food crises across the world have highlighted the need to develop thinking on the issues of urgency and development. Given that humanitarian assistance that makes it possible to overcome a crisis on an *ad hoc* basis rarely prepares populations for future crises, strengthening the resilience of vulnerable populations, which is the objective of PFA, involves dealing with the issue of food security in a more coordinated, integrated and sustainable

manner. It has emerged as a solution to the frequent fragmentation of emergency and development communities, in order to provide populations with the means to resist by themselves to risks and shocks, as part of the emergency-development nexus.

In 2017, France ratified the London Food Assistance Convention, whose goal is to help improve food security over the long term and strengthen the resilience capacity of populations, particularly in situations of crisis, transition and fragility. It helps to move practices towards responses that better target needs and to keep the corresponding donor budgets on track and, consequently, to maintain the international mobilizing capacity of food aid. It extends the range of eligible interventions in order to take into account (beyond food aid in kind) the diversity of existing instruments, which could be more effective and better adapted to populations' needs: food vouchers, money transfers, seeds, veterinary interventions, etc.

Indicators

- Earmark 50% of PFA funding for nutrition.
- Earmark over 50% of PFA funding for France's priority countries.
- Number of international bodies and events to fight global hunger, in which France actively participates (World Bank, FAO, UN, WFP, etc.)

2.5.1 Means and methods for implementing Objective 5

- Reinforce the tools, particularly those of PFA, which allow France to deploy support in favour of increasing the resilience of populations, whether in contexts of emergency or chronic food insecurity. PFA should help vulnerable populations regain more food autonomy.
- Continue holding meetings of the Interministerial Committee for Food Aid, which takes decisions on the annual breakdown in a consensual manner between the different MEAE stakeholders (geographical departments, policy directorate, crisis and support centre), and then across all ministries, after analysing the food insecurity situation in the world and more specifically in France's priority countries, as well as in crisis regions.

- Participate in international projects and events on actions to reduce hunger. France actively participates in meetings of the Food Assistance Committee, set up under the London Convention, enabling donors to coordinate their actions and define common objectives. Furthermore, the World Bank has launched the Famine Action Mechanism, in which France participates. This process, in the long term, should make it possible to implement tools to quickly resolve or even anticipate episodes of famine.
- In neglected areas, the AFD's Minka: Peace and Resilience Fund should help reduce vulnerabilities and act on the causes of crises, food security and malnutrition in particular.

2.5.2 France's complementary action

- France participates in the exchanges launched in 2016 in the context of the Grand Bargain, which is a multilateral process intended to improve the effectiveness of humanitarian action, jointly launched by 53 partners (governments, NGOs, United Nations agencies and the Red Cross movements). The Grand Bargain comprises ten commitments. France is especially active

in respect to three of them: provide local assistance (intended to facilitate financing locals involved in the humanitarian response), simplifying reporting requirements and the interaction between emergency humanitarian action and development assistance.

- Combating food crises and malnutrition also figures in France's strategy titled *Prevention, Resilience and Sustainable Peace: A Comprehensive Approach to the Fragilization of States and Societies* published in 2018. This approach, based on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, aims to achieve sustainable peace in countries in situations of fragility. In this regard, a central role is given to prevention and reinforcing resilience before, during and after crises and conflicts, as well as to dealing with their root causes. Consistent with the expertise of French development aid and cooperation, the French approach to dealing with fragilities, in addition to being comprehensive, places emphasis on re-establishing or consolidating the social contract between the state and society with a view to strengthening cohesion, on the one hand, between populations and, on the other hand, between the latter and the state.

Annex

2030 Agenda and SDGs

Adopted on 25 September 2015 by heads of state and government meeting at the United Nations Sustainable Development Summit, the 2030 Agenda sets 17 SDGs with 169 associated targets to meet the challenges of globalization, based on the three dimensions of sustainable development: environmental, social and economic.

SDG 2 aims to end hunger, ensure food security, improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The targets of this SDG are as follows: end hunger, end all forms of malnutrition, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, ensure sustainable food production systems and maintain genetic diversity (seeds, cultivated plants, animals, etc.).

Sustainable agriculture and breeding

FAO defines sustainable agriculture and breeding as follows: sustainable agriculture (and breeding) must nurture healthy ecosystems and support the sustainable management of land, water and natural resources, while ensuring world food security.

Agroecology

According to the law for the future of agriculture, food and forestry,⁵⁰ agroecological production systems, including the organic form of production, combine economic and social performances, in particular through a high level of social, environmental and health protection. These systems prioritize the autonomy of farms and the improvement of their competitiveness, by maintaining or increasing economic profitability, by improving the added value of production and by reducing the consumption of energy, water, fertilisers, phytopharmaceutical products and veterinary drugs, especially antibiotics. They are based on biological interactions and the use of ecosystem services and the potential provided by natural resources, in particular water resources, biodiversity, photosynthesis, land and water, by ensuring renewal capacity in terms of quality and quantity. They contribute to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Family farming

The International Steering Committee of the 2014 International Year of Family Farming gives the following definition of the concept: family farming (including all agricultural activities carried out in a family setting) is a mode of agricultural, forestry, fisheries, livestock and aquaculture production which is managed and operated by a family and predominantly reliant on family labor including both women and men. The family and the farm are linked, co-evolve and combine economic, environmental, social and cultural functions.

CICID

The CICID defines the main directions of French policy in terms of international cooperation and development assistance. The record of the decisions taken at the Committee meeting on 8 February 2018 sets the thematic and geographic priorities for development assistance and their budgetary transposition.

Right to food

According to the United Nations Economic and Social Council, "The right to adequate food is realized when every man, woman and child, alone or in community with others, has physical and economic access at all times to adequate food or means for its procurement. The right to adequate food shall therefore not be interpreted in a narrow or restrictive sense which equates it with a minimum package of calories, proteins or other specific nutrients. The right to adequate food will have to be realized progressively. However, States have a core obligation to take the necessary action to mitigate and alleviate hunger even in times of natural or other disasters".

Responsible agricultural supply chains

The OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains designates agricultural supply chains as "...the system encompassing all the activities, organisations, actors, technology, information, resources and services involved in producing agri-food products for consumer markets". They cover the agricultural supply chain upstream and downstream, from the

50. Law No. 2014-1170 of 13 October 2014 for the future of agriculture, food and forestry.

supply of agricultural inputs (such as seeds, fertilisers, animal feeds, medicines or equipment) to production, post-harvest handling, processing, transportation, marketing, distribution and retailing. They also include support services such as extension services, research and development, and market information. As such, they consist of a wide range of enterprises, ranging from smallholders, farmers' organizations, co-operatives and start-up companies to MNEs through parent companies or their local affiliates, state-owned enterprises and funds, private financial actors and private foundations. Some actors have entered the sector in recent years.

Malnutrition

According to the HLPE Report on Nutrition and Food Systems, malnutrition is caused by a poor quality or insufficient quantity of nutrient intake or the body's poor absorption of nutrients. There are three main types of malnutrition:

- Undernutrition (chronic or acute): chronic undernutrition in children means that they have low height-for-age. This is known as "stunting". Acute undernutrition means that children have low weight-for-age. This is known as "wasting".
- Micronutrient deficiencies mean a lack of important vitamins and minerals. In terms of public health, the most worrying deficiencies are those in Vitamin A, iron and iodine.
- Overweight or obesity: this is also known as high weight-for-height, which can lead to diseases such as cancer, cardiovascular diseases or diabetes.

Food and nutrition security

France agrees with the definition of food and nutrition security adopted by the CFS in September 2012: "Food and nutrition security exists when all people at all times have physical, social and economic access to food, which is safe and consumed in sufficient quantity and quality to meet their dietary needs and food preferences, and is supported by an environment of adequate sanitation, health services and care, allowing for a healthy and active life".

Undernourishment

According to the *State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019*, undernourishment is "the condition in which an individual's habitual food consumption is insufficient to provide the amount of dietary energy required to maintain a normal, active, healthy life." In the present Strategy, hunger is synonymous with chronic undernourishment.

Food system

The HLPE report *Nutrition and Food Systems* defines a food system as follows: "A food system gathers all the elements (environment, people, inputs, processes, infrastructures, institutions, etc.) and activities that relate to the production, processing, distribution, preparation and consumption of food, and the outputs of these activities, including socio-economic and environmental outcomes".

The report identifies three broad types of food systems: traditional, mixed and modern. These systems can co-exist at local, national, regional and global levels.

Acronyms and abbreviations

AFD	French Development Agency	IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
CFS	Committee on World Food Security	INRA	National Institute for Agricultural Research
CGIAR	Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research	IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
CICID	Interministerial Committee for International Cooperation and Development	IRD	French National Research Institute for Sustainable Development
CIRAD	French Agricultural Research Centre for International Development	LOP-DSI	Orientation and Programming Law on Development and International Solidarity Policy
COP	Conference of the Parties	MAA	Ministry of Agriculture and Food
CSO	Civil society organization	MEAE	Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
CTFD	Technical Committee on Land Tenure and Development	MESRI	Ministry of Higher Education, Research and Innovation
DAC	OECD Development Assistance Committee	NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
DeSIRA	Development of Smart Innovation Through Research in Agriculture	N4G	Nutrition for Growth
EU	European Union	NGO	Non-governmental organisation
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
FAR	International Network for Agricultural and Rural Training	PNA	France's National Food Programme
FFEM	French Facility for Global Environment	PoU	Prevalence of Undernourishment
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale	RAI	Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems
G7	Group of 7 (Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom and United States; the European Union is also involved in the work of the G7)	SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
G20	Group of 20 (Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States and European Union)	SUN	Scaling-Up Network
GHG	Greenhouse gas	UNCBD	United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity
GISA	Inter-Ministerial Food Security Group	UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
HLPE	High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
		UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
		UNGA	United Nations General Assembly



UNICEF	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
USD	US Dollar
VGGT	Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests
WFP	World Food Programme
WHA	World Health Assembly
WHO	World Health Organization

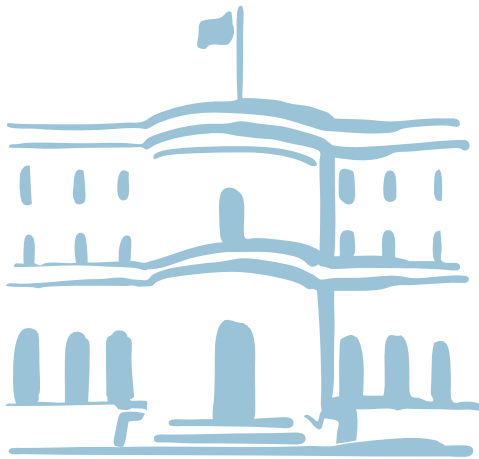


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FRANCE'S INTERNATIONAL STRATEGY FOR FOOD SECURITY, NUTRITION AND SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

After a period during which levels of global hunger decreased, recent evidence has confirmed a new rise with over 820 million people suffering from undernourishment, representing one person in nine. Food insecurity stems from poverty, but it is increasingly aggravated by conflict and climate change. To meet this challenge and reach Sustainable Development Goal 2 of “zero hunger” by 2030, it is vital to shift agricultural and food systems towards more sustainability from an economic, social and environmental viewpoint, to ensure food security and good nutrition for the world’s population.

It is in this context that France wished to adopt a new international strategy for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, which identifies strategic orientations for all of France’s international development action in these areas, for the 2019-2024 period. This strategy report, which is the result of in-depth consultation with all the partners concerned, defines the reference framework for all French ministries and development institutions involved at international level in food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture.

The strategy identifies five main objectives: reinforce global governance of food security and nutrition; develop sustainable agricultural and food systems; reinforce France’s action in nutrition; support the structuring of sustainable agri-food sectors to promote the creation of decent jobs in rural areas, particularly for youth; and reinforce food assistance actions for vulnerable populations and improve their resilience. With this strategy, France is renewing its approach and is actively engaged in combating hunger across the world. The implementation of this strategy will necessitate the mobilization of all stakeholders concerned.