

GLOBAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK

1) Safety nets, social protection and nutrition

- a) More attention must be paid to the immediate needs of those who lack the necessary purchasing power to meet their food and nutrition requirements, especially women and children.
- b) Social protection and safety nets to reduce vulnerability should not only meet immediate needs, often arising from natural disasters or conflicts, but also contribute to reducing uncertainty and improve agricultural productivity.
- c) Agriculture is in desperate need of capital investment, especially to feed 10 billion people in 2050. Price caps will fundamentally destroy that investment, so it is important food security should be dealt with in social safety net structures.

2) Increasing investment

- a) Prioritize specific value chains or regions for increased public-private investment and access to credit, including micro-credit.
- b) Remove barriers to investment, particularly through innovative financing mechanisms (catalytic finance, patient capital, credit guarantees and insurance).
- c) Develop intellectual property protection policies, where they are currently lacking.
- d) Strengthen the capacity of smallholder farmers (particularly women) through extension, financing, information access, organizing support, and property rights.

3) Improving markets

- a) Improve trade policies at global and national levels, including finalising the WTO Doha Round and prohibiting export bans.
- b) Establish emergency reserves to ensure availability for the most vulnerable.
- c) Establish transparent monitoring and data-sharing on availability, stocks, demand, price and quality of agricultural commodities.
- d) Improve smallholder farmers' access to markets through investments in transport and storage infrastructure, refrigerated storage as well as information access.

4) Expanding technology access and R&D

- a) Develop public-private partnerships for technology R&D and for expanding technology access.
- b) Encourage consistent, well formulated government policies to incentivize on technology approvals, regulation, R&D and safety.
- c) Strengthen agriculture and nutrition science in developing-country institutions.

5) Ensuring environmental sustainability

- a) Encourage sharing of best practices and technologies for environmentally sustainable agriculture.
- b) Improve water resource management through increased public-private collaboration to strengthen water management strategies and technologies.
- c) Scale up sustainable supply-chain management for specific commodities, through effective policies.
- d) Reduce post-harvest losses and food waste by improving transport, storage, energy efficiency, and waste recycling along the value chain; and reduce consumer food waste.
- e) Reduce greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture, through policy and financing incentives including the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM).

6) Meeting nutritional needs

- a) Increase availability of nutritional foods through R&D, improved distribution, and integrated production strategies linking agriculture, nutrition and health goals.
- b) Support the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) programme.
- c) Encourage consumers to choose diets that offer a healthy nutritional balance as well as environmental efficiency.