

Strategic Review of actions undertaken in Food, Nutrition, Agriculture and Rural Development to address the Zero Hunger Challenge under these 5 ZHC pillars

Pillar One: 100% Equitable access to adequate, nutritious and affordable food all year round

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

- 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

- 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

- 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

- Social protection, social services and targeted safety nets promoted through the provision of social protection interventions to the people living in protracted crises (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

- 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 to improve food availability, access, utilization and distribution, including civil society efforts and participation

2. Food supply from local producers strengthened, including women smallholder farmers

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

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

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

Pillar Two: Zero Stunted Children less than 2 years of age

- 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) ensured**

Nutrition direct interventions:

- 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
- Continued breastfeeding together with appropriate and nutritious complementary food up to 2 years of age and beyond encouraged
- Families, caregivers, and communities encouraged to use growth curves that are easy to understand for early detection of malnutrition
- Effective management of moderate and severe malnutrition enabled
- 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

Nutrition sensitive interventions:

- Local production of nutritious food for prevention and treatment of malnutrition promoted
- 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
- Access to clean and adequate water and sanitation to reduce infection and disease improved
- 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

Pillar Three: All Food Systems are sustainable

1. Standards for sustainability established for all farmers, agribusinesses, cooperatives, governments, unions and civil society

- Small scale, sustainable food production systems based on traditional knowledge and biodiversity based agro-ecological processes supported
- 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
- Food distribution systems with the participation of smallholder farmers promoted
- Food quality and safety standards established and further promoted for effective application at country level, and harmonized at regional and sub-national levels
- Community-based and participatory mechanisms established for the verification of standards and sustainability
- Mechanism for multi-stakeholder policy dialogues at local and national levels on food production, supply and consumption established

2. Sustainable and climate-resilient agriculture practiced, including ecosystem-based approaches to agriculture

- Sustainable agricultural technologies for smallholder farmers promoted through research, creation of institutions and an enabling institutional and policy framework
- Good practices of climate-smart agriculture identified and disseminated through farmer to farmer exchanges
- 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
- Organic and ecological agriculture promoted and dependence on fertilizer and pesticide intensive agriculture reduced
- Disaster risk deduction and management, and climate change adaptation capacities at all levels enhanced
- Laws, regulations and guidelines to halt unsustainable agricultural practices forged and implemented

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

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

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

- 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
- Water-Food-Energy Nexus approach promoted
- Integrated participatory coastal natural resource management promoted

Pillar Four: 100% Increase in Smallholder Productivity and Income

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

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

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

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

3. Agriculture and food related research, extension and innovation enhanced

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

4. Promotion of food security and food sovereignty through investments in agriculture ensured

- Free, prior and informed consent of communities taken and full and effective participation guaranteed in investments in agriculture

- Transparency and monitoring of all investments promoted to ensure accountability
- 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
- Measures to reduce degradation and unsustainable use of land and ecosystems implemented
- Integrated river basin management and integrated coastal management towards addressing food security promoted

5. Measures to enhance resilience, reduce disaster risks and protect small scale food producers against the negative impact of climate change and other disasters promoted

- Access to insurance for crops, livestock, climate risk and livelihoods, etc. enhanced for small scale food producers
- Legislation to provide livelihood protection to small scale producers against natural disasters prepared and implemented, allowing affected populations to strengthen coping capacity and recover quickly from the disasters
- Community-based and participatory disaster preparedness, mitigation and response measures taken
- 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

6. Multidimensional indicators developed for measuring people's resilience and wellbeing

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

Pillar Five: Zero Loss or Waste of Food

1. Food losses and waste during harvesting, storage, transport, processing, retailing and consumption of food minimized

- Stakeholders in food supply chains equipped with the knowledge base and technical skills to reduce post-harvest losses
- Consumers educated to prevent, and/or reduce, reuse and recycle food waste
- 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
- Waste of food by the private sector, for example, hotels, restaurants and supermarkets, discouraged
- Use of good quality bulk packaging by small scale food producers in order to minimise spillage and damage encouraged and supported
- Investments in dedicated transport systems for food encouraged
- Sustainable consumption programme promoted

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

- 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
- Networking of producers, consumers and retailers established towards concerted efforts to reduce food losses and waste
- Multi-stakeholder dialogue and consultation mechanisms established at country level to promote the concerted efforts