



Applying a PCSD lens for Food Security in the SDGs

PCSD Toolkit, Module 2: Food Security



PCSD Toolkit

Module 2: Food security

- Purpose of the updated Food Security module:
 - Serve as a **toolkit** to support decision-making
 - Provide **guidance** on Food security issues



PCSD - Module 2: Food security Toolkit

Part I: « Toolkit » (How?)	Part II « Guidance » (Why? What?)
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Monitoring progress<ol style="list-style-type: none">1.1. Indicators1.2. <u>Self-assessment checklist</u>	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Background information on PCSD/FS2. Institutional mechanisms<ol style="list-style-type: none">2.1. International agenda2.2. Coordination mechanisms (national, European, international)3. Sources of finance<ol style="list-style-type: none">3.1. Aid3.2. Private sector4. Contextual factors<ol style="list-style-type: none">4.1. Systemic conditions4.2. Enabling environments5. Effects



Action



Information



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Guidance: FS Background

- Move towards an issue-based approach, with focus on the policy interlinkages

« Food security [is] a situation that exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life » (FAO 2002)

- 4 dimensions of FS: access , availability and use of food + sustainability



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Guidance: FS Background

- **Complexity:**

- Internal policies (nutrition, food safety,...)
- International commitments (aid policies,...)

- Trade-offs and synergies between different policies

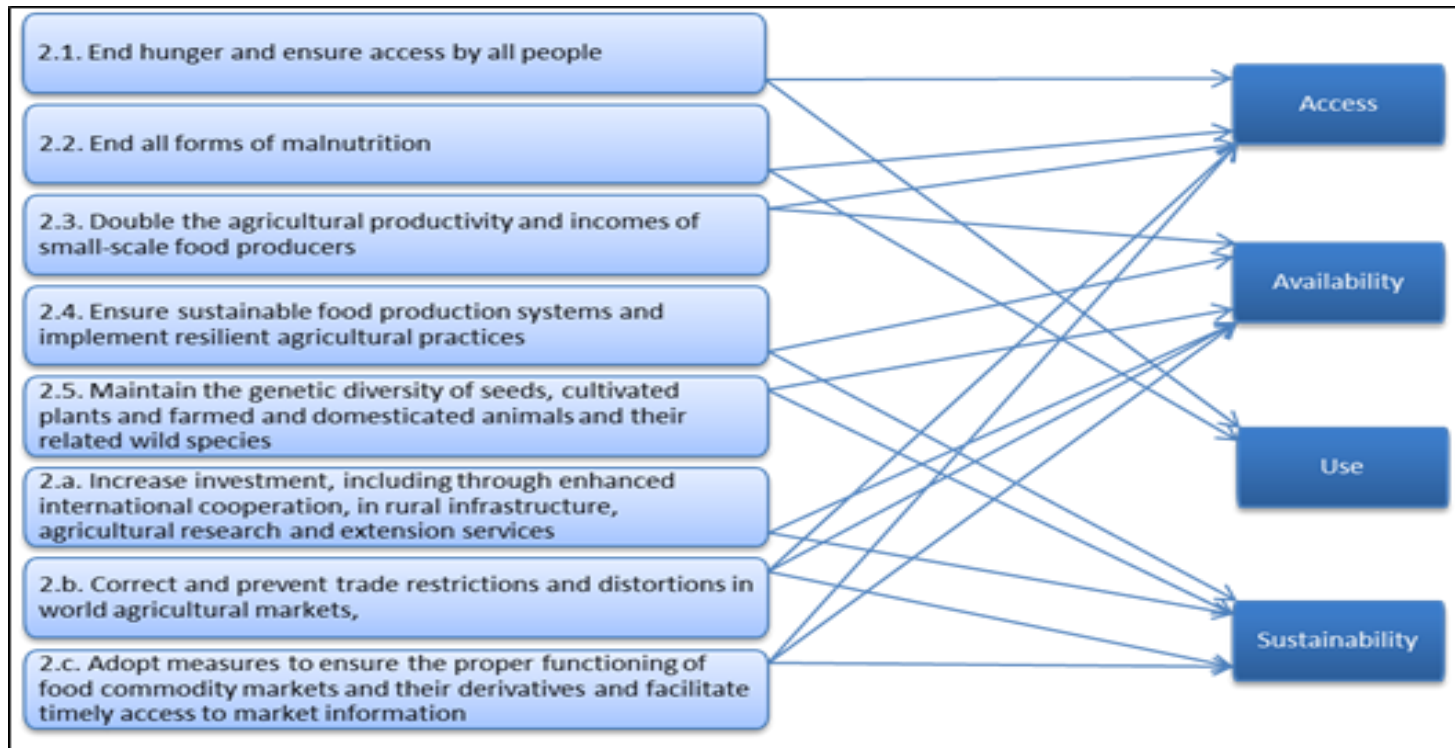


- Need for a **cross-cutting policy approach**



PCSD - Module 2: Food security Guidance: International agenda

- **SDG Goal 2:** End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture





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Guidance: International agenda

- Interlinkages among SDGs:

Goal 6 (Water & sanitation)	↗ availability ↘ availability ↗ access	Clean water is essential to improve agricultural productivity and consequently availability of food, <u>but</u> protect and restore water-related ecosystems may reduce land and water for agricultural use Access to safe drinking water is also essential for food security	Synergies and possible trade-offs
Goal 7 (Energy)	↗ availability ↘ availability	Access to energy is important to improve agricultural productivity The production of biofuels may divert land use from agriculture and contribute to increase food prices, hence affecting negatively food security of vulnerable groups	Synergies and possible trade-offs

- How to take into account synergies and trade-offs in decision making?



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Guidance: Institutional mechanisms

1. National level

- Which national structures can contribute to better coherence?
 - Centers of the Government
 - Permanent and/or ad hoc interministerial structures
- How?
 - Agenda setting
 - Bring different stakeholders together (↗ engagement, legitimacy, trust, knowledge of the field)

Whole-of-government => Whole-of-society



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Guidance: Institutional mechanisms

2. European level

- Influencing national policy making and external relations:
 - European policies that can affect FS in third countries (ex: trade-distorting policies)
 - Ex: CAP reform
 - Mechanisms to address food insecurity in the EU
 - Aim: coherent approach to nutrition and food safety
 - Common laws, cross-border information sharing
 - (European cooperation for FS)



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Guidance: Institutional mechanisms

3. International level

- Coherent approach, agenda setting
 - High-level task force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF)
 - Consultative group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)
 - Agricultural market information system (AMIS)
 - G20 Food security and nutrition framework,...
 - OECD Policy Framework for Investment in Agriculture
 - ...



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Guidance: Sources of finance for FS

- **Aid**
 - World food programme (WFP)
 - European Commission (EC)
 - European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)
 - International Finance Corporation (IFC)
 - AfDB, ADB, IADB,...
- **Private sector**
 - Encouraging investment and Responsible Business Conduct (RBC)



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Guidance: Contextual factors

- **Systemic conditions = disablers:** social, political, economic, environmental and institutional factors that hinder countries' capacities to achieve sustainable development objectives:
 - Ex: price shocks, natural disasters, conflicts, climate change, uncontrolled exploitation of natural resources,... => **risk assessment/ management and scenario planning**
- **Enabling environments :** supportive of the transformation processes to increase food security:
 - Policy coherence mechanisms, good governance, aid flows, international commitments,...



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Guidance: Effects and interlinkages

	Environment & natural resources	Trade & Private investment	Governance & Framework conditions	Research & Innovation
Agro-food	<p>(-) biofuels may cause diversion of land from food production</p> <p>(+) removing subsidies or mandates for biofuel production may help balancing the trade-off between food and biofuel production;</p> <p>(+) More efficient use of land, water and biodiversity resources contribute to the sustainability of agro-food production</p> <p>....</p>	<p>(+) Avoiding policies that distort world markets makes trade a more reliable source of food supplies.</p> <p>(+/-) Opening agricultural markets should lower domestic food prices which is positive for consumers, but strong import competition can undermine the livelihoods of poor food producers</p> <p>....</p>	<p>(-) investing more in urban areas creates an urban bias that can lead to the under provision of public goods and services to rural areas.</p> <p>(-) complicated land registration procedures, the lack of equitable access to land, technology and capital, in particular by smallholder farmers, constrains investment in agro-food production</p> <p>....</p>	<p>(+) Despite slow returns on investment, R&D is key to raise agricultural productivity, combining adapted technology with improved farm management practices,</p> <p>(+) Research can provide more information on specific impacts on agricultural productivity, such as the impacts of Intellectual property rights in Agriculture</p> <p>...</p>



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Guidance: Effects and interlinkages

- **3 case studies:**

Topic	Description	Challenges
Seafood and fish stocks	One of the main sources of food and important source of revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Need to reduce aquaculture-related risks- Threats by Illegal, unreported and unregulated (IUU) fishing
Food-forest nexus	Source of food and support to food production	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Avoid that \nearrow demand for food leads to deforestation- Better forest management policies
Biofuels	Means to achieve a high level of energy security, reducing greenhouse gas emissions	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Avoid diversion of land from food to biofuel production- Investment on research



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Next steps on PCSD/FS

- What are your national or international experiences in addressing food insecurity? What are the major policy or capacity gaps? How can OECD best support Members' efforts?
- Does the module capture the critical interactions among SDGs and targets as well as the whole-of-government approach needed to build global food security? How could we best improve the draft?
- Are the self-assessment questions self-explanatory or do they need further elaboration? Do they relate well to the SDGs and expected policy implications?
- What is your experience in using self-assessment guidelines?