

<b>Indicator Sheet - Aggregated Reference Indicators (ARIs)</b>	
<b>FS1</b>	
<b>Global challenges - Food security and nutrition policies</b>	
<b>yy international norms, global policies and political processes developed in the field of food security and nutrition</b>	
Priority theme of Dispatch 2017-2020	<i>Food security and nutrition</i>
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p><i>The definition and understanding of Food security follows the one formulated by the World Food Summit and used by FAO. It reads as follows: "Food security" exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life."</i></p> <p><i>SDC covers this understanding with the following eight thematic priorities of policy dialogue.</i></p> <p><i><u>Component 1: Sustainable agriculture and food systems</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Effective agricultural innovation and extension systems</i></li> <li>- <i>Reduced ecological footprint of agriculture:</i></li> <li>- <i>Safeguarded Agrobiodiversity</i></li> <li>- <i>Innovative agricultural safety nets</i></li> </ul> <p><i><u>Component 2: Conducive regulatory frameworks for food security and nutrition</u></i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Global governance for food security and nutrition:</i></li> <li>- <i>Secured tenure and access to land</i></li> <li>- <i>Responsible agricultural investments</i></li> <li>- <i>Improved nutrition for all</i></li> </ul>
<b>Measurements</b>	
<b>Measuring unit 1</b>	<i>yy international norms, global policies and political processes developed in the field of food security and nutrition</i>
Observation period	To be specified in the Annual report
Countries covered (for global, regional and NGO programmes)	To be specified in the Annual report
Disaggregation of personalised data e.g. by gender or by poverty status	<i>None</i>
Data source - where do we find data?	<i>Annual reports Global Programmes (eventually Annual reports COOF)</i>
Data collection method - how do we collect data?	<i>Monitoring Global Programmes</i>
Responsibility - who collects data?	<i>Respective Global Programmes</i>

**Possible messages directed to the public**

*Sound food security & nutrition relevant policies, laws and strategies are a prerequisite to eliminate hunger and malnutrition. Guidelines agreed on global or regional levels support the development and improvement of national policies.*

*Advocacy and support to the development and the implementation of international normative frameworks, voluntary guidelines and technical standards that guide both national policy development and private sector based initiatives lead to a more conducive environment that inter alia allow smallholder family farmers and women in particular secured access to land and other natural resources and the realization of the human right to adequate and nutritious food for all.*

*During the last zz years, yy international norms, global policies and political processes in the field of food security and nutrition were developed with the contribution of SDC.*

*SDC has done so through supporting the development, the implementation and the monitoring of international soft law, including the accountability on the right to food, through international councils and platforms such as the Human Rights Council and the Committee on World Food Security. These are the most relevant, inclusive international multi-stakeholder platforms for the promotion of food security and nutrition*

**Links to Dispatch 2017-202 and SDGs**

<p>Effectiveness Goal EG (Wirkungsziel WZ)</p>	<p><b>EG 1 Global Challenges</b></p> <p><i>Switzerland contributes to the development of the UN system, the development banks as well as other global funds and networks - in order to promote the Sustainable Development Goals, the Agenda 2030 and react to the global challenges related to climate change, water management, public health, food security and migration, taking into account that national and international agenda shall complement each other.</i></p>
<p>Field of observation</p>	<p><i>1.1 Contribution (selective) to the definition of norms, global policies and political processes in the thematic fields of climate change, water, health, food security as well as migration and development.</i></p>
<p>Links to SDG Targets &amp; Indicators</p>	<p><i>SDG 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</i></p> <p><i>2.1.2 Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population</i></p> <p><i>SDC 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons</i></p> <p><i>SDC 2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular 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</i></p> <p><i>2.3.2 Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status</i></p>

	<p><i>SDC 2.4</i>  <i>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</i></p> <p><i>2.4.1 Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture</i></p> <p><i>SDG 2.5</i>  <i>By 2020, maintain the genetic diversity of seeds, cultivated plants and farmed and domesticated animals and their related wild species, including through soundly managed and diversified seed and plant banks at the national, regional and international levels, and promote access to and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising from the utilization of genetic resources and associated traditional knowledge, as internationally agreed.</i></p> <p><i>2.5.1 Number of plant and animal genetic resources for food and agriculture secured in either medium or long-term conservation facilities</i></p> <p><i>2.5.2 Proportion of local breeds classified as being at risk, not-at-risk or at unknown level of risk of extinction.</i></p> <p><i>SDG 3.2</i>  <i>By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births.</i></p> <p><i>SDG 3.4 (incl. nutrition)</i>  <i>By 2030, reduce by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being.</i></p>
<b>Thematic responsibility</b>	<a href="#">Focal Point Agriculture &amp; Food Security</a>