

Making the integrated and indivisible SDGs work for Food and Nutrition Security

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Food and Nutrition Security: What is in SDG2?



■ Goal 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture

- 2.1 by 2030 end **hunger** and ensure **access** by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to **safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round**
 - 2.2 by 2030 end all forms of **malnutrition**, including achieving by 2025 the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under five years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons
 - 2.3 by 2030 double the **agricultural productivity** and the **incomes** of small-scale food producers, particularly women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through **secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets, and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment**
 - 2.4 by 2030 ensure **sustainable food production systems** and implement **resilient agricultural practices** that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters, and that progressively improve land and soil quality
 - 2.5 by 2020 maintain genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants, farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through **soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks** at national, regional and international levels, and ensure access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge as internationally agreed
- TARGETS**
- 2.a increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in **rural infrastructure**, agricultural research and extension services, technology development, and plant and livestock gene banks to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular in least developed countries
 - 2.b. correct and prevent **trade** restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets including by the parallel elimination of all forms of agricultural export subsidies and all export measures with equivalent effect, in accordance with the mandate of the **Doha Development Round**
 - 2.c. adopt measures to ensure the proper functioning of **food commodity markets** and their derivatives, and facilitate timely access to market information, including on food reserves, in order to help limit extreme food price volatility –
- MEANS OF IMPL.**

[See more at: <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/?page=view&nr=164&type=230&menu=2059#sthash.VoH3z3mP.dpuf>]

Food and Nutrition Security: What is in SDG 2? (cont'd)



- **What is in there?**

- **Goals** – commitment not only to improve food and nutrition security and ending hunger, but also towards sustainable agriculture as a way get there
- **Targets**– cover all dimensions of food security
- **Indicators** – strong focus on production (supply)

- **Challenges?**

- **From Goals to Targets to Indicators** – increasingly production focus (availability), missing issues of equity, sustainable agriculture or related aspects (decent work)
- **Means of Implementation** – very general, no qualifiers about how investments take place, market oriented
- **Incoherence** – focus on Free Trade (not fair trade)

Realizing Food and Nutrition Security with the SDGs: Guided by Principles

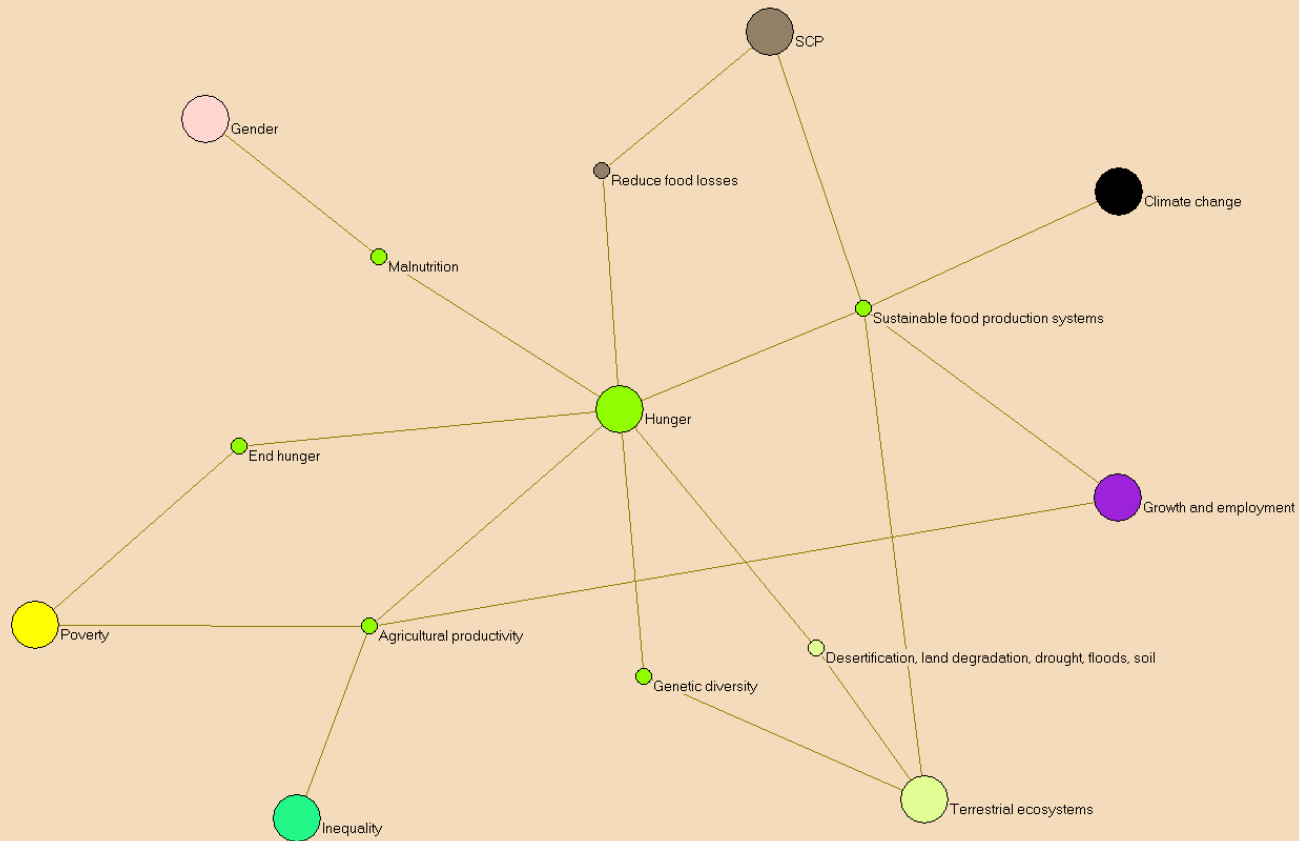


- **Universality**
 - “all need to change, each with own approach, but each with sense of global common good” (Stakeholder Forum 2014)
 - Differentiated responsibility (e.g., overnutrition, undernutrition)
 - External responsibility (e.g., land footprint)

- **Equity („leave no one behind“)**
 - Process and outcome (pro-poor approach)
 - Participatory and inclusive approaches

- **Indivisibility: Integrated Perspective**
 - Balance of economic, social, environmental dimension
 - Trade-offs within and between goals
 - Synergies & complementary targets

Realizing Food and Nutrition Security with the SDGs: Integrated Perspective



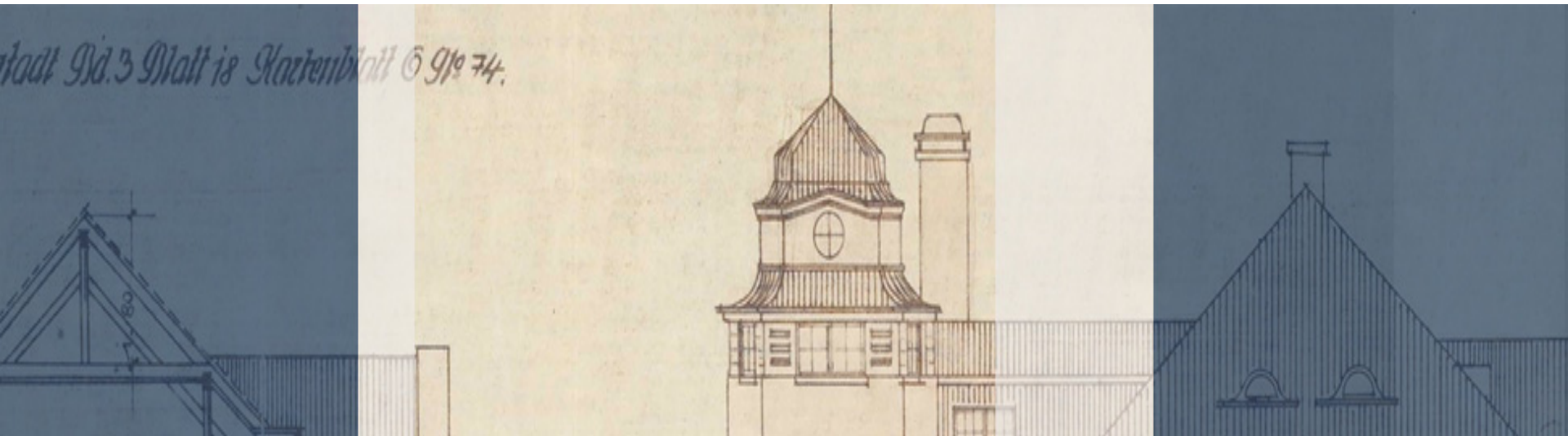
Source: David O'Connor (UNDESA)

FNS in the SDGs: From Assessment to National Implementation



- **No one fits all** –
 - context specific approaches
 - innovation should be occurring at the national and local level, instead of classical transfer thinking from developed to developing.
- **Universality** – universal goals may not be appropriate to effecting local manifestations of systemic challenges (Jane Battersby)
 - National indicators and targets
 - Gap analysis
- **Setting Priorities**
- **Critical questions needed**
 - E.g., Small-holder farming vision in the SDGs – does not match reality in many cases – what to do?

Thank You!



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The need to set priorities: Example land-related targets



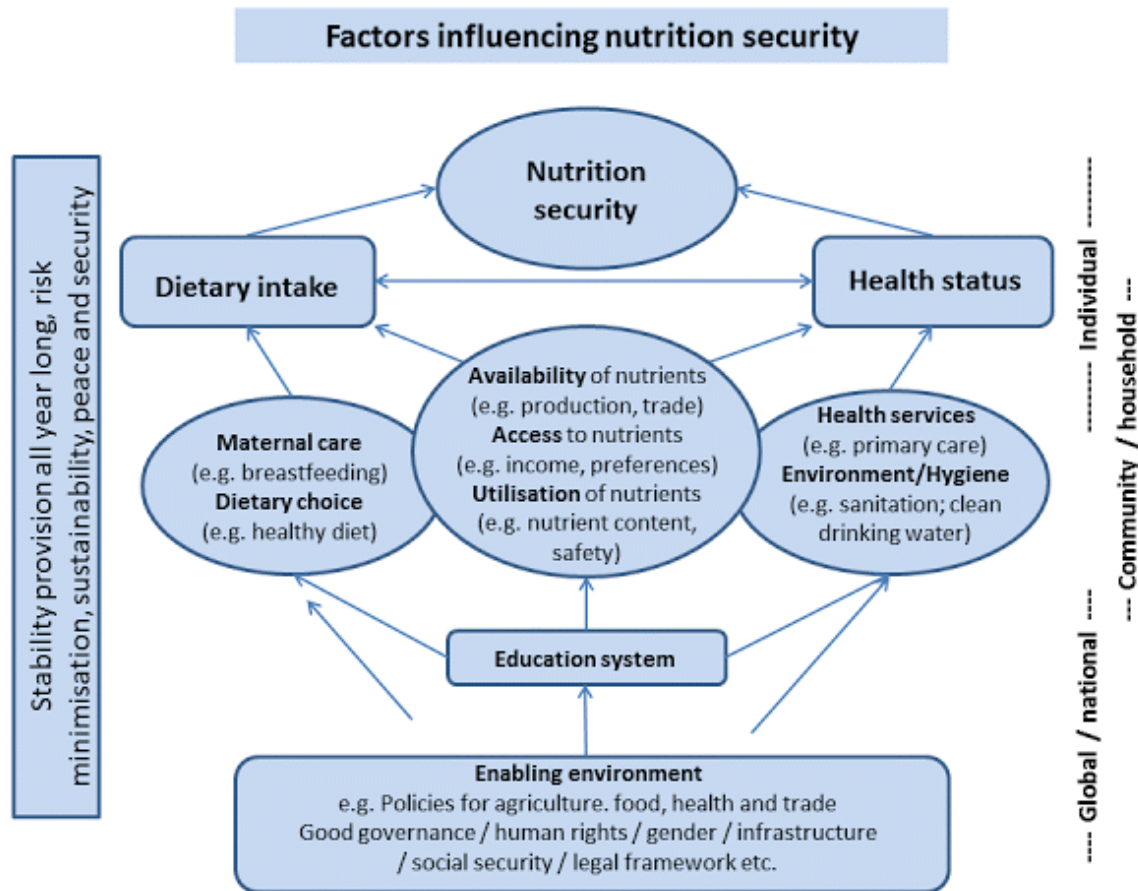
SDG	Land use, land governance, land management	
1.4	By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate technology and financial services, incl. microfinances	Land governance
1.5	Build resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations	Resilience relates to condition of land and land use

Also in: 2.3 (productivity and income of small scale producers, secure and equal access to land); 2.4 (sustainable food production and resilient agricultural practices); 2.5 (biodiversity of genes, equitable sharing of benefits); 2.a (increase investment in agriculture); 2.b (free trade agenda); 3.9 (reduce hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination); 4.7 (education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles); 5.a (improve water quality); 6.4 (increase water efficiency); 6.6 (protect and restore water related ecosystems, incl. Mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers); 7.2 (renewable energy); 8.2 (economic diversification); 8.3 (support growth of SME); 8.4 (SCP); 8.5 (forced labour and modern slavery); 8.8 (protect labor rights and promote safe and secure working environments for migrant workers); **etc.**

Indicators (under negotiation)



Making SDG 2 work: integrated perspective needed



Food and Nutrition Security: INTEGRATING SDG2



Integrating SDG 2 with the other SDGs to address incoherences and imbalances, and get priorities right...

- Identify Synergies → SDG 1
- Address Trade-offs → Other SDGs (e.g., energy, ecosystems) or targets (Doha Round) hampering achievement SDG 2
- Balance three dimensions within the goals and address gaps and prerequisites → decent employment, health (e.g., pesticides, water, sanitation)

Examples...

- (Balance) resilient food systems and sustainable agriculture
- (Synergy) SDG 1 Poverty
- (Tradeoffs/Gaps) SDG 5, decent employment, Doha....

- International context
- Internal and external responsibility
 - Develop national targets and indicators
 - Account for external effects
- Participation of civil society
 - Implementation at national level
 - What is missing in indicators and targets?
 - Monitoring
 - Public debate
 - Data