

# THE ZERO HUNGER CHALLENGE



United Nations Regional Thematic Working Group  
on Poverty and Hunger in Asia and the Pacific

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**REGIONAL GUIDING FRAMEWORK  
FOR ACHIEVING ZERO HUNGER IN  
ASIA AND THE PACIFIC**

**The Regional Zero Hunger Challenge in  
Asia and the Pacific**

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## Background

The Asia-Pacific region as a whole has made good progress in reducing the proportion of the population suffering from chronic hunger and poverty. According to the latest revised estimates made by FAO, WFP and IFAD, the proportion of the undernourished in this region declined from 24.1 percent in 1990-1992 to 13.5 percent in 2011-2013 and the hunger target under MDG Number 1 will be met if the proportion declines further to below 12 percent by 2015.<sup>1</sup>

However, the remaining 12 percent represents the most vulnerable and disadvantaged groups of people in the society who are to be targeted if “zero hunger” must be achieved. Very large numbers of people still suffer from chronic hunger in the Asia-Pacific region in 2011-13 (552 million), which constitutes about two-thirds of the developing world’s total (827 million). Moreover, in Asia and the Pacific, it is estimated that more than 100 million children under the age of 5 were stunted as of 2010.

It should also be noted that about 2 billion people (about 30 percent of the global population) suffer from micronutrient malnutrition, while some 1.4 billion people are overweight, about one-third of whom are obese and at risk of coronary heart disease, diabetes or other health problems.

At the same time, globally, over 1.3 billion tonnes of food (nearly one-third of annual food production) is lost and wasted every year. Food losses in developing countries of the region across the entire supply chain, including food consumption, are as high as 45 percent for fruits and vegetables and nearly 30 percent for cereals. Poorly functioning food supply chains and systems, as well as lack of awareness of the importance of reducing food waste and losses are some of the major causes of food loss and waste. Many Asian countries are struggling with the growing problem of food waste caused by retailers, the food service sector and consumers discarding edible food and left-over food into the garbage.

It is simply unacceptable that hundreds of millions of people should suffer from hunger in a world of plenty. We have to change the situation in which equitable access to food is lacking, and some people are living in prosperity while marginalised people are hungry. The persistence of gender inequalities in access to productive resources such as land, services and finance sustains hunger.

Accordingly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations launched the Zero Hunger Challenge at the Rio+20 Conference on Sustainable Development in Brazil in June 2012 with his vision for the future where all people enjoy their fundamental Right to Food and people’s livelihoods and food systems are resilient and able to withstand a changing climate.

This message was reinforced at the High Level Consultation on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition held in April 2013 in Madrid, Spain, which called upon the world community to commit to a common vision that hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition can be ended sustainably by 2025.<sup>2,3</sup> The outcome document of the Madrid High Level Consultation entitled “Food Security and Nutrition for All – A Vision and Building Blocks for a Global Agenda” emphasized the need to prioritize equitable development, especially the empowerment of women.

The five pillars of the Zero Hunger Challenge are as follows:

- I. 100% access to adequate food all year round
- II. Zero stunted children less than 2 years of age
- III. All food systems are sustainable
- IV. 100% increase in smallholder productivity and income
- V. Zero loss or waste of food

<sup>1</sup> SOFI 2013: Total for Southern, South-Eastern, Eastern, Western and Caucasus/Central Asia

<sup>2</sup> For more information and background on the High Level Consultation, see i) *Joint Chairs and co-Leads Synthesis Report*. Available from [http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/post2015/sites/post2015/files/files/Synthesis\\_Report\\_Madrid\\_EN.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fsnforum/post2015/sites/post2015/files/files/Synthesis_Report_Madrid_EN.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> See also <http://www.iisd.ca/post2015/food/> and *Summary of the High-Level Consultation on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition in the Post-2015 Development Agenda* which is available from this website.

As a follow-up to the global initiative, the Zero Hunger Challenge in Asia and the Pacific was launched by the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations on the occasion of ESCAP's 69<sup>th</sup> Commission Session on the 29<sup>th</sup> of April 2013, with the participation of Prime Ministers and senior officials of ESCAP member countries, heads of the UN agencies concerned, as well as representatives from donor agencies, partner organizations, civil society, academia and the private sector.

Subsequently it was agreed and supported by the Deputy Secretary-General to translate the Zero Hunger Challenge into concrete, time-bound actions towards achieving a hunger-free Asia-Pacific by 2025. Then, as the first step, the need to guide member countries in the region on this process was recognized as the Zero Hunger Challenge launched in 2012 does not provide the details for practical implementation.

This Regional Guiding Framework has been prepared in order to provide guidance to countries in the Asia-Pacific region for the formulation and implementation of actions to respond to the Zero Hunger Challenge towards attaining zero hunger in the region by 2025. It will not duplicate but complement the existing international and regional level initiatives such as Alliance Against Hunger and Malnutrition as well as government efforts to eradicate hunger through national policies, strategies and various programmes and projects.

## Key elements of a strategy to eliminate hunger by 2025

The main cause of hunger is not insufficient production of food globally, but lack of access as many people do not have money to buy the food they need or the means to produce it themselves. Hunger is also caused by inappropriate utilization or absorption of food which is associated with primary healthcare, one's nutritional literacy, clean drinking water, sanitation, and so forth. For achieving zero hunger, we must take into consideration at least three types of hunger: i) undernutrition or calorie deprivation often associated with poverty; ii) protein hunger caused by the deficiency of protein and essential amino acids in the diet; and iii) hidden hunger caused by the deficiency of micronutrients.

Thus, food insecurity is a multidimensional challenge that needs to be addressed in an integrated manner. A holistic view is required to eradicate hunger, malnutrition and rural poverty. There is no one-size-fits-all solution, so the building blocks for change are cross-sectoral, complementary and synergistic including understanding complex food systems.

This includes a focus on more sustainable production and management of natural resources; on improving the governance of food security and food systems; and on strengthening resilience of rural populations.

Agriculture remains the primary key to addressing these challenges. To begin with, this sector is necessary to feed a population that is expected to exceed 9 billion in 2050. Estimates point to the need of increasing agricultural output by 60 percent until then. Moreover, seventy percent of the world's undernourished live in rural areas in developing countries.

Billions of people depend directly on agriculture for food and employment, including 500 million small-scale subsistence farmers who do not produce enough food to feed themselves. They are among the most important managers of natural resources. Sustainable agriculture can be used to promote win-win situations, driving inclusive growth and poverty reduction in economically depressed rural areas.

For example, small scale production can be supported and social protection programmes strengthened, such as cash for work and cash transfer programmes. The extra income can be used to buy food locally produced by smallholders in the same community.

The transition to a sustainable future will also require fundamental changes in the governance of food security and agriculture. Within the UN, agencies and programmes are coordinating action through the High-Level Task Force on Global Food Security. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is a unique example of an inclusive platform, in which governments, institutions, civil society and the private sector are working together to build consensus on issues that impact food security and nutrition, such as responsible governance of tenure. ECOSOC also plays an important role in bringing together diverse stakeholders and in sharpening the focus on the economic and social dimensions of hunger.

# Priorities for action by countries in food, agriculture, rural development and nutrition to meet the Zero Hunger Challenge in Asia and the Pacific under the 5 pillars of the ZHC

## PILLAR 1: 100 PERCENT EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE, NUTRITIOUS AND AFFORDABLE FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND

### 1.1 All people enabled to access the food they need at all times through sustainable agriculture and food systems, marketing, decent and productive employment, social protection, targeted safety nets and food assistance

- A. An enabling environment provided for all people to enjoy their right to food through the promotion of:
- Pro-poor and gender sensitive policy with a recognition of women as farmers
  - Multi-stakeholder meetings organized to solicit support from all levels of the society and reach consensus on the Zero Hunger Challenge at national level
  - Advocacy and sensitization on the Zero Hunger Challenge
  - Mainstreaming of the Zero Hunger Challenge in national and sub-national programmes and strategies
  - The Right to Food incorporated in national legislation
  - Improved communication and collaboration with the donor community, CSOs and the private sector for increased resource mobilization
  - Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess progress towards the eradication of hunger and malnutrition
- B. Sustainable agriculture and food systems, including marketing, promoted, through:
- Crop and agricultural diversification
  - Traditional diets and neglected/under-utilized indigenous food resources
  - Food based nutrition, dietary diversification and bio-fortification
  - Dietary advice to women
  - Homestead food production (nutrition gardens, small livestock raising and fish cultivation) for households to enable access to diversified diets
  - Soil nutrition and balanced provision of soil nutrients
  - Market infrastructure and market access for marginalized and smallholder farmers
  - Technical support towards the improvement of food labelling as well as education of consumers for improved understanding of labelling for better consumer choice
- C. Access to decent and productive employment strengthened through the promotion of:
- Agricultural and rural development policies and strategies to enable pro-poor and gender-sensitive employment
  - Value chain development for agriculture sector and its sub-sectors including non-farm sectors
  - Gender and ethnic equality in rural and urban employment
  - Farmers' organizations and cooperatives to create employment and investment opportunities and to help build solidarity economy that emphasizes mutual self-help, inclusion, participation and concern for communities

- D. Social protection, social services and targeted safety nets promoted through the provision of social protection interventions to the people living in protracted crises (conflict, occupation, war and climate change) and to rural and urban poor, such as:
  - Conditional and unconditional cash transfers
  - Agricultural input subsidies and food subsidies
  - School gardening
  - Universal health care
  - Unemployment insurance
  - Public works programmes to generate employment
  - Emergency food reserve and grain reserve management
  - Prevention of discrimination in access and distribution of food
- E. Food assistance promoted which improves access to, and utilization of, safe and nutritious food, through:
  - Targeted conditional and unconditional transfers (in-kind, cash and vouchers) provided to the poorest and most vulnerable (e.g. school feeding, asset-creation, needs-based general distribution and nutrition programmes)
  - Community and national capacity strengthened to improve food availability, access, utilization and distribution, including through civil society efforts and participation

## **1.2 Food supply from local producers strengthened, including women smallholder farmers**

- A. Biodiverse, ecological plant breeding and preservation of indigenous seed varieties and plants promoted to provide year round availability of nutritious food
- B. Production of safe and quality food products by smallholders promoted by following quality and safety standards such as Good Agricultural Practices (GAP)<sup>4</sup> and by linking producers to consumers and markets

## **1.3 Excessive food price volatility prevented through open, fair and well-functioning markets and trade policies at local, regional and international levels**

- A. Appropriate and adequate agricultural market and price information systems for exchange of price information and monitoring established and promoted
- B. Reliability of agricultural and rural statistics strengthened
- C. Effective multi-stakeholder consultations at different levels to prevent food price volatility conducted
- D. Emergency food stocks established
- E. Import sources for food importing countries diversified
- F. Regional and sub-regional cooperation for enhancing food security and preventing excessive price volatility strengthened
- G. Human rights based impact assessments of trade and investment policies conducted

<sup>4</sup> See <http://www.fao.org/prods/gap/> for the definition of GAP.

## PILLAR 2: ZERO STUNTED CHILDREN LESS THAN 2 YEARS OF AGE

### **2.1 Universal access to nutritious food in the 1000-day window of opportunity between the start of pregnancy and a child's second birthday, supported by sustainable nutrition-sensitive health care, water, sanitation, education and specific nutrition interventions that enable empowerment of women, as encouraged within the Movement for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN)<sup>5</sup> and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Nutrition (REACH),<sup>6</sup> ensured**

As nutrition direct interventions:

- A. Exclusive breastfeeding, up to 6 months of age, encouraged through promoting and implementing the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and facilitating breastfeeding through flexible work environment and maternity leave policies
- B. Continued breastfeeding together with appropriate and nutritious complementary food up to 2 years of age and beyond encouraged
- C. Families, caregivers, and communities encouraged to use growth curves that are easy to understand for early detection of malnutrition
- D. Effective management of moderate and severe malnutrition enabled
- E. Nutrition education and advocacy to families, caregivers and communities for infant and young child feeding, awareness and advocacy of the benefit of food-based approaches in reducing child stunting

As nutrition sensitive interventions:

- F. Local production of nutritious food for prevention and treatment of malnutrition promoted
- G. Nutrition sensitive approach and access to nutrients enhanced, through direct provision of extra nutrients and fortified foods, promoting quality winning foods, and integrating traditional food production and consumption methods, especially for pregnant and lactating mothers and infants
- H. Access to clean and adequate water and sanitation to reduce infection and disease improved
- I. Access to health services, including immunization, and educational services, that address the issue of malnutrition in women and young girls and stunting in children, as well as allowing children to be healthy and ensure that children have the nutrition needed to learn and earn a decent income as adults promoted

<sup>5</sup> See <http://scalingupnutrition.org/>.

<sup>6</sup> See <http://www.reachpartnership.org/>.

## PILLAR 3: ALL FOOD SYSTEMS ARE SUSTAINABLE

### 3.1 Standards for sustainability established for all farmers, agribusinesses, cooperatives, governments, unions and civil society

- A. Small scale, sustainable food production systems based on traditional knowledge and biodiversity based agro-ecological processes supported
- B. Quality and safety standards of farm products such as GAP and organic farming promoted through farmer training and capacity building including those for extension workers and private sectors
- C. Food distribution systems with the participation of smallholder farmers promoted
- D. Food quality and safety standards established and further promoted for effective application at country level, and harmonized at regional and sub-national levels
- E. Community-based and participatory mechanisms established for the verification of standards and sustainability
- F. Mechanism for multi-stakeholder policy dialogues at local and national levels on food production, supply and consumption established

### 3.2 Sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture practiced, including ecosystem-based approaches to agriculture

- A. Sustainable agricultural technologies for smallholder farmers promoted through research, creation of institutions and an enabling institutional and policy framework
- B. Good practices of climate-smart agriculture identified and disseminated through farmer to farmer exchanges
- C. Value of ecosystems fully realized through various interventions such as payments for ecosystem services and the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) initiative, taking scientifically established practices into consideration
- D. Organic and ecological agriculture promoted and dependence on fertilizer and pesticide intensive agriculture reduced
- E. Disaster risk deduction and management, and climate change adaptation capacities at all levels enhanced
- F. Laws, regulations and guidelines to halt unsustainable agricultural practices formed and implemented

### 3.3 Cross-sectoral policy coherence (encompassing *inter alia* food security, industry, trade policy, tourism, energy, land use, water and climate change) pursued

- A. Multi-sectoral policy dialogue, consultations and workshops encompassing food security, food sovereignty, energy, water, land use and climate change organized
- B. Awareness of land, livelihoods, environment, food, energy and water nexus promoted
- C. Measures to minimize negative impacts of energy development policy on food security implemented

**3.4 Integrated approaches to natural resource management derived from sustainable development methods centred on biodiversity-based ecological management systems implemented**

- A. Pro-smallholder national land use policy and agro-ecological zoning promoted with the aim of maximizing equity, efficiency and sustainability of land and natural resource
- B. Water-Food-Energy Nexus approach promoted
- C. Integrated participatory coastal natural resource management promoted

## **PILLAR 4: 100 PERCENT INCREASE IN SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME**

### **4.1 Rural poverty reduced and wellbeing improved through increasing smallholders' income, and recognising the importance of women's unpaid work and contributions for their engagement in decent work and income generating activities**

- A. Save and Grow approach including sustainable intensification of agriculture promoted towards enhancing smallholder farmers' productivity
- B. Market participation of smallholder farmers and family farmers supported
- C. Farmers' organizations and groups, including women's groups, supported and strengthened and small farmers, fishers, pastoralists, young people, indigenous people and their communities empowered
- D. Agro-processing and value addition to agricultural products and agri-tourism promoted, with the aim of promoting income and employment generation, especially for women
- E. Appropriate livestock production and best animal health practices espoused and applied by farmers
- F. Access to savings, credit, insurance and other financial services for smallholder farmers, including women, strengthened
- G. State subsidies and support mechanisms for storage, communications, transport and other infrastructure strengthened
- H. Labour-saving tools and devices invented for women to reduce work burden

### **4.2 Responsible governance of land, fisheries and forests implemented, based on the Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security, adopted in 2012, with an aim to prevent grabbing of land and other natural resources, forcible acquisition of land and other resources and displacement**

- A. Country level multi-stakeholder orientation and consultations on the Voluntary Guidelines conducted
- B. National action plans to implement the Voluntary Guidelines at country level prepared and implemented
- C. Monitoring mechanism and evaluation system including CSO participation implemented
- D. Land reform programme with transfer of publicly owned land to marginal farmers through negotiations with governments promoted
- E. Conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land without free, prior, informed consent of the community prevented
- F. Access to and effective control over land, including homestead land, promoted for agricultural wage labourers, sharecroppers and other landless communities

### **4.3 Agriculture and food related research, extension and innovation enhanced**

- A. Sustainable agricultural productivity growth achieved to meet increased demand for food
- B. Linkages between agricultural research and extension strengthened, with special attention to gender sensitive approaches and rural youth promotion, centred on small scale food producers
- C. Agricultural innovation promoted through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and other means

### **4.4 Promotion of food security and food sover eignty through investments in agricultur e ensured**

- A. Free, prior and informed consent of communities taken and full and ef fective participation guaranteed in investments in agriculture
- B. Transparency and monitoring of all investments promoted to ensure accountability
- C. Environmental and human rights impacts of investments quantified, and measures taken to encourage sustainable resource use while minimizing the risk and magnitude of negative impacts and mitigating them
- D. Measures to reduce degradation and unsustainable use of land and ecosystems implemented
- E. Integrated river basin management and integrated coastal management towards addressing food security promoted

### **4.5 Measures to enhance r esilience, reduce disaster risks and pr otect small scale food producers against the negative impact of climate change and other disasters promoted**

- A. Access to insurance for crops, livestock, climate risk and livelihoods, etc. enhanced for small scale food producers
- B. Legislation to provide livelihood protection to small scale producers against natural disasters prepared and implemented, allowing affected populations to strengthen copying capacity and recover quickly from the disasters
- C. Community-based and participatory disaster preparedness, mitigation and response measures taken
- D. Scientific research promoted to assess the impacts of climate change and identify the most adequate adaptation measures for implementation by governments and other stakeholders including small scale food producers

### **4.6 Multidimensional indicators developed for measuring people's resilience and wellbeing**

- A. Baselines established and appropriate and measurable indicators developed
- B. Disaggregated data collected and indicators developed on the contribution of small scale food producers and their socio-economic well being

## PILLAR 5: ZERO LOSS OR WASTE OF FOOD

### 5.1 Food losses and waste during harvesting, storage, transport, processing, retailing and consumption of food minimized

- A. Stakeholders in food supply chains equipped with the knowledge base and technical skills to reduce post-harvest losses
- B. Consumers educated to prevent, and/or reduce, reuse and recycle food waste
- C. Investment in production, transport and storage infrastructure such as roads, water, power, ICT, and the construction of pack-houses and cool and dry storage facilities, increased, and access by small scale food producers to such infrastructure strengthened
- D. Waste of food by the private sector, for example, hotels, restaurants and supermarkets, discouraged
- E. Use of good quality bulk packaging by small scale food producers in order to minimise spillage and damage encouraged and supported
- F. Investments in dedicated transport systems for food encouraged
- G. Sustainable consumption programme promoted

### 5.2 Commitments made by all stakeholders including producers, retailers and consumers to save food and minimize food losses and waste

- A. Save Food Campaign promoted through various national level activities such as the promotion and distribution of advocacy materials, organization of promotional events, and media campaigns at all levels
- B. Networking of producers, consumers and retailers established towards concerted efforts to reduce food losses and waste
- C. Multi-stakeholder dialogue and consultation mechanisms established at country level to promote the concerted efforts

## The Way Forward

The Zero Hunger Challenge is aimed at ensuring that everyone has year-round access to adequate food, that there are no stunted children under 2 years of age, that all food systems are sustainable, that small farmers double their productivity and income, and that there is zero loss or waste of food by 2025.

At regional level, this Guiding Framework is presented to senior officials of the UN Member States in the region on the occasion of the Ministerial Conference on Regional Economic Cooperation and Integration in Asia and the Pacific convened by ESCAP in December 2013. The Conference, in its Bangkok declaration, recognizes the importance of the Zero Hunger Challenge for regional cooperation to assist countries with special needs, such as least developed countries, landlocked developing countries and small island developing States.

Secondly, the Guiding Framework, once launched at ESCAP's Ministerial Conference in mid-December, will be followed up through the Regional Coordination Mechanism (RCM) as well as the UN Country Team (UNCT) at country level as appropriate.

The ultimate goal of this Guiding Framework is to assist Member Countries in Asia and the Pacific in the formulation and implementation of zero hunger initiatives through the process of multi-stakeholder consultation and coordination at country level. It provides a desirable set of goals as well as guidance and support to translate the Challenge into concrete actions in the area of food security. Indeed, national-level actions are key for the success, which should be initiated as soon as possible. At the initial stage, a selected number of pilot countries may be identified to formulate a national action plan and implement the national Zero Hunger Challenge with the support from the UN team.

## Results Chain to Achieve Zero Hunger in Asia and the Pacific

<b>GOAL/IMPACT – ELIMINATION OF HUNGER AND UNDERNOURISHMENT IN ASIA AND THE PACIFIC BY 2025</b>	
<b>PILLAR/OUTCOME I 100% EQUITABLE ACCESS TO ADEQUATE, NUTRITIOUS AND AFFORDABLE FOOD ALL YEAR ROUND</b>	
<b>Outcome 1.1. All people enabled to access the food they need at all times through sustainable agriculture and food systems, marketing, decent and productive employment, social protection, targeted safety nets and food assistance</b>	
Output 1.1.A. An enabling environment provided for all people to enjoy their right to food through the promotion of:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pro-poor and gender sensitive policy with a recognition of women as farmers</li> <li>• Multi-stakeholder meetings organized to solicit support from all levels of the society and reach consensus on the Zero Hunger Challenge at national level</li> <li>• Advocacy and sensitization on the Zero Hunger Challenge</li> <li>• Mainstreaming of the Zero Hunger Challenge in national and sub-national programmes and strategies</li> <li>• The Right to Food incorporated in national legislation</li> <li>• Improved communication and collaboration with the donor community, CSOs and the private sector for increased resource mobilization</li> <li>• Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to assess progress towards the eradication of hunger and malnutrition</li> </ul>
Output 1.1.B. Sustainable agriculture and food systems, including marketing, promoted, through:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crop and agricultural diversification</li> <li>• Traditional diets and neglected/under-utilized indigenous food resources</li> <li>• Food based nutrition, dietary diversification and bio-fortification</li> <li>• Dietary advice to women</li> <li>• Homestead food production (nutrition gardens, small livestock raising and fish cultivation) for households to enable access to diversified diets</li> <li>• Soil nutrition and balanced provision of soil nutrients</li> <li>• Market infrastructure and market access for marginalized and smallholder farmers</li> <li>• Technical support towards the improvement of food labelling as well as education of consumers for improved understanding of labelling for better consumer choice</li> </ul>
Output 1.1.C. Access to decent and productive employment strengthened through the promotion of:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agricultural and rural development policies and strategies to enable pro-poor and gender-sensitive employment</li> <li>• Value chain development for agriculture sector and its sub-sectors including non-farm sectors</li> <li>• Gender and ethnic equality in rural and urban employment</li> <li>• Farmers’ organizations and cooperatives to create employment and investment opportunities and to help build solidarity economy that emphasizes mutual self-help, inclusion, participation and concern for communities</li> </ul>

Output 1.1.D.	<p>Social protection, social services and targeted safety nets promoted through the provision of social protection interventions to the people living in protracted crises (conflict, occupation, war and climate change) and to rural and urban poor, such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conditional and unconditional cash transfers</li> <li>• Agricultural input subsidies and food subsidies</li> <li>• School gardening</li> <li>• Universal health care</li> <li>• Unemployment insurance</li> <li>• Public works programmes to generate employment</li> <li>• Emergency food reserve and grain reserve management</li> <li>• Prevention of discrimination in access and distribution of food</li> </ul>
Output 1.1.E.	<p>Food assistance promoted which improves access to, and utilization of, safe and nutritious food, through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Targeted conditional and unconditional transfers (in-kind, cash and vouchers) provided to the poorest and most vulnerable (e.g. school feeding, asset-creation, needs-based general distribution and nutrition programmes)</li> <li>• Community and national capacity strengthened to improve food availability, access, utilization and distribution, including through civil society efforts and participation</li> </ul>
<b>Outcome 1.2. Food supply from local producers strengthened, including women smallholder farmers</b>	
Output 1.2.A.	Biodiverse, ecological plant breeding and preservation of indigenous seed varieties and plants promoted to provide year round availability of nutritious food
Output 1.2.B.	Production of safe and quality food products by smallholders promoted by following quality and safety standards such as Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) and by linking producers to consumers and markets
<b>Outcome 1.3. Excessive food price volatility prevented through open, fair and well-functioning markets and trade policies at local, regional and international levels</b>	
Output 1.3.A.	Appropriate and adequate agricultural market and price information systems for exchange of price information and monitoring established and promoted
Output 1.3.B.	Reliability of agricultural and rural statistics strengthened
Output 1.3.C.	Effective multi-stakeholder consultations at different levels to prevent food price volatility conducted
Output 1.3.D.	Emergency food stocks established
Output 1.3.E.	Import sources for food importing countries diversified
Output 1.3.F.	Regional and sub-regional cooperation for enhancing food security and preventing excessive price volatility strengthened
Output 1.3.G.	Human rights based impact assessments of trade and investment policies conducted

<b>PILLAR/OUTCOME II ZERO STUNTED CHILDREN LESS THAN 2 YEARS OF AGE</b>	
<b>Outcome 2.1. Universal access to nutritious food in the 1000-day window of opportunity between the start of pregnancy and a child's second birthday, supported by sustainable nutrition-sensitive health care, water, sanitation, education and specific nutrition interventions that enable empowerment of women, as encouraged within the Movement for Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) and the Renewed Efforts Against Child Hunger and Nutrition (REACH), ensured</b>	
As nutrition direct interventions:	
Output 2.1.A. Exclusive breastfeeding, up to 6 months of age, encouraged through promoting and implementing the International Code of Marketing of Breast-milk Substitutes and facilitating breastfeeding through flexible work environment and maternity leave policies	
Output 2.1.B. Continued breastfeeding together with appropriate and nutritious complementary food up to 2 years of age and beyond encouraged	
Output 2.1.C. Families, caregivers, and communities encouraged to use growth curves that are easy to understand for early detection of malnutrition	
Output 2.1.D. Effective management of moderate and severe malnutrition enabled	
Output 2.1.E. Nutrition education and advocacy to families, caregivers and communities for infant and young child feeding, awareness and advocacy of the benefit of food-based approaches in reducing child stunting	
As nutrition sensitive interventions:	
Output 2.1.F. Local production of nutritious food for prevention and treatment of malnutrition promoted	
Output 2.1.G. Nutrition sensitive approach and access to nutrients enhanced, through direct provision of extra nutrients and fortified foods, promoting quality winning foods, and integrating traditional food production and consumption methods, especially for pregnant and lactating mothers and infants	
Output 2.1.H. Access to clean and adequate water and sanitation to reduce infection and disease improved	
Output 2.1.I. Access to health services, including immunization, and educational services, that address the issue of malnutrition in women and young girls and stunting in children, as well as allowing children to be healthy and ensure that children have the nutrition needed to learn and earn a decent income as adults promoted	
<b>PILLAR/OUTCOME III ALL FOOD SYSTEMS ARE SUSTAINABLE</b>	
<b>Outcome 3.1. Standards for sustainability established for all farmers, agribusinesses, cooperatives, governments, unions and civil society</b>	
Output 3.1.A. Small scale, sustainable food production systems based on traditional knowledge and biodiversity based agro-ecological processes supported	
Output 3.1.B. Quality and safety standards of farm products such as GAP and organic farming promoted through farmer training and capacity building including those for extension workers and private sectors	
Output 3.1.C. Food distribution systems with the participation of smallholder farmers promoted	
Output 3.1.D. Food quality and safety standards established and further promoted for effective application at country level, and harmonized at regional and sub-national levels	

Output 3.1.E.	Community-based and participatory mechanisms established for the verification of standards and sustainability
Output 3.1.F.	Mechanism for multi-stakeholder policy dialogues at local and national levels on food production, supply and consumption established
<b>Outcome 3.2.</b>	<b>Sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture practiced, including ecosystem-based approaches to agriculture</b>
Output 3.2.A.	Sustainable agricultural technologies for smallholder farmers promoted through research, creation of institutions and an enabling institutional and policy framework
Output 3.2.B.	Good practices of climate-smart agriculture identified and disseminated through farmer to farmer exchanges
Output 3.2.C.	Value of ecosystems fully realized through various interventions such as payments for ecosystem services and the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) initiative, taking scientifically established practices into consideration
Output 3.2.D.	Organic and ecological agriculture promoted and dependence on fertilizer and pesticide intensive agriculture reduced
Output 3.2.E.	Disaster risk deduction and management, and climate change adaptation capacities at all levels enhanced
Output 3.2.F.	Laws, regulations and guidelines to halt unsustainable agricultural practices forged and implemented
<b>Outcome 3.3.</b>	<b>Cross-sectoral policy coherence (encompassing <i>inter alia</i> food security, industry, trade policy, tourism, energy, land use, water and climate change) pursued</b>
Output 3.3.A.	Multi-sectoral policy dialogue, consultations and workshops encompassing food security, food sovereignty, energy, water, land use and climate change organized
Output 3.3.B.	Awareness of land, livelihoods, environment, food, energy and water nexus promoted
Output 3.3.C.	Measures to minimize negative impacts of energy development policy on food security implemented
<b>Outcome 3.4.</b>	<b>Integrated approaches to natural resource management derived from sustainable development methods centred on biodiversity-based ecological management systems implemented</b>
Output 3.4.A.	Pro-smallholder national land use policy and agro-ecological zoning promoted with the aim of maximizing equity, efficiency and sustainability of land and natural resource
Output 3.4.B.	Water-Food-Energy Nexus approach promoted
Output 3.4.C.	Integrated participatory coastal natural resource management promoted
<b>PILLAR/OUTCOME IV</b>	<b>100% INCREASE IN SMALLHOLDER PRODUCTIVITY AND INCOME</b>
<b>Outcome 4.1.</b>	<b>Rural poverty reduced and wellbeing improved through increasing smallholders' income, and recognising the importance of women's unpaid work and contributions for their engagement in decent work and income generating activities</b>
Output 4.1.A.	Save and Grow approach including sustainable intensification of agriculture promoted towards enhancing smallholder farmers' productivity
Output 4.1.B.	Market participation of smallholder farmers and family farmers supported

Output 4.1.C.	Farmers' organizations and groups, including women's groups, supported and strengthened and small farmers, fishers, pastoralists, young people, indigenous people and their communities empowered
Output 4.1.D.	Agro-processing and value addition to agricultural products and agri-tourism promoted, with the aim of promoting income and employment generation, especially for women
Output 4.1.E.	Appropriate livestock production and best animal health practices espoused and applied by farmers
Output 4.1.F.	Access to savings, credit, insurance and other financial services for smallholder farmers, including women, strengthened
Output 4.1.G.	State subsidies and support mechanisms for storage, communications, transport and other infrastructure strengthened
Output 4.1.H.	Labour-saving tools and devices invented for women to reduce work burden
<b>Outcome 4.2.</b>	<b>Responsible governance of land, fisheries and forests implemented, based on the Voluntary Guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security, adopted in 2012, with an aim to prevent grabbing of land and other natural resources, forcible acquisition of land and other resources and displacement</b>
Output 4.2.A.	Country level multi-stakeholder orientation and consultations on the Voluntary Guidelines conducted
Output 4.2.B.	National action plans to implement the Voluntary Guidelines at country level prepared and implemented
Output 4.2.C.	Monitoring mechanism and evaluation system including CSO participation implemented
Output 4.2.D.	Land reform programme with transfer of publicly owned land to marginal farmers through negotiations with governments promoted
Output 4.2.E.	Conversion of agricultural land to non-agricultural land without free, prior, informed consent of the community prevented
Output 4.2.F.	Access to and effective control over land, including homestead land, promoted for agricultural wage labourers, sharecroppers and other landless communities
<b>Outcome 4.3.</b>	<b>Agriculture and food related research, extension and innovation enhanced</b>
Output 4.3.A.	Sustainable agricultural productivity growth achieved to meet increased demand for food
Output 4.3.B.	Linkages between agricultural research and extension strengthened, with special attention to gender sensitive approaches and rural youth promotion, centred on small scale food producers
Output 4.3.C.	Agricultural innovation promoted through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and other means
<b>Outcome 4.4.</b>	<b>Promotion of food security and food sovereignty through investments in agriculture ensured</b>
Output 4.4.A.	Free, prior and informed consent of communities taken and full and effective participation guaranteed in investments in agriculture
Output 4.4.B.	Transparency and monitoring of all investments promoted to ensure accountability
Output 4.4.C.	Environmental and human rights impacts of investments quantified, and measures taken to encourage sustainable resource use while minimizing the risk and magnitude of negative impacts and mitigating them

Output 4.4.D.	Measures to reduce degradation and unsustainable use of land and ecosystems implemented
Output 4.4.E.	Integrated river basin management and integrated coastal management towards addressing food security promoted
<b>Outcome 4.5.</b>	<b>Measures to enhance resilience, reduce disaster risks and protect small scale food producers against the negative impact of climate change and other disasters promoted</b>
Output 4.5.A.	Access to insurance for crops, livestock, climate risk and livelihoods, etc. enhanced for small scale food producers
Output 4.5.B.	Legislation to provide livelihood protection to small scale producers against natural disasters prepared and implemented, allowing affected populations to strengthen copying capacity and recover quickly from the disasters
Output 4.5.C.	Community-based and participatory disaster preparedness, mitigation and response measures taken
Output 4.5.D.	Scientific research promoted to assess the impacts of climate change and identify the most adequate adaptation measures for implementation by governments and other stakeholders including small scale food producers
<b>Outcome 4.6.</b>	<b>Multidimensional indicators developed for measuring people's resilience and wellbeing</b>
Output 4.6.A.	Baselines established and appropriate and measurable indicators developed
Output 4.6.B.	Disaggregated data collected and indicators developed on the contribution of small scale food producers and their socio-economic well being
<b>PILLAR/OUTCOME V ZERO LOSS OR WASTE OF FOOD</b>	
<b>Outcome 5.1.</b>	<b>Food losses and waste during harvesting, storage, transport, processing, retailing and consumption of food minimized</b>
Output 5.1.A.	Stakeholders in food supply chains equipped with the knowledge base and technical skills to reduce post-harvest losses
Output 5.1.B.	Consumers educated to prevent, and/or reduce, reuse and recycle food waste
Output 5.1.C.	Investment in production, transport and storage infrastructure such as roads, water, power, ICT, and the construction of pack-houses and cool and dry storage facilities, increased, and access by small scale food producers to such infrastructure strengthened
Output 5.1.D.	Waste of food by the private sector, for example, hotels, restaurants and supermarkets, discouraged
Output 5.1.E.	Use of good quality bulk packaging by small scale food producers in order to minimise spillage and damage encouraged and supported
Output 5.1.F.	Investments in dedicated transport systems for food encouraged
Output 5.1.G.	Sustainable consumption programme promoted
<b>Outcome 5.2.</b>	<b>Commitments made by all stakeholders including producers, retailers and consumers to save food and minimize food losses and waste</b>
Output 5.2.A.	Save Food Campaign promoted through various national level activities such as the promotion and distribution of advocacy materials, organization of promotional events, and media campaigns at all levels
Output 5.2.B.	Networking of producers, consumers and retailers established towards concerted efforts to reduce food losses and waste
Output 5.2.C.	Multi-stakeholder dialogue and consultation mechanisms established at country level to promote the concerted efforts





**Hunger can be eliminated  
in our lifetime.**