



G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition

Panel Discussion Theme 6:

Enhancing the accountability of all stakeholders





CSO position paper:











IF NOT NOW, THEN WHEN?

Will the Ise-Shima Summit put an end to the poor monitoring of G7 food security investments?



Main concerns regarding the AFSI framework:

- 1. Presentation choice going against transparent accountability.
- 2. Inadequate methodological choices.
- 3. An accountability system left open to countries interpretation.



Comparison between French, Italian and German weighting system for two purpose codes:

		France:	Germany	Italy
Purpose code proposed by the AFSI as contributing purtially to food security	43040 Rural Develo- pment	Concentric circles method excludes de facto some projects and purpose codes (such as projects related to nural electrical supply and those under the purpose codes related to drinking water (14030 and 14031)). The rest is reported as contributing 100 %	Methodology that pre-selects projects attributed to food security and reports them as contributing either 0,50 % or 100 % All selected projects recorded under purpose code 43040 are reported as contributing 100 %	All disbursements under this purpose code are reported as contributing 100 %
Purpose code reported under the "Other" category for all three countries.	140 Water and sandation			All disbursements under this purpose code are reported as contributing 30 %



Recommendations to improve accountability of G7 funds allocated to Food Security:

- 1. Ensure transparency and allow the comparison of reported data.
- 1.Define a perimeter and a weighting system common to all G7 Members States.
- 1. Acknowledge the multi-faceted aspects of food Security.
- 1. Schedule annual reportings aimed at revising the allocation of food security investments.



ACF international and national advocacy on accountability

Our vision:

- -Increasing accountability is essential to ensure that investments worldwide deliver real results.
- -It is everybody's business and everybody's responsibility.

What we do:

- -Development of tools: ACF's proper methodology to track nutrition funding.
- -Advocacy activities targeting many stakeholders (OECD, West African States, Donors, UN etc.)
- -.... and acting on various levels (international, regional and national).

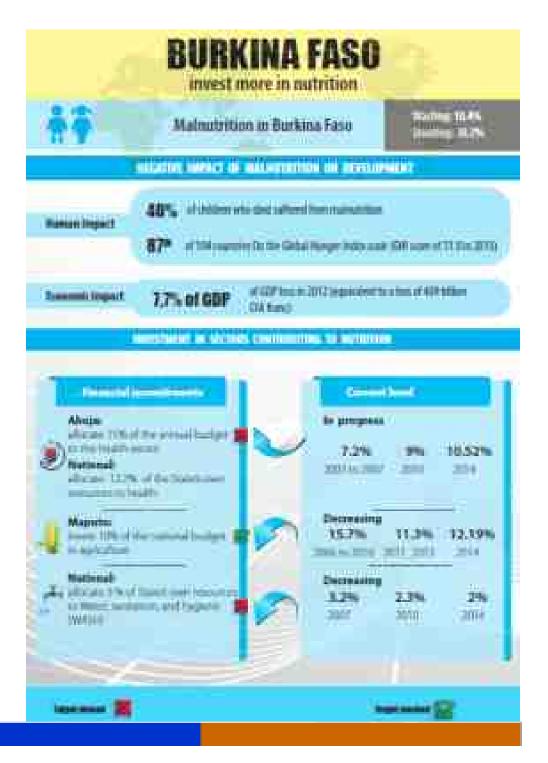


A scorecard on basic information to conduct advocacy on accountability at national level:

- 1. Negative impacts of malnutrition
- 2. Financial commitments
- 3. Current funding levels and trends

Our targets:

- -Governmental bodies and instances
- -Donors and technical agencies
- -National CSO and NGO





Network for Action against Malnutrition(NAM) advocacy on accountability

NGOs Network for Nutrition (NAM, SCJ, WVJ, RJ) did advocacy for accountability since 2014

 Organized round-table meetings and GNR seminars to promote knowledge of global nutrition and sharing experiences among participants (over 100 stakeholders; government ministries, UN, JICA, NGOs, academia and private sector,...).





Network for Action against Malnutrition(NAM) advocacy on accountability

- Established database of CSO nutrition projects and uploaded on website accessible for everyone.
- Capacity buildling on nutrition and food security for stakeholders via training workshops.
- Facilitated establishing the parliamentary association to discuss nutrition and aid strategy.



Conclusions

- Increasing accountability is essential to ensure that investments worldwide deliver real results.
- Accountability is everybody's business and everybody's responsibility
- Therefore, G7 Member States should support CSO's effort to enhance accountability, including their work at national level and their demands regarding the OECD's revision of CRS purpose codes
 - 1. Refine the tracking methodology
 - 2. Improve and harmonise donor reporting
 - 3. Build on the results of the tracking to improve the performance of nutrition aid



Thank you for your attention ご清聴ありがとうございました