of rural households and reduce extreme poverty and hunger. The CAADP aimed at eliminating hunger and reducing poverty through agriculture by increasing public investment in agriculture and raising agricultural productivity. The Malabo Declaration represented a recommitment by Heads of State to the key principles and values of the Programme, particularly mutual accountability on actions and results.

**Report of Secretary-General.** In response to General Assembly resolution 68/233 [YUN 2013, p. 1187], the Secretary-General submitted an August report [A/69/279] on agriculture development, food security and nutrition. The report examined progress and challenges in achieving food security and nutrition, sustainably increasing agricultural production, and reducing agricultural losses and waste in accordance with the Zero Hunger Challenge [YUN 2012, p. 1170] and international agreements. The Secretary-General also made recommendations on how to maintain momentum beyond the achievement of the 2015 targets through the incorporation of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture in the post-2015 development agenda (see p. 960).

The Secretary-General stated that developing regions as a whole had registered significant progress towards meeting the MDG hunger target, but that 33 countries—26 in Africa and 7 in Asia—remained in need of external assistance for food owing to conflict, crop failures and high domestic food prices, or a combination of those factors. From 2000 to 2012, the global prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age had declined from one in three to one in four—with the number of children affected falling from 197 million to 162 million, 90 per cent of whom were in Africa and Asia. Worldwide in 2012, 51 million children under 5 years of age were wasted (dangerously thin for one's height), and 17 million were severely wasted—prevalence rates of almost 8 per cent and just under 3 per cent, respectively. Approximately 71 per cent of all severely wasted children lived in Asia and 28 per cent in Africa, with similar figures for wasted children of 69 per cent and 28 per cent, respectively.

As the report also set forth, the International Year of Family Farming, 2014—whose implementation the General Assembly had invited FAO to facilitate in its resolution 66/222 [YUN 2011, p. 1168] declaring the Year—was officially launched on 22 November 2013 at UN Headquarters in New York. Events included five regional dialogues that engaged family farmers and representatives from governments, the scientific community, civil society organizations and the private sector. The dialogues aimed to identify the main challenges and opportunities for family farming in each region, and the main tenets of an enabling policy environment for family farming as a central component for achieving food and nutrition security, and effectively eradicating hunger and rural poverty. At the request of the International Steering Committee of the Year, the 2014 FAO regional conferences provided forums for constructive dialogue among those stakeholders, and further defined the scope of the work and priorities of FAO in support of family farming at the regional level.

The Secretary-General emphasized that eliminating hunger, ensuring food security and adequate nutrition, and making agriculture and food systems sustainable would require a more integrated approach across many sectors. He referenced an emerging consensus that food security in the post-2015 development agenda had to be aligned with the Istanbul Declaration and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries [YUN 2011, p. 828], which was designed to lift the poorest countries out of poverty. Targets on nutrition in the post-2015 development agenda had also to take into account the 2012 World Health Assembly targets [YUN 2012, p. 1175], which touched upon all dimensions of malnutrition.

The Secretary-General recommended that countries be enabled to determine their own nationally articulated food security strategies developed through consultation with all key stakeholders; Governments undertake research and make other investments to support the capacity of smallholder farmers to adapt to climate change; and continued efforts be made towards improving the food security and nutritional status of the poor, including through strengthened social protection and safety nets.

**Committee on World Food Security.** By a note [A/69/91-E/2014/84] of 3 September the Secretary-General transmitted to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council a report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security. The report, submitted in response to Council decision 2011/217 [YUN 2011, p. 1162], provided a brief description of the outcomes and decisions taken by the Committee at its fortieth session in October 2013, and, where appropriate, updates on follow-up actions.

Among its principal actions, the Committee endorsed the second version of the Global Strategic Framework that included policy recommendations previously endorsed at its thirty-ninth session in 2012 [YUN 2013, p. 1186]. It also endorsed the next steps of the Communication Strategy for the Framework, and requested that an implementation plan including the budget be developed. The Committee further endorsed the terms of reference, qualifications and selection procedure for the new Committee Secretary, and the modalities and requirements for the inclusion in its Secretariat of other UN system entities that were directly involved in food security and nutrition.

At the session, the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition presented two reports: “Biofuels and Food Security” and “Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security” that were used