

The
G7 Research Group
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto
presents the

2016 Ise-Shima G7 Interim Compliance Report

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“We have meanwhile set up a process and there are also independent institutions monitoring which objectives of our G7 meetings we actually achieve. When it comes to these goals we have a compliance rate of about 80%, according to the University of Toronto. Germany, with its 87%, comes off pretty well. That means that next year too, under the Japanese G7 presidency, we are going to check where we stand in comparison to what we have discussed with each other now. So a lot of what we have resolved to do here together is something that we are going to have to work very hard at over the next few months. But I think that it has become apparent that we, as the G7, want to assume responsibility far beyond the prosperity in our own countries. That’s why today’s outreach meetings, that is the meetings with our guests, were also of great importance.”

Chancellor Angela Merkel, Schloss Elmau, 8 June 2015

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3. Food and Agriculture: G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition

“Building on the G7 Broad Food Security and Nutrition Development Approach, we endorse the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, which outlines collective actions in the priority areas of: (i) empowering women; (ii) improving nutrition through a people-centered approach that recognizes the diverse food security challenges people face across the rural to urban spectrum; and (iii) ensuring sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems.”

G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration

Assessment

	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada		0	
France		0	
Germany			+1
Italy		0	
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average		+0.50	

Background

At the 2016 G7 Ise-Shima Summit leaders stated that global food security and adequate nutrition is a “fundamental element of the 2030 Agenda.” Specifically, the G7 aims to solve hunger and malnutrition for 500 million people by 2030.¹⁴² The G7 first declared this goal at the 2015 G7 Schloss Elmau Summit.¹⁴³

The 2030 Agenda was also created in 2015. It comprises 17 Sustainable Development Goals and 169 targets.¹⁴⁴ The agenda was created to add to the work of the Millennium Development Goals. The first item on the agenda is to end hunger, thus ensuring that “human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality.”¹⁴⁵ The G7 also agreed to ensure that their work endorses and supports the goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.¹⁴⁶

¹⁴² Leader’s Declaration: G7 Ise-Shima, G7/G8 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shimadeclaration-en.html#food>.

¹⁴³ Donor Platform – G7 Leaders Join Forces – Broader Food Security and Nutrition Approach, Donor Platform 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <https://www.donorplatform.org/aid-effectiveness/latest/1398-g7-leaders-join-forces-broader-food-security-and-nutritionapproach>.

¹⁴⁴ Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development 27 September 2015. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/21252030%20Agenda%20for%20Sustainable%20Development%20web.pdf>.

¹⁴⁵ Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, United Nations (New York City) 25 September 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>.

¹⁴⁶ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.htm>.

Recognizing that global food supply is heavily impacted by climate change, the G7 has ensured that its commitments also align with the Paris Agreement.¹⁴⁷ The Paris Agreement was reached in 2015, and aims to ensure that global warming stays below two degrees Celsius.¹⁴⁸

In May 2016, the G7 created and endorsed the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition (V4A). This document outlines the major actions that G7 members have affirmed to take with respect to eliminating hunger and improving nutrition.¹⁴⁹ The document states that members will work to promote “agricultural growth, food security and nutrition,” as these are all items that encourage global sustainable development.¹⁵⁰ Notably, the document identifies the collaborative approach that the G7 is looking to take by including agreements such as the 2030 Agenda, the Paris Agreement, and the 2016 Nutrition for Growth Summit output.¹⁵¹

The Nutrition for Growth Summit was first held in London in 2013. The Summit in 2016 was held immediately before the Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, and it called for the next summit to be hosted in Italy in 2017 alongside the G7 summit.¹⁵²

The G7 V4A focuses on the same three areas that are outlined in the commitment: 1) “empowering women,”; 2) “improving nutrition through a people-centered approach,” and 3) “ensuring sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems.”¹⁵³

Commitment Features

This commitment describes a broad range of initiatives and areas that G7 members have endorsed, and thus pledged to support. Full compliance with this commitment requires that a G7 member have implemented measures that: 1) empower women to participate in food systems; 2) improve nutrition standards through a people-centred approach that recognizes the different challenges faced by both rural and urban communities; and 3) increase the durability of food systems in order to make them more sustainable in the long run.

The first element of this commitment involves the empowerment of women, which the G7 V4A defines as “giving women the same access to men as resources” by “1) promoting women’s equal rights and access to resources, particularly land; 2) increasing economic opportunities with higher and fair returns, both on- and off-farm; and 3) creating an enabling environment for women to participate in economic activities.”¹⁵⁴ Examples of G7 action empowerment are provided in the plan, and include, but are not limited to: 1) efforts to “promote secure land tenure for women ... including through existing G7 land partnerships”; 2) initiatives to create good jobs with fair pay for women in this sector, and provide them with skills training; and 3) attempts to “support the establishment, improvement and enforcement of legal, regulatory and social systems ensuring women’s equal rights

¹⁴⁷ G7 Ise-Shima Leaders’ Declaration, G7 Information Centre (Toronto) 27 May 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2016shima/ise-shima-declaration-en.htm>.

¹⁴⁸ Paris Agreement, European Commission (Brussels) December 2015. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/international/negotiations/paris/index_en.htm.

¹⁴⁹ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁵⁰ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 10 November 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁵¹ G7 Japan 2016 Ise-Shima Documents, The Government of Japan (Ise-Shima) May 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <http://www.japan.go.jp/g7/summit/documents/>.

¹⁵² Key Facts to Know, Nutrition for Growth, 2016. Date of Access: 3 November 2016. <http://nutritionforgrowth.org/nutrition-growth/>.

¹⁵³ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁵⁴ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

and access to resources and productive assets ... including through ongoing initiatives such as the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition.”¹⁵⁵

The UN World Food Programme defines malnutrition as “not getting enough food or not getting the right sort of food [because it lacks the needed amounts of micronutrients]”¹⁵⁶ To reduce malnutrition, or “improve nutrition,” the G7 must implement one or more of the commitments that they have made in this area in the G7 V4A. Examples of these include efforts to: 1) help national governments create and implement nutrition policies; 2) “support multi-stakeholder initiatives to raise new ... investments, and encourage innovative financing for nutrition, while aligning G7’s investments with partner governments’ priorities, and strengthening donor coordination, particularly by engaging with the SUN [Scaling Up Nutrition] Donor Network”; and 3) increasing aid to help governments, “including through training health, nutrition and extension workers, and enhancing food and nutrition education.”¹⁵⁷

To count towards full compliance in this area, these actions must also be “people-centred.” While the G7 defines this type of approach broadly in the V4A, the element that they focus on in this commitment is the importance of addressing the needs of people in rural and urban areas. Thus, the action would partially count for compliance if it addresses only the rural or the urban populations of a state. Meeting the needs of both populations is vital because improving nutrition is regarded as one of the most effective ways to help individuals lead healthy and productive lives.

Finally, the G7’s objective to ensure sustainable agricultural production and food systems derives from its recognition that climate change has a large impact on communities that rely on agriculture for subsistence.¹⁵⁸ The G7 defines what support for this area means in the V4A. For example, they emphasize the importance of research and development into “sustainable agriculture practices,” with a focus on ensuring that agricultural crops and food resources are resilient to climate shocks and acute crises.¹⁵⁹ The actions of the G7 include: support for national governments to formulate nutrition policies, encourage financing for nutrition through multi-stakeholder initiatives, promote healthy development and growth and to endorse the expansion of the Food Insecurity Experience Scale to improve data.¹⁶⁰

A G7 member must take steps to address all three of these areas in order to receive a compliance score of +1. If it implements measures that address only one or two of three priorities listed in the commitment, it has only partially complied, and will receive a score of 0. Lastly, a member will receive a score of –1 if it has failed to implement any measures to address these three focus areas OR if it has implemented policies that actively undermine the efforts of the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition.

¹⁵⁵ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁵⁶ What is Malnutrition? UN World Food Programme (Rome) 2016. Date of Access: 5 November 2016. <https://www.wfp.org/hunger/malnutrition>.

¹⁵⁷ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁵⁸ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>

¹⁵⁹ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 29 September 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

¹⁶⁰ G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) May 2016. Date of Access: 14 November 2016. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000159932.pdf>.

Scoring Guidelines

-1	The G7 member fails to take action to address the three focus areas as outlined in the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition OR implements measures that actively undermine the efforts of the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition.
0	The member country takes action to address one or two of the G7's focus areas as outlined in the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition.
+1	The member country has taken action to address all three of the focus areas in the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition.

Lead Analyst: Alessandra Harkness

Canada: 0

Canada has partially complied with its commitment to the G7 Action Plan on Food Security and Nutrition. It has continued to build on G7 efforts through its support of global initiatives such as the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) movement and the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture, and domestic policies including the Federal Sustainable Development Strategy.

Canada has recognized the need for empowering women within agricultural production and food systems through its leadership in the SUN movement, a global initiative to eradicate malnutrition across 57 countries particularly aimed at women and children under the age of five.¹⁶¹ Recognizing the importance of this project, Canada will disburse CAD2 million over the course of the next four years to the Scaling Up Nutrition Secretariat Project (2016-2020).¹⁶² On 21 September 2016, United Nations Secretary General Ban Ki-moon appointed Canadian Minister of International Development and La Francophonie Marie-Claude Bibeau as one of the 29 Global Leaders to spearhead this initiative.¹⁶³

Canada has recognized its commitment to ensuring sustainable agricultural production and food systems through its ongoing support for and membership in the Global Alliance for Climate Smart Agriculture.¹⁶⁴ Further, Canada has remained strong in its commitment to sustainable agriculture through its domestic policies, including the 2016-2019 Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, which targets sustainable food as a key goal.¹⁶⁵ Under this target, the federal government of Canada has committed to “encourage adoption of sustainable agricultural practices, and provide a stable or improved level of biodiversity and efficient management towards water and soil quality for food production by 2030.”¹⁶⁶ Further, Canada has invested CAD3 billion in the Growing Forward 2 Initiative, an ongoing policy framework focused on innovation and helping farmers manage risk due to market volatility and disaster situations.¹⁶⁷ The program is set to end in 2018.

¹⁶¹ The Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement, SUN, Date of Access: 16 January 2017. <http://scalingupnutrition.org/>.

¹⁶² Canada Announces Support for Women’s Education, Health, Nutrition and Funding for Countries Hosting Syrian Refugees, Government of Canada, April 2016. Date of Access: 20 January 2017. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1052269>.

¹⁶³ Secretary-General Appoints 29 Global Leaders to Spearhead Fight against Malnutrition, UN, September 2016. Date of Access: 12 January 2017. <https://www.un.org/press/en/2016/sga1678.doc.htm>.

¹⁶⁴ Global Alliance for Climate-Smart Agriculture, GACSA. Date of Access: 1 February 2017. <http://www.fao.org/gacsa/members/members-list/en/>.

¹⁶⁵ Federal Sustainable Development Strategy, Government of Canada, October 2016. Date of Access: 20 January 2017. <https://www.ec.gc.ca/dd-sd/default.asp?Lang=En&n=CD30F295-1>.

¹⁶⁶ Achieving a Sustainable Future: A Federal Sustainable Development Strategy for Canada, Government of Canada, January 2017. Date of Access: 22 January 2017. <http://fsdssfd.ca/index.html#en/detail/all/keyword:sustainable%20agriculture>.

¹⁶⁷ Growing Forward 2, Government of Canada, July 2016. Date of Access: 20 January 2016.

<http://www.agr.gc.ca/eng/about-us/key-departmental-initiatives/growing-forward-2/?id=1294780620963#ci>.

Canada has acknowledged the importance of a people-centred approach to development, and the importance of urban and rural food security.¹⁶⁸ However, no concrete initiatives have taken place since the G7 summit in this respect. Thus, Canada has partially complied with its commitments and receives a compliance score of 0.

Analyst: Ayesha Bery

France: 0

France has partially complied with its commitment to the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition (V4A) by promoting sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems and by improving nutrition through a people-centered approach.

France has complied with its commitment to improve nutrition through a people-centered approach by implementing a multifaceted nutrition guideline plan, the Programme national nutrition-santé (PNNS).¹⁶⁹ France commenced the process of reviewing this plan and its objectives in late 2016.¹⁷⁰ On 3 June 2016, the government also published the Action conjointe européenne sur la nutrition et l'activité physique (JANPA) with 25 European countries.¹⁷¹ This plan focuses specifically on working with families in Europe to decrease obesity in youth by 2020.

France has complied with its commitment to pursue sustainability and resilience within agriculture and food systems by continuing to spearhead the carbon soil-sink “4 per 1000” program that Agriculture Minister Stéphane Le Foll launched at the 21st Conference of the Parties (COP) in Paris in 2015.¹⁷² At the Marrakesh COP22 in November 2016, Minister Le Foll secured 200 signatures from delegates in support of the initiative, including those of 37 countries.¹⁷³ France also participated in the follow-up G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition in Tokyo in October 2016, choosing to present on its actions in this V4A area.¹⁷⁴

Despite these efforts, France has not taken concrete and visible steps toward addressing the V4A's first area of focus, empowering women within agriculture and food systems, and thus received a score of 0 for partial compliance.

Analyst: Bruce Cinnamon

Germany: +1

Germany has fully complied with its commitment to the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition. It has implemented programs aimed at increasing the inclusion and empowerment of

¹⁶⁸ Minister MacAulay Attends G7 Agriculture Meeting, Government of Canada, April 2016. Date of Access: 1 February 2017. <http://news.gc.ca/web/article-en.do?nid=1056509>.

¹⁶⁹ Le programme national nutrition santé, Ministère des Affaires sociales et de la Santé (Paris) 03 June 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/prevention-en-sante/preserver-sa-sante/le-programme-national-nutrition-sante/?annee=2016#articles>.

¹⁷⁰ Food-based dietary guidelines – France, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome). Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/nutrition/education/food-based-dietary-guidelines/regions/countries/france/en/>.

¹⁷¹ Action conjointe européenne sur la nutrition et l'activité physique (JANPA), Ministère des Affaires sociales et de la Santé (Paris) 03 June 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://social-sante.gouv.fr/prevention-en-sante/preserver-sa-sante/le-programme-national-nutrition-sante/article/action-conjointe-europeenne-sur-la-nutrition-et-l-activite-physique-janpa>.

¹⁷² 4 pour 1000 : et si la solution climat passait par les sols ?, Ministère de l'agriculture de l'agroalimentaire et de la forêt (Paris) 07 November 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/4-pour-1000-et-si-la-solution-climat-passait-par-les-sols-0>.

¹⁷³ Le succès du 4 pour 1000 à la COP22, Ministère de l'agriculture de l'agroalimentaire et de la forêt (Paris) 25 November 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. <http://agriculture.gouv.fr/le-succes-du-4-pour-1000-la-cop22>.

¹⁷⁴ G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) 26 October 2016. Date of Access: 7 December 2016. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ecm/es/page1e_000112.html.

women in food systems. Furthermore, it has made many substantial policy commitments in the areas of nutrition and agricultural sustainability through a multi-sectoral, people-centred approach.

On 31 May 2016, at the 16th annual conference of the German Council for Sustainable Development, Federal Development Minister Gerd Müller stated that the biggest policy challenge is to address world hunger in a sustainable manner.¹⁷⁵ Chancellor Angela Merkel reiterated the importance of the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, notably including “action to tackle hunger and empower women.”¹⁷⁶

From 22-24 June 2016, the German Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (BMEL) hosted the 12th Policies Against Hunger conference in Berlin.¹⁷⁷ This conference brought together representatives from various governments, international organizations, civil society, academia, and think tanks from 35 countries. The focus of the conference was the development of sustainable food systems that meet the nutritional needs of the public. It recognized the importance of diversification, especially with the multi-sectoral approach embodied by the Scaling Up Nutrition movement. The conference also recognized the constraints on women in the agricultural sector, and stated the need to support women to achieve access to the same resources and rights available to men. German Federal Development Minister Gerd Müller also highlighted the continued work being done by Green Innovation Centres, centres geared at furthering local farming markets, in 12 African countries and India.¹⁷⁸

On 11 July 2016, the United Nations World Food Programme announced the creation of the Innovation Accelerator, a Munich-based platform where WFP staff, experts, and entrepreneurs from the private sector and civil society could collaborate on ending hunger by 2030.¹⁷⁹ The funds for the accelerator will be provided by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Federal Foreign Office of Germany, and the Bavarian State Ministry for Food, Agriculture and Forestry.

On 12 July 2016, the German government released a report that reaffirmed its commitment to gender equality and women’s economic empowerment both domestically and abroad.¹⁸⁰ In the report, it was stated that in 2016 alone, women empowerment projects were planned to a total cost of EUR2.3 billion. However, the report did not specify whether the funding would be put towards women’s economic empowerment in agriculture. The report also highlighted Germany’s commitment to an action plan for national nutrition, as well as a plan for organic farming on a minimum of 20 per cent of Germany’s land.

¹⁷⁵ The Way Our Actions Will Be Measured (Berlin) 31 May 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/06_en/2016-05-31-merkel-nachhaltige-entwicklung_en.html.

¹⁷⁶ The Way Our Actions Will Be Measured (Berlin) 31 May 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. https://www.bundeskanzlerin.de/Content/EN/Artikel/2016/06_en/2016-05-31-merkel-nachhaltige-entwicklung_en.html.

¹⁷⁷ Sowing the seeds for nutrition: What food systems do we need? (Berlin) 24 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. https://www.policies-against-hunger.de/fileadmin/SITE_MASTER/content/Dokumente/2016/PgH_Summary_en_SN_11-07.pdf.

¹⁷⁸ “Eine Welt ohne Hunger ist möglich!” (Berlin) 23 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. http://www.bmz.de/de/presse/aktuelleMeldungen/2016/juni/160623_Eine-Welt-ohne-Hunger-ist-moeglich/index.jsp.

¹⁷⁹ World Food Programme Launches Innovation Accelerator to Test Drive Hunger Solutions (Munich) 11 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/world-food-programme-launches-innovation-accelerator-test-drive-hunger-solutions>.

¹⁸⁰ Report of the German Federal Government to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development 2016 (Berlin) 12 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/10686HLPF-Bericht_final_EN.pdf.

In October 2016, BMZ published its report, *Climate Change — Time to Act*, which recognized the “water — energy — food security nexus.”¹⁸¹ It stated the need to develop policies that support this interconnection. Furthermore, it reiterated BMZ’s support for resilient and adaptive agricultural practices to the pressures of climate change.

On 7 October 2016, the German government announced a EUR47.6 million plan to support Nigerian programs and initiatives.¹⁸² This fund will support the One World, No Hunger program, in particular supporting the Green Innovation Centre located in Nigeria. Nigeria is one of 13 countries participating in this initiative, which seeks to connect entrepreneurs and researchers to share knowledge on agriculture and nutrition.

On 26 October 2016, at the International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition hosted by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan, Germany reiterated its goal of improving the accountability of all stakeholders.¹⁸³ BMZ demonstrated its application of the G7 V4A through its Responsible Land Policy program, as part of the broader initiative One World — No Hunger.¹⁸⁴ This program operates in Benin, Uganda, Peru, and Laos with a projected budget of EUR15.5 million, and is forecasted to end in October 2019. It aims to enhance and maintain land ownership systems in these countries, especially for small-scale farmers and women, working directly with civil society organizations. It also outlined BMZ’s continued project Support to Responsible Agricultural Investments in Ethiopia, via which the BMZ provided EUR800,000 to support agricultural land investment and administration.

On 29 November 2016, BMZ released its ten-point plan of action for marine conservation and sustainable fisheries. Recognizing commitments made at the Paris Climate Agreement, BMZ pledged to support sustainable forms of fishing, including small-scale fisheries, artisanal fishing, and aquaculture farming.¹⁸⁵

On 11 November 2016, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations released a report celebrating its collaboration with the BMEL through the Bilateral Trust Fund (BTF).¹⁸⁶ In the month of September 2016, an online course on nutrition and food systems was launched with the BMEL’s support. This partnership will continue to combat hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition, and the German government will continue to contribute to the BTF with an annual budget of EUR9.6 million.¹⁸⁷ It is also notable that this year marks the fifteenth anniversary of the BMEL und FAO collaboration through the BTF.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸¹ *Climate Change – Time to Act* (Berlin) October 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017.

https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/Materiale244_climate_time_to_act.pdf.

¹⁸² Germany Earmarks £47.6m support for Nigeria (city) 7 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017.

<http://von.gov.ng/germany-earmarks-47-6m-support-for-nigeria/>.

¹⁸³ G7 International Symposium on Food Security and Nutrition (Tokyo) 26 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. http://www.mofa.go.jp/ecm/es/page1e_000112.html.

¹⁸⁴ Putting the G7 V4A into Action – Supporting Implementation of the VGGT through German Development Cooperation (Tokyo) 26 October 2017. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. <http://www.mofa.go.jp/files/000201729.pdf>.

¹⁸⁵ *Marine Conservation and Sustainable Fisheries* (Berlin) 29 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. https://www.bmz.de/en/publications/type_of_publication/information_flyer/information_brochures/Materiale262_marine_conservation.pdf.

¹⁸⁶ BMEL and FAO’s efforts to eradicate hunger and malnutrition (Rome) 11 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. <http://www.fao.org/partnerships/resource-partners/stories/story/en/c/452081/>.

¹⁸⁷ Promoting Food Security and Nutrition together – the Bilateral Trust Fund with the FAO (Berlin) 20 October 2016. Date of Access: 9 January 2017. https://www.bmel.de/EN/Agriculture/Global-Food-Situation-FAO/_Texte/BilateralTrustFund.html.

¹⁸⁸ *Empowering Agriculture for Global Food and Nutrition Security*, Federal Ministry of Food and Agriculture (Berlin) January 2017. Date of Access: 4 April 2017.

http://www.bmel.de/SharedDocs/Downloads/EN/Publications/15Jahre_BTF_EN.pdf?__blob=publicationFile

From 19–21 January 2017, the BMEL hosted the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture which discussed the sustainable use of water in agricultural processes worldwide.¹⁸⁹ This conference took a multi-sectoral approach to the challenge of food security and food supply in conjunction with sufficient clean water.

Thus, Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for taking action to address the empowerment of women in food systems, nutritional standards, and agricultural sustainability and resilience.

Analyst: Cindy Wu

Italy: 0

Italy has partially complied with its commitment to endorsing the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition.

On 31 May 2016, the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation established the Executive Committee of the “Women Empower the World” initiative.¹⁹⁰ The initiative emphasizes the importance of “Empowering women to participate fully in economic life across all sectors.”¹⁹¹ One area of focus, in low income countries, is “Agriculture: access to food, adequate nutrition, access to appropriate agricultural technologies, [and] land tenure.”¹⁹² This recognition of the need to improve women’s access to agriculture and land is a significant step, but the October 2016 report does not outline specific strategies or actions to be taken in pursuance of this goal.

On 21 July 2016, Italian Prime Minister Matteo Renzi held a meeting in Rome with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) centred on promoting nutrition, healthy diets and sustainable food systems.¹⁹³ This meeting discussed aspects of hunger and violence, and initiatives that should be taken to address malnutrition and rural poverty.¹⁹⁴

On 2 August 2016, Italy passed a new law aimed at reducing food waste and carried out an initiative for removing sanctions for farmers and supermarkets from donating left over food to charity.¹⁹⁵ This allowed the emergence of an innovative method of financing for nutrition for those who could not otherwise afford it, and gave farmers the ability to donate unsold produce to charities without acquiring extra costs.

On 14 October 2016, Italian Minister of Agricultural Food and Forestry Policies Maurizio Martina signed a new Memorandum of Understanding with FAO Director-General José Graziano da Silva, with the aim of developing joint strategies to incorporate, identify, and increase the number of ecosystems that play an important role as repositories of agricultural biodiversity, traditional

¹⁸⁹ Agriculture and Water – Key to Feeding the World (Berlin) January 2017. Date of Access: 11 January 2017. <http://www.gffa-berlin.de/en/global-forum-for-food-and-agriculture-2017/>.

¹⁹⁰ Comitato Esecutivo di WE - Women Empower the World, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. Date of Access: 12 April 2017. <http://www.esteri.it/mae/en/ministero/women-empower-the-world.html>

¹⁹¹ WE Women Empower the World Project Outline, The Aspen Initiative for Europe, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. October 2016. Date of Access 12 April 2017. <http://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2016/10/womenempowerworld.pdf>

¹⁹² WE Women Empower the World Project Outline, The Aspen Initiative for Europe, Farnesina, Ministero degli Affari Esteri e della Cooperazione Internazionale. October 2016. Date of Access 12 April 2017. <http://www.esteri.it/mae/resource/doc/2016/10/womenempowerworld.pdf>

¹⁹³ Italy and FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 21 July 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/426453/icode/>

¹⁹⁴ Italy and FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 21 July 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/426453/icode/>

¹⁹⁵ Italy at World Food Day, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/446764/icode/>

knowledge, and landscapes.¹⁹⁶ These strategies will be incorporated in rural development policies and will help smallholder farmers contribute to boosting livelihood — and, by extension, food security — in rural areas.¹⁹⁷ Within this framework, Italy and the FAO have agreed to work to increase recognition and to promote better stewardship of traditional agricultural systems across member countries.¹⁹⁸

Italy has, however, neglected to promote the empowerment of women, has been unable to improve women's opportunities to participate in food systems, and has neglected to create an environment for women to more effectively participate in economic activities.

Despite Italy's efforts in promoting food security and nutrition through reducing food waste and food sustainability initiatives it has failed to support the empowerment of women promised in G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition. Therefore, Italy is awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Joanna Ilunga-Kapinga

Japan: 0

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to implement the G7 Vision for Action for Food Security and Nutrition. It has set out initiatives for the improvement of women's participation in food systems, nutritional standards, and the durability of food systems.

In August 2016, Japan's International Cooperation Agency (JICA) launched a new support program entitled the *Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA)*. The overarching purpose of the initiative is to “accelerate the international efforts to alleviate hunger and malnutrition on the African continent.”¹⁹⁹ IFNA emphasizes “facilitating people-centered and practical activities, through empowerment of women, as well as action-oriented policy enhancement, in order to achieve inclusive nutritional improvement with an impact.”²⁰⁰ The program also integrates short-term humanitarian interventions with the promotion of sustainability in the African region.²⁰¹

On 20 September 2016, Japan and the World Food Programme (WFP) partnered to provide food processing equipment and entrepreneurial support to empower women in rural communities of the Kyrgyz republic. Japan pledged USD490,000²⁰² to empower over 2000 rural households through “enhancing agricultural knowledge, and skills,”²⁰³ “value chain development”²⁰⁴ to “boost women

¹⁹⁶ Italy and FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/447206/icode/>.

¹⁹⁷ Italy and FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/447206/icode/>.

¹⁹⁸ Italy and FAO, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Rome), 14 October 2016. Date of Access: 14 December 2016. <http://www.fao.org/news/story/en/item/447206/icode/>.

¹⁹⁹ Action on Nutrition; Launching of IFNA: Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa, Japan International Cooperation Agency. 27 August 2016. Date of Access: 4 April 2017.

<https://www.jica.go.jp/africahiroba/language/seminar/s16.html>

²⁰⁰ Action on Nutrition; Launching of IFNA: Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa, Japan International Cooperation Agency. 27 August 2016. Date of Access: 4 April 2017.

<https://www.jica.go.jp/africahiroba/language/seminar/s16.html>

²⁰¹ Action on Nutrition; Launching of IFNA: Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa, Japan International Cooperation Agency. 27 August 2016. Date of Access: 4 April 2017.

<https://www.jica.go.jp/africahiroba/language/seminar/s16.html>

²⁰² WFP And Japan Partner to Empower Women Farmers in The Kyrgyz Republic, WFP (Rome) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-and-japan-partner-empower-women-farmers-kyrgyz-republic>.

²⁰³ WFP And Japan Partner to Empower Women Farmers in The Kyrgyz Republic, WFP (Rome) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016 <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-and-japan-partner-empower-women-farmers-kyrgyz-republic>.

farmers' incomes."²⁰⁵ The Japanese Ambassador Yoshihito Yamamura affirmed the importance of women's empowerment as "fundamental to local economic development."²⁰⁶

In September 2016, Japan contributed USD21.5 million to the WFP for nutrition assistance to vulnerable people in 11 countries.²⁰⁷ This nutritional assistance included providing meals to 150,000 school children in Guinea and 160,000 children in Sri Lanka.²⁰⁸ In Uganda, Japanese contributions facilitated support of nutritional assistance, health educational programs, and nutritional education programs. Nutrition assistance of fortified blended food was provided to rural children aged "6-23 months; pregnant women; and breastfeeding women."²⁰⁹

In June 2016, the Japanese International Cooperation Agency, through the Scaling Up Nutrition Donor Network, sponsored a multi-sector partnership-training program aimed at improving knowledge of nutrition across Ghana and Japan. The program provided training for 11 participants²¹⁰ representing various stakeholders on the successful practises of nutritional improvement. The training program formulated a nutrition improvement "action plan"²¹¹ based off the "Shokiku method"²¹² to be implemented in Ghana. The training program assisted in launching the National Nutritional Policy²¹³ in Accra for the Ghanaian population.

On 5 July 2016, the Japanese government funded the Mainstreaming Disaster Risk Management Project²¹⁴ in Guyana; supervised by the United Nations Development Programme and the Food and Agriculture Organization. This funding of USD300,000 will create mechanisms to mitigate the

²⁰⁴ WFP And Japan Partner to Empower Women Farmers in The Kyrgyz Republic, WFP (Rome) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016 <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-and-japan-partner-empower-women-farmers-kyrgyz-republic>.

²⁰⁵ WFP And Japan Partner to Empower Women Farmers in The Kyrgyz Republic, WFP (Rome) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016 <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-and-japan-partner-empower-women-farmers-kyrgyz-republic>.

²⁰⁶ WFP And Japan Partner to Empower Women Farmers in The Kyrgyz Republic, WFP (Rome) 20 September 2016. Date of Access: 8 December 2016 <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/wfp-and-japan-partner-empower-women-farmers-kyrgyz-republic>.

²⁰⁷ Japan Steps Up Support to Fight Hunger and Boost nutrition in Africa, WFP(Rome) 9 September 2016. Date of Access 9 December 2016. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/japan-steps-up-support-fight-hunger-boost-nutrition-africa>.

²⁰⁸ Japan Steps Up Support to Fight Hunger and Boost nutrition in Africa, WFP(Rome) 9 September 2016. Date of Access 9 December 2016. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/japan-steps-up-support-fight-hunger-boost-nutrition-africa>.

²⁰⁹ Japan Steps Up Support to Fight Hunger and Boost nutrition in Africa, WFP(Rome) 9 September 2016. Date of Access 9 December 2016. <http://www.wfp.org/news/news-release/japan-steps-up-support-fight-hunger-boost-nutrition-africa>.

²¹⁰ Ghanaians Learn How to Promote Nutrition-Sensitive Strategy Through JICA Training, Japan International Cooperation Agency (Tokyo) 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. https://www.jica.go.jp/english/news/field/2016/161115_01.html.

²¹¹ Japan Hosts a Ghanaian Experience Exchange to Champion Nutrition as a Development Agenda, SUN Donor Network 14 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/japan-hosts-a-ghanaian-experience-exchange-to-champion-nutrition-as-a-development-agenda/>.

²¹² Japan Hosts a Ghanaian Experience Exchange to Champion Nutrition as a Development Agenda, SUN Donor Network 14 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/japan-hosts-a-ghanaian-experience-exchange-to-champion-nutrition-as-a-development-agenda/>.

²¹³ National Nutrition Policy Launched in Accra, Government of Ghana (Accra) 14 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <http://www.ghana.gov.gh/index.php/media-center/news/2934-national-nutrition-policy-launched-in-accra>.

²¹⁴ Impact of climate change on agriculture highlighted – US\$300,000 Japanese grant received, Guyana Ministry of Agriculture (Brickdam) 5 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <http://gina.gov.gy/impact-of-climate-change-on-agriculture-highlighted-us300000-japanese-grant-received/>.

effects of “droughts and floods” and to ensure long-term sustainability of food resources in Guyana.²¹⁵

The Japanese government has initiated measures for improving women’s participation in food systems, the durability of food systems, and nutritional standards in rural areas, but does not adequately meet the needs of urban populations. Therefore, Japan has been awarded a score of 0.

Analyst: Joe Zi Wu

United Kingdom: +1

The United Kingdom has fully complied with its commitment to advancing food security and nutrition. The UK government restructured the Department for International Development (DFID) with a renewed focus on nutrition, and committed a significant amount of funding to improving women’s participation in economic activities, combatting malnutrition and food insecurity, and investing in agricultural technology to promote resilience to future climate shocks.

The UK demonstrated a commitment to creating enabling environments for women to participate in economic activities by investing in programmes in developing nations that further integrate women into the workforce and improve the education of young girls. On 7 July 2016, International Development Secretary Justine Greening announced at the Girls’ Education Forum that DFID will provide GBP100 million to the Girl’s Education Challenge to “help girls who have dropped out or never attended school due to family crises, poverty, child marriage or early pregnancy” throughout the developing world.²¹⁶ Furthermore, DFID dedicated USD6.7 million on 12 October 2016 to an 18-month project in collaboration with UNICEF to improve the secondary school completion rates of 200,000 girls in Sierra Leone.²¹⁷

On 22 September 2016, International Development Secretary Priti Patel announced the UK government’s new “Work and Opportunities for Women (WOW)” programme at the United Nations General Assembly in New York. The WOW program will mobilize GBP12.8 million of new funding over the next five years to help 300,000 women in the world’s poorest countries attain more highly skilled and better-paid jobs by incentivizing businesses to improve women’s roles throughout the supply chain.²¹⁸

On 29 November 2016, International Development Secretary Priti Patel presented the Commonwealth Development Corporation Bill to Parliament. This bill was geared at increasing the funding limit of the UK’s development finance institution from GBP1.5 billion to GBP6 billion.²¹⁹ The bill did not explicitly increase the amount of funding, but rather raised the limit to allow for more if necessary. Patel said “This Bill is fundamentally about people: improving life prospects by helping individuals find work and earn money so they can feed their families and send their children

²¹⁵ Impact of climate change on agriculture highlighted – US\$300,000 Japanese grant received, Guyana Ministry of Agriculture (Brickdam) 5 July 2016. Date of Access: 9 December 2016. <http://gina.gov.gy/impact-of-climate-change-on-agriculture-highlighted-us300000-japanese-grant-received/>.

²¹⁶ Britain to Help 175,000 Girls in World’s Poorest Countries get an Education, Department for International Development (London) 7 July 2016. Date of Access 5 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/britain-to-help-175000-girls-in-worlds-poorest-countries-get-an-education>.

²¹⁷ UK Aid and Partners Launch ‘Girls Access to Education’ in Sierra Leone, Foreign and Commonwealth Office and Department for International Development (London) 12 October 2016. Date of Access 7 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-aid-and-partners-launch-girls-access-to-education-in-sierra-leone--2>

²¹⁸ UK and Private Sector to Help the World’s Poorest Women into Better Jobs, Department for International Development and the Government Equalities Office (London) 22 September 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-and-private-sector-to-help-the-worlds-poorest-women-into-better-jobs>

²¹⁹ UK to Create More Jobs in Poorest Countries Through New CDC Bill, Department for International Development (London) 29 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-to-create-more-jobs-in-poorest-countries-through-new-cdc-bill>

to school; empowering girls and women to determine their own future; and giving people hope so they don't feel pressures to migrate or turn to extremism.”

The UK government has also committed a significant amount of aid funds to reducing malnutrition and improving nutritional standards in nations struggling with famine and food insecurity.

The UK government restructured DFID throughout 2016, announcing a revised set of funding priorities and opening a new set of funding rounds on 4 November 2016.²²⁰ The organization doubled the amount of funding available from previous rounds, dedicating up to GBP40 million of funding to proposals focusing on family planning, nutrition, or ending modern slavery.²²¹ DFID's renewed focus on nutrition is earmarked to “addressing the immediate and underlying causes of malnutrition among children under 5 years and adolescent girls and women of reproductive age.”²²²

On 22 September 2016, Patel announced an additional GBP37 million of support to Yemen to provide food, water, shelter and medical supplies to over a million Yemeni people threatened by famine.²²³ This additional support boosts the UK's aid to Yemen to GBP100 million this year. The funding will provide 400,000 people with access to safe water, over 11,000 with food assistance, 18,000 households with emergency food and shelter kits, over 114,200 with water and sanitation assistance, and over 9,000 families with their own livestock, increasing the stability of their livelihoods.²²⁴

On 26 December 2016, DFID provided a GBP16.9 million grant to UNICEF to address drought-related malnutrition and child illness in Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, and Zimbabwe.²²⁵ In addition to preventing malnutrition, the grant money will be used to train health care workers, improve resiliency to further droughts, and “reach 3.25 million people with key information on nutrition, water and hygiene best practices, as well as HIV and disease prevention.”²²⁶ UNICEF's Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Director Leila Gharagozloo-Pakkala said, “We greatly appreciate — and applaud — DFID for leading the way in ensuring that communities are significantly supported to become further resilient to the recurrent climatic crises we are seeing across much of the region.”²²⁷

²²⁰ DFID Civil Society Partnership Review, Department for International Development (London) 4 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-civil-society-partnership-review>

²²¹ DFID Civil Society Partnership Review, Department for International Development (London) 4 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-civil-society-partnership-review>

²²² DFID Civil Society Partnership Review, Department for International Development (London) 4 November 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2016. <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/dfid-civil-society-partnership-review>

²²³ Priti Patel Drives New International Action to Tackle the Forgotten Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen, Department for International Development (London) 22 September 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/priti-patel-drives-new-international-action-to-tackle-the-forgotten-humanitarian-crisis-in-yemen>.

²²⁴ Priti Patel Drives New International Action to Tackle the Forgotten Humanitarian Crisis in Yemen, Department for International Development (London) 22 September 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/priti-patel-drives-new-international-action-to-tackle-the-forgotten-humanitarian-crisis-in-yemen>.

²²⁵ Unicef Receives £16.9 Million from DFID to Tackle Southern Africa Drought Crisis, UNICEF United Kingdom (London) 26 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.unicef.org.uk/press-releases/unicef-receives-16-9-million-dfid-tackle-southern-africa-drought-crisis/>.

²²⁶ Unicef Receives £16.9 Million from DFID to Tackle Southern Africa Drought Crisis, UNICEF United Kingdom (London) 26 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.unicef.org.uk/press-releases/unicef-receives-16-9-million-dfid-tackle-southern-africa-drought-crisis/>.

²²⁷ Unicef Receives £16.9 Million from DFID to Tackle Southern Africa Drought Crisis, UNICEF United Kingdom (London) 26 December 2016. Date of Access: 6 January 2017. <https://www.unicef.org.uk/press-releases/unicef-receives-16-9-million-dfid-tackle-southern-africa-drought-crisis/>.

The UK also fulfilled their commitment to research and development of sustainable agricultural practices by dedicating funds to agricultural technological innovation and investing both money and expertise towards building agricultural resiliency in Malawi.

On 13 July 2016, DFID committed GBP6 billion to Innovate UK's sixth round of funding for an agricultural technology competition for farmers in developing countries.²²⁸ The competition seeks to fund innovations that reduce poverty and hunger for smallholder farmers, create sustainable agricultural expansion, improve dietary nutrition, increase rural food security, or further opportunities for agricultural trade.²²⁹

DFID also gave GBP24 million to Malawi's National Disaster Response Plan on 29 June 2016.²³⁰ The money will go towards assisting 6.5 million people vulnerable to food insecurity caused by widespread crop failure aggravated by El Nino. The funds will be used to nourish approximately 150,000 children, mothers, and vulnerable adults suffering from malnutrition.²³¹

Furthermore, a portion of the funds is intended to build long-term agricultural resilience to climate shocks by improving winter cropping and irrigation techniques as well as purchasing and storing maize for emergency distribution.²³² On 15 November 2016, International Development Minister James Wharton announced an additional GBP8.1 million of support to provide maize for hundreds of thousands of people facing famine.²³³ The minister also "held talks with key stakeholders on how Malawi can break the cycle of food insecurity, adapt to climate change and continue with market reforms that encourage private sector-led economic growth."²³⁴

Thus, the UK is awarded a score of +1 for its ongoing and increased investment in global nutrition and agricultural standards.

Analyst: Chadwick Meyers

United States: +1

The United States has fulfilled its commitments to empower women in agriculture, improve nutrition through a people-centred approach, and ensure sustainability and resilience within agriculture and the food system.

On 23 June 2016, the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) pledged more than USD38 million in investment to global entrepreneurs and innovators to help fight poverty. The

²²⁸ Agri-tech Innovation in Developing Countries: Apply for Funding, Innovate UK (London) 13 July 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/agri-tech-innovation-in-developing-countries-apply-for-funding>.

²²⁹ Agri-tech Innovation in Developing Countries: Apply for Funding, Innovate UK (London) 13 July 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/agri-tech-innovation-in-developing-countries-apply-for-funding>.

²³⁰ Malawi: British Minister Phones President Mutharika, Nyasa Times and AllAfrica Global Media (Lilongwe) 1 July 2016. Date of Access: 7 January 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201607010841.html>.

²³¹ Malawi: British Minister Phones President Mutharika, Nyasa Times and AllAfrica Global Media (Lilongwe) 1 July 2016. Date of Access: 7 January 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201607010841.html>.

²³² Malawi: British Minister Phones President Mutharika, Nyasa Times and AllAfrica Global Media (Lilongwe) 1 July 2016. Date of Access: 7 January 2016. <http://allafrica.com/stories/201607010841.html>.

²³³ UK Reinforces Strong Historic Ties to Malawi, Department for International Development (London) 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-reinforces-strong-historic-ties-to-malawi>.

²³⁴ UK Reinforces Strong Historic Ties to Malawi, Department for International Development (London) 15 November 2016. Date of Access: 5 January 2017. <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/uk-reinforces-strong-historic-ties-to-malawi>.

investment will provide these individuals with the capital necessary to address issues of food security in developing countries through sustainable solutions.²³⁵

On 6 July 2016, the United States Congress passed the Global Food Security Act of 2016. The Act signifies President Barack Obama's commitment to fighting poverty, child malnutrition, and global hunger. This adds on to what President Obama began through his signature initiatives of Feed the Future, Power Africa, and the Global Hunger and Food Security Initiative.²³⁶ Most importantly, the Act empowers marginalized communities, small farmers, and women in agriculture.²³⁷

Furthermore, on 3 September 2016, the United States federal government announced the US Government Global Food Strategy (FY 2017-2021). The strategy is required by the Global Food Security Act. It helps integrate US strategies for achieving global food security and seek collaboration with the global community to achieve food security and adequate nutrition.²³⁸

On 7 September 2016, the US government expanded its vision for global food security and outlined its approach to global food security. The Food-Secure 2030 call by Feed the Future is a call to action to end hunger, malnutrition and poverty by 2030.²³⁹

On 12 October 2016, USAID pledged USD6.2 million toward 12 organizations with innovative ventures to fight extreme poverty. Two of the recipients, myAgro and Better Cotton Initiative, respectively promote small farmer businesses and sustainable farming in Africa.²⁴⁰

The US has fulfilled its commitment to global food security and nutrition by passing the Global Food Security Act, adopting a global food strategy, and investing in innovation and entrepreneurship. Thus, the US has been given a score of +1.

Analyst: Sixbert Himbaza

European Union: +1

The European Union has fully complied with its commitment to the G7 Vision for Action on Food Security and Nutrition. It has implemented programs aimed at improving nutrition and agricultural sustainability through a people-centred approach, and taken substantive actions to empower women to participate in food systems.

On 7 June 2016, the European Parliament adopted a resolution regarding the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (NAFSN). The resolution called for the NAFSN to stop undermining the EU's commitment to women's rights, food security, and sustainable development. It called for the protection of women's rights to land that the NAFSN marginalized, as well as the promotion of economic opportunities for women. Second, it called for all national governments in Africa to make nutrition programs a priority, while calling for the NAFSN to adopt a more multi-stakeholder

²³⁵ USAID commits more than \$38 million to global entrepreneurship, USAID (Washington, DC). June 2016. Date of Access: 5 December 2016.

<https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/jun-23-2016-usaid-commits-more-38-million-global-entrepreneurship>.

²³⁶ US government global food security strategy, Feed the Future, September, 2016. Date of Access: 05 December, 2016. <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1867/USG-Global-Food-Security-Strategy-2016.pdf>.

²³⁷ S.1252-Global food security act of 2016. <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/senate-bill/1252>.

²³⁸ Feed the Future (September, 2016). "the U.S Government Global Food Strategy (FY 2017-2021"

https://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/USG_Global_Food_Security_Strategy_FY2017-21_0.pdf.

²³⁹ A food-secure 2030: a global vision and call to action, Feed the Future (September 2016). Date of Access: 04 December 2016. https://feedthefuture.gov/sites/default/files/resource/files/A_Food-Secure_2030_0.pdf.

²⁴⁰ USAID awards more than \$6million for innovative approaches to fighting extreme poverty, USAID (October 12, 2016). <https://www.usaid.gov/news-information/press-releases/oct-12-2016-usaid-awards-more-6-million-innovative-approaches-fighting-extreme-poverty>.

decision-making processes, and encourage investments. Finally, this resolution urged the NAFSN to consider the environmental impacts and sustainability of its agricultural products.²⁴¹

On 15-16 June 2016, the 10th European Development Days (EDD) was held in Brussels, Belgium. The 2016 EDD focused mainly on the “2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” in particular food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture in developing countries. These initiatives, spearheaded by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), aim to be community-centered. The empowerment of women in agricultural food systems was also highlighted.²⁴² At the EDD 2016, the European Union Development Cooperation met with other members of the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement Senior Donor Officials Group in Geneva, Switzerland, to review current engagement and develop future strategies to promote nutrition standards.²⁴³

On 14 June 2016, the Joint Research Centre of the European Commission and the International Food Policy Research Institute announced a research initiative to analyze and develop new strategies to reach out to marginalized communities in rural areas, especially smallholder farmers in developing countries. This research program includes promoting opportunities for innovation amongst farmers in order to improve the food security, nutrition, and resilience of rural farmers.²⁴⁴

On 6 July 2016, the European Union and Ministry of Health of Kenya held a two-day multi-stakeholder workshop to discuss strategies to target nutritional status in Kenya. Representatives included academia, USAID, UNICEF, FAO, civil society, and members of the Kenyan national government. This event reinforced the EU’s investment of EUR24.4 million in nutrition interventions in Kenya. These projects are headed by civil society organizations and local health authorities.²⁴⁵

On 4 August 2016, the European Commission proposed a multi-annual plan under the Common Fisheries Policy to promote sustainable fishing of demersal fish in the North Sea. Supported by research findings from the Scientific Technical and Economic Committee on Fisheries and the International Council for the Exploration of the Seas, this proposal targets more than 70 per cent of the EU’s fishing industry. Significant aspects of this plan include setting limitations on sustainable levels of fishing in the North Sea, as well as providing fisheries and fishermen with more decision-making power. When these conditions of sustainability are not respected, this plan obligates the EU to take corrective action. This proposal is awaiting discussion and possible implementation by the European Parliament and the Council of the EU.²⁴⁶

⊖ In August 2016, the EU began a three-year project to support the resilience of vulnerable populations in Senegal. The EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa provided EUR8 million in

¹ European Parliament resolution of 7 June 2016 on the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (Strasbourg) 7 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://www.europarl.europa.eu/sides/getDoc.do?pubRef=-//EP//TEXT+TA+P8-TA-2016-0247+0+DOC+XML+V0//EN>.

² FAO participation in the European Development Days (Brussels) 8 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://www.fao.org/europeanunion/news/news-detail/en/c/417898/?no_cache=1.

³ The European Development Days highlight the interlinkages of the Sustainable Development Goals (Geneva) 28 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/the-european-development-days-highlight-the-interlinkages-of-the-sustainable-development-goals/>.

⁴ JRC and IFPRI join efforts on food security and nutrition for vulnerable communities (Brussels) 14 June 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/news/jrc-and-ifpri-join-efforts-food-security-and-nutrition-vulnerable-communities>.

⁵ Ministry of Health and EU working together to improve nutrition status (Ottawa) 6 July 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. https://eeas.europa.eu/delegations/canada/6264/ministry-of-health-and-eu-working-together-to-improve-nutrition-status_en.

⁶ Commission proposes first comprehensive fisheries plan for the North Sea basin (Brussels) 4 August 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <https://ec.europa.eu/jrc/en/news/commission-proposes-first-comprehensive-fisheries-plan-north-sea-basin>.

relevant funding. This project mainly aims to improve food and nutrition security and resilience by engaging with poor households within local communities, especially those involving women.²⁴⁷

On 12-13 October 2016, the Food 2030 research conference was held in Brussels, Belgium. This conference was built on the commitments made at the COP21 Paris Climate Change Conference, as well as on the Sustainable Development Goals. The main areas of focus were research on nutrition, sustainable food systems, and the empowerment of communities. The conference also called for more cohesive global coordination and collaboration for research programs.²⁴⁸

On 29 November 2016, the Golden Thousand Days campaign began as part of the Poshanka Lagi Hatemalo (Partnership for Nutrition) project in Nepal. This program is aimed at improving the nutrition status of women and children through health check-ups, vaccinations, and nutritious food distribution. The EU provided over 80 per cent of funding for the project, in partnership with UNICEF, the Health, Research and Social Development Forum, and the District Health Office.²⁴⁹

On 5 December 2016, the EU approved eight development projects in Uganda as part of the Annual Action Plan 2016. One of the three key pillars of this plan focuses on food security and agriculture, in regards to sustainable development, gender mainstreaming and responses to climate change. It also focuses on including the voices of all communities, including smallholder farmers, in agriculture discussions.²⁵⁰

On 16 December 2016, the European Commission, in partnership with the Slovak Presidency of the Council of the European Union, the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Food Programme (WFP) and UN Women, organized a high-level discussion called *Step It Up Together with Rural Women to End Hunger and Poverty*.²⁵¹ The event expounded on “the critical role and contribution of rural women in increasing food security and eradicating rural poverty through agricultural and rural development.”²⁵² The discussion produced recommendations pertaining to the empowerment of rural women in relation to strengthening food systems, fighting hunger and malnutrition, and improving rural lives and livelihoods more broadly.²⁵³

In December 2016, the European Union signed six grant contracts through the Pan-African Programme in order to promote civil society participation in African policy making. The grants totaled approximately EUR20 million and will go to fund a series of projects implemented by a

⁷ Resilience of most vulnerable people to food and nutrition crises in departure areas (Brussels) August 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/projects/resilience-most-vulnerable-people-food-and-nutrition-crises-departure-areas_en.

⁸ FOOD 2030: Research & Innovation for Tomorrow's Nutrition & Food Systems (Brussels) 12-13 October 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://ec.europa.eu/research/conferences/2016/food2030/index.cfm>.

⁹ Sub-national orientation and campaigns are helping to scale up nutrition in Nepal (Geneva) 5 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. <http://scalingupnutrition.org/news/sub-national-orientation-and-campaigns-are-helping-to-scale-up-nutrition-in-nepal/>.

¹⁰ Web release – EU approves €275 million to support and expand development actions in Uganda (Brussels) 5 December 2016. Date of Access: 11 December 2016. http://ec.europa.eu/europeaid/news-and-events/web-release-eu-approves-eu275-million-support-and-expand-development-actions-uganda_en.

²⁵¹ Step It Up Together with Rural Women to End Hunger and Poverty, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 16 December 2016. Date of Access: 2 April 2017. <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/rural-women-end-hunger/en/>

²⁵² Step It Up Together with Rural Women to End Hunger and Poverty: Background, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 16 December 2016. Date of Access: 2 April 2017. <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/rural-women-end-hunger/about-the-event/en/>

²⁵³ Step It Up Together with Rural Women to End Hunger and Poverty: Background, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. 16 December 2016. Date of Access: 2 April 2017. <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/rural-women-end-hunger/about-the-event/en/>

partnership between the EU and African CSOs (civil society organizations).²⁵⁴ One of the chosen projects seeks to “improve women’s access to and control over their land resources.”²⁵⁵

Thus, the EU has been awarded a score of +1 for taking action to address nutrition standards in rural and urban communities, facilitating agricultural sustainability and resilience within, and supporting the empowerment of women in food systems.

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²⁵⁴ European Union supports civil society's voice across Africa, The Africa-EU Partnership. 24 February 2017. Date of Access: 2 April 2017. <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/newsroom/all-news/european-union-supports-civil-societys-voice-across-africa>

²⁵⁵ European Union supports civil society's voice across Africa, The Africa-EU Partnership. 24 February 2017. Date of Access: 2 April 2017. <http://www.africa-eu-partnership.org/en/newsroom/all-news/european-union-supports-civil-societys-voice-across-africa>