



# FOOD SECURITY IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES CAN BE ENHANCED THROUGH AN INTERPLAY OF POLICIES

Food security pilot as a part of the implementation of Finland's Development Policy Programme

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Several policy sectors impact global food security and developing countries' food security can be improved through intersectoral cooperation. From the Finnish standpoint, this kind of policy coherence that supports the development goals entails taking the developing countries into account when it comes to making decisions that concern them at the national, EU or international level.

The food security pilot was carried out as a part of the implementation of Finland's Development Policy Programme. In the Programme, the Government committed to the evaluation and promotion of coherence in agriculture, fisheries, environmental, trade and development

policies that affect food security – by piloting the OECD's Policy Coherence Tool.

This publication is an executive summary of the food security pilot which generated an inclusive analysis of the present situation of the different policy sectors, objectives and recommendations for strengthening food security through more coherent policy. Furthermore, the report provides feedback to the OECD for the purpose of further developing the Policy Coherence Tool.

**Link to the report:**  
[formin.finland.fi/en/developmentpolicy/publications](https://formin.finland.fi/en/developmentpolicy/publications)

## **MANDATE OF THE FOOD SECURITY PILOT**

### **PURPOSE:**

To innovate new, wide-ranging cooperation and to strengthen Finland's policy and voice for the purpose of advancing global food security.

### **GOALS:**

1. To evaluate and strengthen Finland's advocacy, action and decisions which impact global food security.
2. To provide the political decision-makers with information and recommendations as regards promoting and assessing policy coherence from the viewpoint of global food security.

### **EXPECTED RESULTS:**

1. Create a baseline analysis of the present Finnish policies, especially EU policies, which affect food security.
2. Provide recommendations to decision-makers with regards to strengthening policy coherence in policy sectors crucial to food security.
3. Provide feedback to the OECD as regards piloting the Policy Coherence Tool and recommendations for its further development.

## **STEERING GROUP FOR THE FOOD SECURITY PILOT**

Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of the Environment/the Finnish Environment Institute SYKE, the Finnish NGDO Platform to the EU (Kehys), Ministry of Employment and the Economy, Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Finnish Meteorological Institute, the Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners, University of Helsinki, MTT Agrifood Research Finland, Pellervo Economic Research PTT, NGOs food security group, Statistics Finland.

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**F**ood security was defined by The World Summit on Food Security in 2009<sup>1</sup> 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. Food security is created through the interplay of several policy sectors, such as trade, agricultural, energy, security, and environmental policies as well as labour, health, social and economic policies, and policies related to the management of natural resources.

**Policy Coherence for Development (PCD)** is an increasingly topical concept, and instrument, that supports and fosters development. In Finland, the concept means that development objectives are taken into consideration in national and EU level decisions on policies with a bearing on developing countries. The importance of coherence between policies to promote development has been emphasised in recent years in both international and national discussions. According to widespread consensus, development policy or cooperation alone is not sufficient for solving global problems. Other policy sectors should also support the efforts in achieving development objectives, or at least not undermine them or undermine the results already achieved. Policy coherence is also required in these times of increasing global interdependence. International cooperation, coordination and division of labour are needed to promote the development and welfare of populations in just as well affluent as developing countries. At the same time, the shared responsibility for development among the various actors is further emphasised.

Finland's development policy, along with its objectives, is defined in the **Government's Development Policy Programme 2012**, which was based on extensive consultations between government agencies and civil society. The human rights-based policy underlines the importance of policy coherence for development and sets five priority themes to promote it: food security, taxation, trade, migration and

security. In the programme, the government commits to applying the OECD's tool in assessing and promoting policy coherence for development under the theme of food security, based on the right to food.

Regarding food security related policies, the **OECD PCD tool**<sup>2</sup> focuses on assessing issues related to agriculture, fisheries, and the environment, with trade and development as cross-cutting themes for all three. The tool also analyses political commitment and mechanisms of coordination between different policy sectors, and analyses existing methodologies that measure the impact of policies, i.e. their coherence or incoherence.

Although the questions covered by the tool are wide-ranging, they do not include all the issues within the multi-dimensional concept of food security. Therefore, it would be very challenging to create an all-encompassing tool, if not impossible. Furthermore, not all food security related policies create policy coherence problems from the developing countries' perspective. The OECD highly anticipates Finland's experiences from the food security pilot, including feedback and suggestions, for improving and developing this PCD tool or as input for further tools.

**This Executive Summary presents the main results of Finland's Food Security Pilot 2012–2013 to test the OECD PCD Tool.** It includes the main findings of the baseline analysis, summarizes Finland's feedback on the OECD tool and presents objectives and policy recommendations, as laid down by the steering group for the pilot.

The aim of the policy recommendations is to harmonise and strengthen Finland's positions in food security related policies, both nationally and internationally, in order to enhance global food security. The Food Security Pilot and its final report are the result of intensive and constructive cooperation between relevant ministries, research institutions and University of Helsinki, and non-governmental organisations.

1 FAO 2009. Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security. UN Food and Agriculture Organisation. Rome. <ftp://ftp.fao.org/docrep/fao/Meeting/018/k6050e.pdf>

2 OECD 2012. Policy Framework for Policy Coherence for Development. Working Paper no 1. Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development. <http://www.oecd.org/pcd/50461952.pdf>

## 2. Summary of the baseline analysis

### 2.1 POLITICAL COMMITMENT AND INSTITUTIONAL ASPECTS

**Finland is politically committed to strengthening policy coherence for development**, which also entails the systematic inclusion of food security in decision-making. This commitment is recently demonstrated in the Government Programme 2011, the Development Policy Programme 2012, and the Government Report on EU Policy in 2013. As an EU Member State, Finland is committed to implementing Article 208 of the Lisbon Treaty which stipulates the support for development through coherence of policies. Furthermore, food security is one of the policy coherence priorities also in the EU Development Policy.

**In national decision-making, Finland's ability to take the food security of developing countries into account is, however, inadequate.** Presently, Finland does not have a comprehensive strategy or an action plan for integrating food security and policy coherence in the decision-making of related policies. The impact of policies on developing countries and their food security is not systematically assessed, nor is it well known. In addition, the different ministries' level of awareness varies as to the development dimensions of different policies. In development policy, neither in partner country strategies has the policy coherence for development been comprehensively taken into account, nor in the activities of key developing country embassies, as most of them simply lack resources for this.

**The key Finnish policies impacting food security fall for the most part under the exclusive or shared competence of the European Union.** The European Commission, having the right of initiative and executive powers, has a central role in bringing development aspects to the fore. However, through active efforts, also a single Member State can bring up important matters for consideration in the Council of the European Union.

Within the national EU coordination system, a more effective consideration of the impact of policies on developing countries' food security **requires strengthened development policy expertise in the**

**sub-committees dealing with trade, agriculture, fisheries, and environmental issues.** To some extent, monitoring and advocacy would also require the allocation of resources or the reprioritising of issues where national competence is limited. Existing institutions such as broad-based committees and inter-ministerial working groups, the EU coordination system and the active participation of civil society, create the conditions for ensuring that developing countries' food security is better taken into account in national decision-making. While the Foreign Affairs Committee of Parliament required the Government to institutionally strengthen policy coherence for development, it did not specify any requirements for enhancing food security at this juncture.

The Food Security Pilot has proven its value as a good model for rendering such a multidimensional theme as food security more concrete, as well as for sharing and pooling knowledge on policies affecting food security overall, and for shaping objectives and recommendations for related policies.

### 2.2 ANALYSING INDIVIDUAL POLICY SECTORS

#### Agriculture

**Finland supports assessing and monitoring the impact of the EU's common agricultural policy (CAP) on developing countries.** The decision-making on CAP has specifically taken into account the impact of certain products, like sugar and bananas, on developing countries. **The EU's agricultural subsidies have largely been decoupled from production volumes.** The EU made a conditional offer to completely remove agricultural export subsidies as part of an overall solution in the WTO Doha round. In the partial Doha round on agricultural trade, developing countries' special needs are taken into consideration, but progress in this area depends on progress in other areas of the negotiations.

**The EU is the world's largest importer of agricultural products from developing countries.** Some 70% of the EU's agricultural imports come from developing countries. Finland also imports a wide range of agricultural products from developing countries,

but conversely, there are very few agricultural products being exported from Finland to developing countries. The **volatility of market prices** for agricultural products has been a significant phenomenon, especially over the last five years. To enhance market transparency and encourage a joint policy response to market uncertainty, the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) was initiated by the G20 in 2010. The AMIS Secretariat is made up of 10 international organisations, including the FAO and the OECD, through which Finland has the possibility to participate in AMIS activities.

In EU legislation, increased attention has been paid to **food safety relating to concerns on animal welfare, food quality, and environmental protection**. During the preparation of these regulations, the requirements set by the standards for developing countries were not regarded as a core issue. Although compliance with the standards makes it possible for developing countries' producers to access the European market, at the same time they might create problems for them. As a member of the Codex Alimentarius Commission, the joint standardisation body of the FAO and the WHO, Finland participates in preparing standards and codes of conduct to protect consumer health, to ensure fair trade practices in international food trade and to promote healthy nutrition in its member countries.

**The number of systems that monitor accountability in the food chain is on the rise.** They include organic food production, fair trade products and systems for tracing the origins of food products. These enable the consumer to make responsible and informed choices when buying food products. As one result of these systems in Finland, the market for fair trade products is steadily increasing and, in per capita terms, Finns are the world's fourth most enthusiastic consumers of fair trade products.

In some places, the forest industry and its growing needs for timber, mainly as plantation forestry, compete for land use. Regionally, this has **reduced the area of land available for food production and increased land prices**. As for the eventual posi-

tive consequences, improved infrastructure and increased industrial employment with their multiplicative effects can be noted.

## Fisheries

**The EU Common Fisheries Policy (CFP) reform was completed in 2013.** The reform is expected to have a strengthening effect on the key orientations in fisheries policies, both at the EU level and internationally. The reform enables better coordination of development policy and the fisheries policy.

The regulation of commercially important fish resources takes place within the framework of the CFP, both in the waters within the EU and outside. Globally, the EU influences fishing regulations through regional organisations. **The fishing quotas agreed upon in the EU are in better compliance with scientific recommendations than before**, which has reduced overfishing.

A comprehensive overhaul of Finnish fisheries legislation is currently ongoing, with sustainable fishery as the central goal. **Finnish vessels only fish in the Baltic Sea**, so they have no direct impact on food security in developing countries. In addition to the legislation on fisheries, Finnish fisheries policy is governed by various national programmes and strategies which are not expected to have adverse effects on food security in developing countries.

**Finland and the EU import great amounts of fish from developing countries**, for human consumption and as animal feed. Fish imports to Finland and the EU constitute a transfer of resources and nutrients from developing countries, which may have a negative effect on food security in this regard. On the other hand, the imports also generate revenue for developing countries. There is no analysis of the impact of these fish imports on the food security of developing countries. The impact of the EU's customs policy on food security and on the opportunities for developing countries to export fish and fish products is difficult to assess, especially as it varies country by country.

**The EU has concluded some 20 Fisheries Partnership Agreements** with African and Pacific countries. As

## 2. Summary of the baseline analysis

a starting point, these agreements do not allow EU vessels to fish sensitive fish stocks or compete with local small fishers. In addition, the waters of developing countries are legally fished by hundreds of foreign fishing vessels, including those from EU countries. **Illegal fishing in the territorial waters of developing countries continues to be a significant problem.** There is conflicting data on the impact of fisheries agreements on, for example, the depletion of fish stocks and the consequent job losses and emigration. The declining prospects in fishing have in some contexts resulted in widespread illegal activities, such as piracy.

Finland implements **bilateral development cooperation in the fisheries sector** in Zambia and Kyrgyzstan, through the Institutional Cooperation Instrument in Vietnam and Peru, as well as cooperation through NGOs in various countries. Private sector instruments (Finnpartnership, Finnfund) can also be used in the fisheries sector. Some 2% of Finland's development cooperation funds for agriculture is directed to support fisheries. Finland participates in the Nordic fisheries experts' cooperation to deal with issues related to development cooperation in the fisheries sector, as well as in the informal cooperation of EU fisheries experts.

### Environment

**Climate change** has significant consequences on food security. The currently agreed **targets for global emissions reduction are, however, insufficient** to achieve the goal of limiting global warming to two degrees. The main emphasis in the measures taken in Finland with regard to agriculture and the mitigation of and adaptation to climate change is on ensuring a national emergency supply and on applying and developing climatesmart production methods. The mitigation measures only barely reduce the harm caused by food consumption. For mitigation to happen, possibilities are offered through the ongoing renewal of national recommendations for nutrition: at best, the promotion of a diet featuring mostly seasonal vegetables could also support better food security.

**The issue of food waste** needs to receive more attention, as it is estimated that globally at least one-third of the food or the raw material for the

food produced is either unharvested, spoiled on farms or during transport and storage, or thrown away as garbage. At the national level, Finland strives to reduce waste in public refectories (including workplace and school cafeterias) and to facilitate the charitable donation of food. Educational and information campaigns for consumers are emphasised.

**Raising protein self-sufficiency** from 15% to 50% is a central objective for emergency supply in Finland, which also supports domestic food security. The objectives set for the production of **bioenergy** may have significant side or hidden effects on food security. Finland has taken the view that the national target for renewable energy will most efficiently be achieved by investing in forest-based biomass. In promoting agriculture-based biomass, the emphasis is on non-food based raw materials, which minimises the impact on food security. Finland supports the EU in limiting the use of food-based raw materials as biofuel to 5% of the total energy used for transport. Questions on land use related to biofuels are also problematic in developing countries. The production of biofuels has in some cases led to competition between the production of food crops and plants for biofuel, thereby reducing food security.

**Safeguarding ecosystem services** is important for achieving food security. The preservation of biodiversity requires additional investments, both national and international. **Maintaining the biodiversity of forests** is a prerequisite for the preservation of their ecosystem services, and for food security. Environmental issues, sustainable development and poverty eradication have taken a centre stage in the new international agreement on the tropical timber trade. The EU has focused on weeding out the illegal timber trade through FLEGT (Forest Law Enforcement, Governance and Trade) Voluntary Partnership Agreements and timber regulation. The fair distribution and use of **genetic resources** are burning questions for food security. A number of international treaties attempt to solve these problems.

**Access to clean water, sufficient water supply and safe wastewater treatment** are prerequisites for

achieving food security from the environmental health perspective. Finnish high-level know-how in the water sector has been presented in many strategies as one of Finland's most important export products. The International Strategy for Finland's Water Sector invites businesses in this field to bear their responsibility for achieving food security.

The production and use of **harmful chemicals and the evaluation and promotion of replacing chemicals** are critical for food security. Finland contributes to development regarding chemicals through the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam agreements. The agreement on mercury, reached in 2013, enables a significant reduction of the adverse effects of mercury in nutrition.

In development cooperation, environmental issues are taken into account from the outset: **the sustainable management of natural resources and environmental protection are priority areas in the Development Policy programme, and climate sustainability is one of its cross-cutting objectives.** Biodiversity objectives are more narrowly included in programmes and strategies. On the other hand, environmental aspects are also included in development policy guidelines that concern sectors such as forestry, water, agriculture, and food security. Finland's support to aid for trade promotes the transition to a green economy and to more sustainable patterns of consumption; it also supports the use of environmental technologies, energy efficiency and the efficient use of materials. Finland finances projects on emission reduction and energy efficiency in Central America and the Mekong Region, and supports the transition of 30 developing countries into an inclusive green economy.

Projects that develop and research agriculture and food security make it possible for developing countries' farmers to adapt to climate change and mitigate its consequences through the means of climate-smart agriculture, for instance. In addition, support is provided through local authorities to sustainable forest management and services on weather, climate and water, all of which are essential to food security. Climate financing to

developing countries is increasing, which also indirectly supports food security. Water and sanitation projects also integrate climate change adaptation.

### 2.3 ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES FOR POLICY COHERENCE

In assessing policy coherence for development the challenge is to combine national assessment, EU level analyses and data on partner countries. The stances taken by the OECD overlap to some extent. The European Commission takes the development dimension into consideration when assessing the impact of legislative initiatives, as well as when evaluating existing policies. With regard to policies falling under the exclusive competence of the EU, the Commission is the primary actor, in assessing the impact of policies on developing countries. However, Member States are responsible for implementing their political will as regards making policy coherence for development materialise.

**A whole-of-government approach in promoting policy coherence from the developing countries point of view.** In PCD assessment, development objectives should be reflected in the policies executed so as to provide the basis for developing PCD indicators. Understanding the **significance of PCD** should form the basis for any assessment. Without this understanding, it is difficult to engage stakeholders in the assessment work, or to achieve realistic, evidence-based policy recommendations. Resources allocated for the promotion of policy coherence need to be identified, and when appropriate increased. The use of development policy expertise would greatly benefit the preparation of political decision-making to sufficiently include food security considerations.

**The OECD Policy Coherence Tool does not provide a means for transferring the lessons learned from the pilot to the level of target-setting,** nor for using them in the future. In practise, self-assessment is challenging and sensitive. Policy objectives may also conflict or compete with each other. The OECD Tool should provide the means to strengthen

## 2. Summary of the baseline analysis

communication and coordination: should we create new mechanisms or improve the existing ones? How could we in Finland communicate better between various Ministries or official committees like the Development Policy Committee and the Finnish National Commission on Sustainable Development? Should entirely new institutions and mechanisms be created? On the other hand, mechanisms as such do not tell very much about the actual implementation of policy coherence for development.

**Negative impact of policies with strong national interest and objectives.** There is a **good reason for analysing the possible negative impact** of donor non-development policies in developing countries as the identification and impact assessment create the starting point for any correction of coherence problems. Country level research requires solid expertise and understanding of PCD at different levels and from different viewpoints. Due to differences between developing countries, it is very difficult and **sometimes impossible to generalise findings from country level research.** However, the development objectives of and stakeholders in the developing country are at the core of research. The ECDPM (European Centre for Development Policy Management) and the OECD are presently working on a methodology for carrying out country-level impact assessments of the OECD policies on food security in developing countries. The data gathered by relevant international organisations and research institutions should be used as baseline data for impact assessment on food security.

**Adapting OECD policy guidance and recommendations for developing countries.** The results of Finland's Food Security Pilot can be utilised to strengthen the case for the prime importance of evidence. The Final Report suggests several areas where knowledge is lacking. The OECD tool does not directly take a stand on the time-span of the analysis: should it focus on the past, present or future.

### 2.4 FINLAND'S FEEDBACK ON THE PCD TOOL TO THE OECD

Below is a summary of the observations on the PCD tool, and suggestions for its further development:

- › As most of the OECD countries that will apply the tool are also EU Member States, influencing the EU decisions on common policies - rather than national policy decisions - should be better taken into account. The structure of the PCD tool should be altered in order to allow a more explicit consideration of different policy levels (national, EU and international level).
- › In the PCD assessment, the identification of synergies and eventual conflicts between different policies should take centre stage.
- › Many of the issues that the tool addresses are linked to food security in general, without being explicit issues of or challenges for policy coherence for development.
- › The UN agencies and other international organisations are not figured very much, or not at all, in the issues addressed, despite their key role in global food security.
- › Social justice is an essential element in food security; e.g. access to wholesome nutrition is not possible for the poorest in developing or industrial countries (food of low nutritional value is the cheapest option for the poor everywhere).
- › Both the positive and negative impact of the forest sector (forestry and forest-based industry) on food security should be taken into account.



- › In assessing cross-sectoral policies (e.g. the effect of bioenergy policies on the markets for agroproducts) it is important to consider how the decisions made by Finland and by the EU will affect agriculture in developing countries through, for example, land use policy.
- › Issues related to land and water use are critical to food security, health and trade. The implementation and monitoring of existing guidelines should be emphasised (e.g. FAO guidelines for land use and responsible agricultural investments, and WHO/WSP guidelines for domestic water use as a key issue of environmental health).
- › The section on agriculture in the tool would greatly benefit from the inclusion of corporate social responsibility and governments' efforts to strengthen and promote it; related questions could be added. It is, however, true that the role and impact of the private sector is difficult for civil servants to assess. Therefore, these issues could be considered separately, perhaps by targeting a separate questionnaire directly at private sector entities.
- › Aquaculture is a growing sector within fisheries, especially as the number of wild caught fish decreases in the market. Thus, sufficient weight should be given to aquaculture in issues related to fisheries.
- › Promotion of the sustainable use of natural resources requires the identification of complex production and consumption chains, and the means to influence them. Identification of these chains is, though, challenging, since the relevant policies are usually based on national interests or issues. Tackling these issues requires that there be methods developed to do it.
- › The OECD tool does not address the relationship between diminishing natural resources and conflicts. Conflicts can either be the cause of diminishing natural resources, or be the consequence of an existing scarcity of resources. Conflicts often destroy local food production and put pressure on neighbouring regions, e.g. through an influx of refugees. It would be useful to address these issues in the tool.
- › The tool should offer advice on how the experiences gained by the Finnish pilot and the eventual further applications of the tool could be utilised for setting policy recommendation targets and monitoring the measures taken. The section on methodology is somewhat separate and disconnected from the other sections in the tool.
- › The categorisation related to, among others, various levels of coherence in the methodology section is not sufficiently analytical and does not consider all of the parameters involved.
- › The tool should provide a breakdown of the different dimensions (e.g. economic, social) of food security that are to be taken into account while setting objectives and policy recommendations.
- › To carry out the baseline analysis the tool should provide means for dealing with the relationships between issues, for example by prioritising or defining the different issues from the viewpoint of policy coherence. The tool also lacks the means for assessing whether or not policy coherence for development is attained within the existing mechanisms used by member countries.

## 3. Objectives and policy recommendations

**D**rawing from the baseline analysis of various policies, as carried out according to the PCD tool, the steering group of the Food Security Pilot formulated objectives aiming at a better interplay of policies to enhance food security. The objectives were enriched with recommendations for policy measures which would help achieve the objectives as well as guide those responsible for their implementation. Upon endorsement of the policy recommendations, indicators to monitor their implementation will be developed.

It is well worth noting that some good results were already noted during the pilot process as the will and capacity for improved cooperation between the stakeholders as well as the awareness and understanding of the connections between food security and policy coherence increased. The Pilot produced a great deal of feedback and suggestions for the OECD in order to develop the PCD tool further.

A number of further steps were initiated while the Pilot was still underway. These can be summarised as follows:

- 1. Ensuring that food security in developing countries continues to figure as a key priority for policy coherence.** This will happen by, among other things, giving the Food Security Pilot and its results significant weight in the Government Communication on Development Impact and Policy Coherence for Development - a report that the government is due to submit to Parliament in 2014.
- 2. The results of the Food Security Pilot will be utilised to strengthen Finland's ability to systematically include consideration of food security in relevant national and international decision-making.** The objectives and policy recommendations of the Pilot will be launched internationally during the European Development Days (EDD) in November 2013, in a joint event of the OECD, with Finland and CONCORD and panellists from the EU Commission and Tanzania.
- 3. Country-level evidence** of varying developing country situations is of paramount importance in promoting global food security and policy coherence. Since the spring of 2013, Finland has participated in the joint work of the ECDPM and the OECD to develop a methodology for assessing the impact of OECD policies on food security at the country level. Finland has committed to sponsor and participate in piloting this methodology framework in one or two of its long-term partner countries in 2013-2014.

### OBJECTIVES

Whole-of-Government ownership of development objectives and food security is increased, and food security is addressed more effectively in decision-making.

The OECD will develop the PCD tool based on Finland's feedback and experiences from the Pilot.

Development policy expertise on food security is more effectively utilised within the EU coordination system, as well as in the preparation of trade and other agreements between the EU and developing countries.

The experiences, results, and operational model of the Food Security Pilot are utilised in applying the PCD tool in other priority themes for PCD.

Food security in developing countries is clearly addressed in the implementation of the reforms of common agricultural and fisheries policies.

Food security in developing countries is addressed when defining the main objectives of trade policy with regard to agricultural and fisheries products.

Development cooperation aimed at enhancing food security in developing countries is strengthened.

The impact of climate change on global food security will have more emphasis as an essential element in the mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change.

Finland advocates actively for the tightening of greenhouse gas emissions targets to 30% as part of a broader global commitment.

Measures enhancing global food security are included in national and international strategies for a green economy.

Finland ensures that the obligations in international agreements on biodiversity, chemicals, and waste are more effectively included in national development policy programmes and strategies.

Awareness and know-how on policy coherence for development is increased, and impact assessment at the country level is developed.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	LEAD RESPONSIBILITY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monitor the policy recommendations of the Food Security Pilot within existing institutional mechanisms, and develop effective indicators for monitoring.</li> <li>• Include policy coherence for development systematically in strategic orientations of development policy.</li> <li>• Strengthen policy coherence for development considerations in existing thematic working groups (e.g. Security and Development).</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry for Foreign Affairs (MFA) The Development Policy Committee</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Carry out a self-assessment of the effectiveness of the OECD Tool within the Food Security Pilot.</li> <li>• Provide compact feedback to the OECD on the tool and its properties.</li> </ul>	<p>MFA gives feedback, OECD develops the PCD tool</p>
<p>MFA to introduce and implement general guidelines on policy coherence for development to the MFA representatives in national EU sub-committees; provide the model guidelines to other ministries. Draw a checklist for food security and PCD.</p>	<p>MFA, Prime Minister's Office</p>
<p>Apply the operational model of the Food Security Pilot to some other PCD priority theme(s).</p>	<p>MFA and other relevant Ministries</p>
<p>Along other objectives, advocate for better inclusion of food security considerations in the implementation of the reformed common agriculture and fisheries policies, and in the discussions of subsequent reforms of these policies, in parallel with maintaining the food production potential of the EU to ensure global food security. As possible, support larger research focused on the impact of EU policies on developing countries.</p>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, MFA</p>
<p>Include aspects of food security in developing countries in the trade policy orientations and memoranda on trade in agricultural and fisheries products.</p>	<p>MFA</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allocate development cooperation funds to create or develop food safety and related standards in developing countries, to develop a value-chain of food products and conditions of land ownership, and to reduce food waste; and, also, to develop social infrastructure and rural entrepreneurship.</li> <li>• Integrate food security objectives into development cooperation of sectors like education, health, social protection, energy, forestry and the environment.</li> <li>• Emphasise the importance of responsible investments and promote the implementation of voluntary guidelines on management, ownership and use of land.</li> </ul>	<p>MFA, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of Employment and the Economy</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Develop and introduce climate-smart agriculture both in Finland and in developing countries.</li> <li>• Advocate within the EU the revision of the biofuel objectives in the long run, so that only the use of second and third generation biofuels will be supported.</li> <li>• Increase protein self-sufficiency and the use of endemic legumes and oil plants as animal feed.</li> <li>• Introduce new national dietary recommendations and support their implementation in order to achieve a sustainable diet compatible with the environment, health and food security.</li> <li>• Reduce food waste by providing guidelines for industrial kitchens and investing in consumer education.</li> </ul>	<p>Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, MFA, MTK (Central Union of Agricultural Producers and Forest Owners), Ministry of Employment and the Economy, research institutions Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Employment and the Economy Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, MTK, private sector, research institutions Ministry of Social Affairs and Health, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Employment and the Economy, National Institute for Health and Welfare, National Nutrition Council, CSO, Tekes, SITRA</p>
<p>Emphasise more strongly in Finland's development policy the safeguarding of ecosystem services essential for food security (clean water, climate, forest biodiversity, soil), and strengthen the implementation of the chemical strategy and environmental agreements.</p>	<p>MFA, Ministry of the Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, KEPA (CSO umbrella organisation), development and environmental NGOs</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Increase awareness of PCD and its impact assessment methods through workshops and training.</li> <li>• Identify, develop, and apply methodological tools.</li> <li>• Support the work of international organisations and research institutions in creating assessment methods and in executing studies in Finland's long-term partner countries.</li> <li>• Consult and engage with stakeholders both in Finland and in partner countries.</li> <li>• Learn from joint projects with the OECD and EU Member States.</li> </ul>	<p>MFA, Finnish Embassies in partner countries, OECD, universities and institutes of higher education, research institutions, NGOs and their umbrella organisations</p>

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