

The Reform of the Committee on World Food Security



Dakar 18/19 January 2010



CFS Reform – Context

- Hunger: A structural problem worsening with crises
- Widely recognized need for improved governance of food security
- Better coordinated efforts and policies at global but also regional and national levels



CFS Reform – Context

- CFS created in 1974 by the World Food Council
- Intergovernmental forum to discuss global food security issues and assist countries in avoiding crises
- International coordination in the area of food security and nutrition



Objectives of CFS reform

- Redefine vision and role to focus on key challenge of eradicating hunger
- Expand participation of stakeholders
- Adapt rules and procedures to become foremost UN platform for food security and nutrition
- Strengthen linkages to regional, national, local levels
- High Level Panel of Experts to support discussions



Key principles and elements

Three key guiding principles:

inclusiveness, strong linkages to the field and flexibility in implementation.

CFS will also...

- ✓ be a cycle of intersessional activities at various levels
- ✓ rely on state of the art knowledge



CFS Reform – Phased implementation

- Phase I: Coordination at global level, policy convergence, and support and guidance to countries
- Phase II: Coordination at national and regional levels, promoting accountability and sharing best practices, and developing a global strategic framework for food security and nutrition

