

Theme 6

Enhancing Accountability

- Overview of Ise-Shima Progress Report and G7 discussion on accountability-

G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition

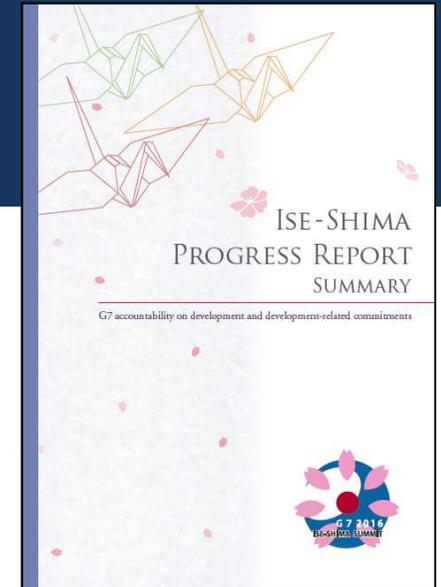
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Ise-Shima Progress Report (by G7 AWG)



Summary of the Chapter on Food Security

- **Progress on Food Security and Nutrition (overview)**
 - Substantial and continuous contributions during the MDG period
 - Commitments increased by 48 % from USD 3.7 billion in 2005 to USD 5.5 billion in 2014
- **Progress on L'Aquila Food Security Initiative** 
 - G7 and other AFSI donors have made good progress, delivering USD 23.4 billion by the end of December 2015.
 - The committed amount, USD 22.6 billion, was achieved collectively.

Ise-Shima Progress Report (by G7 AWG)

Summary of the Chapter on Food Security (Cont'd)

- **Progress on New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition** 
 - G7 and other partners have also made good progress.
 - ✓ G7 members and other donors have disbursed USD 3.2 billion, or 75% of the expected funding to date. CAN, JPN, and US disbursed beyond their respective funding targets.
 - ✓ Participating African countries has increased from 3 to 10.
 - ✓ African and international companies signed 292 Letters of Intent to invest about USD 10.2 billion, of which more than USD 684.2 million had been invested in 2014.
 - ✓ The investments created 21,366 jobs.

Progress on Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development

-As part of a broad effort involving our partner countries and international actors and as a significant contribution to the 2030 Agenda, the G7 committed to aim to lift 500 million people out of hunger and malnutrition in developing countries by 2030.



Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development: Indicators to track the progress

Baseline: 2015

Indicator 1:

Trend of hunger and malnutrition

- Number of people suffering from hunger
- Number of people suffering from stunting

Data Sources:

Alignment with SDG2 Monitoring (e.g. FAO SOFI; UNICEF-WB Stunting Database; ICN2 Progress Report, GNR)

Indicator 2:

consists of the following 6 sub indicators

Indicator 2-1

Percentage of G7 member programmes on agriculture and rural development that include objectives and expected results to increase the incomes of smallholder farmers

Indicator 2-2

Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include specific gender objectives

Indicator 2-3

G7 donors' performance standards for ODA-supported investment instruments are reviewed to be aligned with the VGGT and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems

Indicator 2-4

Percentage of resources committed to agriculture that include climate adaptation and/ or mitigation objectives

Indicator 2-5

Resources committed to nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions

Indicator 2-6

G7 strategic focus to strengthen linkages between short-, medium- and long-term food security and nutrition support/programmes and to enhance transition between relief and development

Data Sources:

G7 self-reporting

OECD-DAC data base

Indicator 3:

G7 members provide resources for food security and nutrition (in support of the 2030 Agenda) in partner countries and design a reporting methodology under the Japanese G7 presidency, aligned with the 2030 Agenda. G7 members will report accordingly on a regular basis.

Data Sources:

G7 Self-reporting based on CRS Codes and agreed methodology

Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development: Financial contributions for food security and nutrition

Indicator 3

-The G7 FSWG has been developing a financial reporting methodology, recognizing the importance of greater transparency and reproducibility and reflecting upon the recommendations by the civil society.

-The G7 FSWG has been considering the followings, while adjusting the balance between the workload and improved accountability.

- ✓ Transparency
- ✓ Reproducibility
- ✓ Comparability
- ✓ Homogeneity of the collected data
- ✓ Capturing the multi-faceted aspects of food security and nutrition

G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition

Enhancing accountability

- Focus on better data especially to inform policies and programmes
- Hold the G7 FSWG Meetings at least annually up to 2030
- Report on progress towards food security and nutrition commitments, including progress against the V4A actions as appropriate
- Engage with other international organizations and research institutes for better monitoring and alignment with efforts to achieve the SDGs

Guiding questions for discussion

- 1) What elements should be taken into consideration in the G7 financial reporting framework?
- 2) What can respective stakeholders do to improve their own accountability? Are there particular expectations or suggestions to respective stakeholders?
- 3) How can we effectively strengthen positive impacts and reduce negative impacts of private standards and benchmarking schemes for the smallholder farmers in developing countries?

Thank You



More information available on:

- MOFA website: <http://www.mofa.go.jp>
- JICA website: <https://www.jica.go.jp/english>