

**G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition**

**Panel 3: Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience within  
Agriculture and Food Systems**

# **Who's Food Security?**

**Ensuring Sustainability and Resilience for Small holders**

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Japan

# What is at stake? Namonaro's story



“Aiming to lift 500 million people in developing countries out of hunger and malnutrition by 2030”

(Elmau Target)

# Ensuring Land Rights

Civil Society Report on the Implementation of VGGT and CFS Decisions



Synthesis Report on Civil Society experiences regarding use and implementation of the Tenure Guidelines\* and the challenge of monitoring CFS decisions

\* The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security

A contribution of Civil Society to the Global Thematic Event during the 43rd Session of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and to developing an innovative mechanism for the monitoring of CFS decisions and recommendations.

This report is the result of a broad civil society consultation process, coordinated by the Working Group on Monitoring of the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) for relations to the Committee on World Food Security.

## Methodology

Broad consultation (April-August 2016)

68 submissions (44 country / 16 regional / 8 global)

## Highlights from Findings

1. awareness raising, capacity building and development of guides and training instruments
2. creation of dialogue space
3. Reforms of legal and policy frameworks
4. Advocacy and resolution of conflicts
5. Monitoring and evaluation

## Key Challenges

- Lack of understanding in applying soft law
- a systemic exclusion or underrepresentation of stated beneficiaries
- cherry picking for CSR reputational purposes

## Recommendations

- Improving quality of spaces for policy dialogue
- a commitment to organizing monitoring
- ending impunity to human rights violations



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# Acting on Climate Change

The impact of climate change on agriculture & food systems



PHOTO: Eleanor Farmer / Oxfam (January 2014)

## **Typhoon Haiyan (“Yolanda”) hit the Philippines in November 2013**

More than 8,000 lives were lost, over 4 million lost their homes. Coconut is a key product in the Philippines agricultural sector. Over 33 million trees were damaged, over 1 million households lost their source of income. The trees take 6-8 years to mature, yet the farmers faced an urgent need to replant and find alternative sources of income.

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# Acting on Climate Change

## The impact of food production on climate change



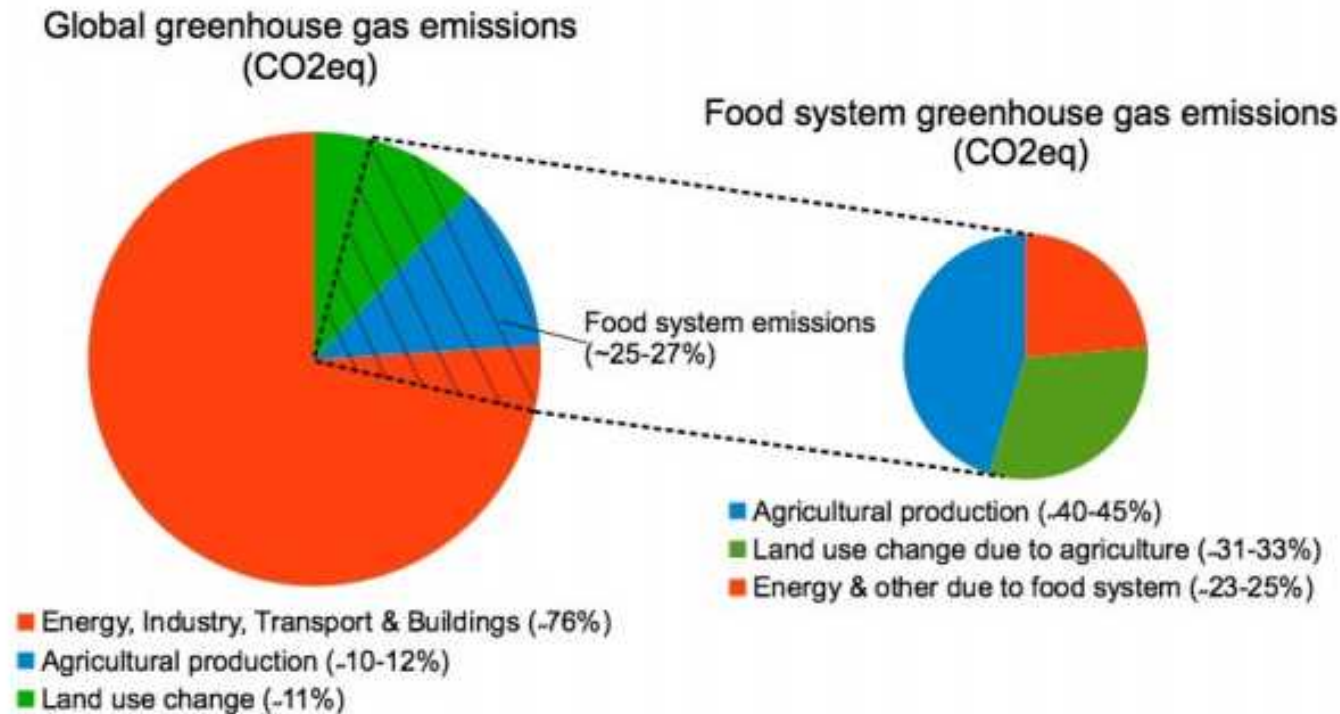
Photo: Tatiana Cardeal / Oxfam (July 2013)

A sugarcane plantation in Mato Grosso, Brazil. Plantations have cleared the forests the indigenous communities relied on for food. Mato Grosso is also Brazil's largest producer of soy beans, with farms averaging over 1,000ha and accounting for 10% of global soy production. A 1°C increase in temperature could lead to a 9-13% decrease in soy production.

# Acting on Climate Change

## The Role of Food and Beverage Companies

Figure 1: Global GHG emissions and food system emissions



### Key Recommendations

- Measuring, disclosing, and reducing agricultural emissions in value chains
- Investing in enhancing the adaptive capacity, strengthening the resilience and reducing the vulnerability of small-scale farmers in value chains



# Investing in Supporting Smallholders

## Addressing Challenges in PPPs

### Who benefits, and who shoulders the risk?

Figure 1: Mega-PPPs in African agriculture



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**MORAL HAZARD?**  
‘Mega’ public-private partnerships in African agriculture

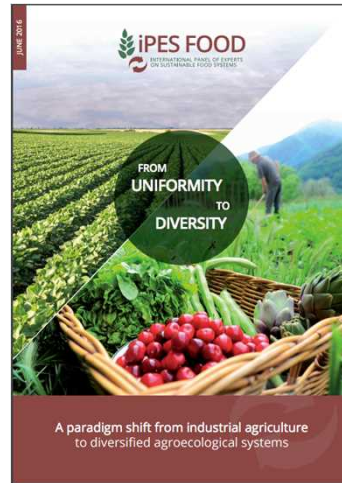
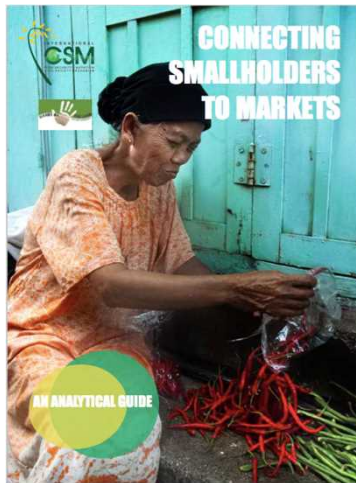
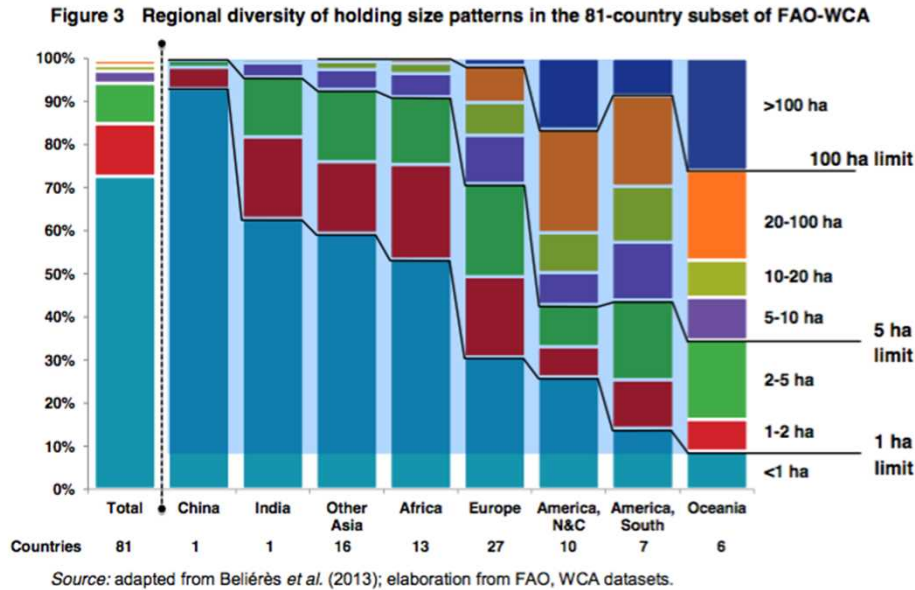
Governments in Africa are turning to large-scale partnerships with donors and multinational companies to stimulate investment in agriculture. However, so-called mega agricultural public-private partnerships are by and large unproven and risky, and are likely to skew the benefits of investments towards the privileged and more powerful, while the risks fall on the most vulnerable. Oxfam concludes that there are more effective, tried and tested approaches for donor aid and public investment that are more likely to reach those who need it.

[www.oxfam.org](http://www.oxfam.org)



# Investing in Supporting Smallholders

A key role in food production



## The importance of local, national and regional food systems

- most remunerative for small holders

## Supporting sustainable agricultural practices

- the resilience of diversified agroecological systems
- ensuring access to local and diverse seed varieties

## Fair schemes for contract farming

# Final Recommendations

How do we ensure that “no one is left behind”?  
How do we keep the focus on those who lack the access to food?

- Ensuring representation and participation
- Grounding approaches in realizing the Right to Food
- Setting relevant indicators for Monitoring and Evaluation
  - human rights framework
  - livelihood impact(metrics to include food security, income and assets)

