In a world where hunger continues to cast a long shadow over humanity, the imperative for concerted action has never been more evident. In this brief, we bring together the insights and recommendations from CONCORD¹ and VOICE² on alleviating the global hunger crisis.

CONCORD underscores the foundational importance of an inclusive, sustainable, and resilient food system, emphasizing the intrinsic value of local, small-scale, and diversified food provisioning models. However, recent crises, such as climate change, the COVID-19 pandemic, and geopolitical conflicts, have laid bare the fragility and inequities of this system, disproportionately affecting regions like Africa. They also highlight the critical role of small-scale producers, local food systems, and indigenous knowledge in charting a path to end hunger, combat poverty, and enhance environmental sustainability. Their recommendations advocate for a shift away from the industrialized food model, rectifying land and resource injustices, and promoting food sovereignty.

In parallel, VOICE highlights the escalating humanitarian needs stemming from the relentless onslaught of food crises worldwide. The current global food system is deemed inadequate, requiring a profound transformation towards a more inclusive, equitable, and sustainable paradigm.

Both CONCORD and VOICE call for urgent action, demanding a departure from the status quo. CONCORD outlines key challenges faced by African nations and urges the European Union to play a pivotal role in addressing global food insecurity through climate-resilient agroecological approaches, locally led initiatives, and fostering food sovereignty. Meanwhile, VOICE underscores the pressing need for early interventions and a multi-sectoral, inclusive approach. Together, these organizations emphasize the urgency of tackling hunger comprehensively, acknowledging the interconnectedness of crises and the imperative of gender and climate sensitive responses.

Overview

To gain an overall view of the two policy recommendations, we have taken the main takeaways from both briefs and organised them into four categories. Certainly, here's an alternative way to phrase it: The sections concerning the Bottom-Up Approach and Cross-Sector Approach align with the recommendations put forth by both CONCORD and VOICE, underscoring their shared perspective. More specifically, CONCORD contributes insights regarding the agroecological transition, while VOICE focuses on Prevention and Preparation strategies.

1. Prevention and Preparation:
In this category, the emphasis is on strategies aimed at preventing food crises and enhancing preparedness to effectively mitigate the impact of future challenges. Recommendations include proactive measures to address potential crises and minimize their consequences.
2. Bottom-Up Approach:
This category emphasizes the pivotal role of local communities and small-scale producers in achieving food security and sustainable agriculture.

3. Agroecological Transition:
Focusing on environmentally friendly and resilient farming practices, this category advocates for a shift towards agroecological approaches. The recommendations here aim to support practices that not only promote sustainability but also contribute to diverse and healthy diets.

4. Cross-Sector Approach:
Recognizing the complex interplay of factors in addressing hunger, this category spans multiple sectors, allowing a more holistic response. The recommendations within this category address gender, climate and sustainability. This category exhibits overlaps with preceding categories, which are highlighted by blended colours.

Recommendations

**Prevention and Preparation**
- Use COHADA and the Working Party on Humanitarian Aid as a crisis prevention platform to enhance timely food security responses among MS
- EU Global Food Security Response and the G7 Famine Compact and Global Alliance on Food Security have sought to strengthen early warning and real-time analysis
- Initiatives with short-term objectives, designed as an immediate response to the food crisis, should not undermine long-term solutions

**Bottom Up Approach**
- Locally led and sustainable initiatives
  - Promote seed laws that protect farmers' rights and strengthen farmer-managed seed systems
  - Promote the implementation of UNDROP, UNDRIP and UNDFF
  - EU-AU should establish an autonomous mechanism for African/European civil society engagement
  - EU should set up a permanent complaint system for African civil society and family farmers, and pastoralists to hold EU accountable
- AU-EU Partnership:
  - Support family farmers, fishers, and pastoralists in Africa, emphasizing their vital role in ensuring food security, biodiversity preservation, and economic growth
  - Discourage investments and policies that promote land and resource-grabbing
  - Improve public procurement policies to source healthy food from local small-scale farmers
Agroecological Transition

- Adopt a comprehensive vision of agroecology, based on the FAO’s 10 principles and the 2015 Nyeleni Declaration on Agroecology
- Promote agroecological methods that restore biodiversity and enhance farm resilience
- Prioritise EU investments and funding (NDICI-Global Europe) for practices based on agroecological principles
- Prohibit the production and exports of pesticides and other hazardous agro-chemicals banned in the EU
- Instead the EU should support localised production of green, nature-friendly fertilisers
- Promote the role of women in agriculture by promoting their access to land, finance and credit, technical information and training and decision-making over resources.
- Support the access to and control over land and natural resources, particularly for women and girls
- Impede investments and policies that promote land and resource-grabbing.
- Strengthen EU support for sustainable food systems and redesign EU investment policies
- Scale up financial support to sustainable agriculture and food security
- Facilitate access to finance and credit for smallholder farmers
- Develop and scale-up modalities for channelling funding directly to small-scale producers through their organizations, networks and cooperatives
- Adaptation and loss and damage funding is essential to ensure the resilience of small-scale farmers in the face of climate change
- Fight both climate change and malnutrition by promoting diversified domestic food production with agroecological approaches rather than investing in the agro-industrial development model
- Anticipatory action should be shared and scaled up
- E.g., Germany’s commitment to allocating at least 5% of its humanitarian funding to anticipatory humanitarian action by 2023

Cross Sector Approach

- Gender
- Sustainability
- Climate

References

If you wish to read any of the documents independently, you may locate them below for your reference:

1. CONCORD Recommendations for Food and Agriculture in the AU-EU Partnership - CONCORD (concordeurope.org)
2. voice-policy-resolution-2023-world-hunger-is-rising-sharply-let-s-stop-it-now.pdf (voiceeu.org)
3. EU-Africa: Global Gateway Investment Package - Sustainable food systems
4. Review of the German Federal Foreign Office’s approach to anticipatory humanitarian action