



Opinion of the Advisory Council on Policy Coherence for Development

“Policy coherence and food and nutritional security: reinforcing policy coherence in global food governance”

Introduction:

This opinion refers to the coherence of Belgian policies in terms of food and nutritional security with the international commitments undertaken by Belgium within the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), as well as with regard to the right to food.

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Summary

In the wake of the 2007-2008 crisis in food prices, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) of the United Nations underwent a comprehensive reform with a view to improving the global governance of food and nutritional security. The CFS is now the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for eliminating hunger and guaranteeing food and nutritional security at global level.

Several inconsistencies have come to light between policies, programmes and financial instruments used within the context of official development assistance in the sectors of agriculture and food security, with the commitments undertaken by Belgium within the scope of the CFS, as well as with the ensuing obligations concerning the right to food.

Furthermore, at this stage Belgium does not have a participation-based mechanism that would allow it to prepare Belgium’s negotiating stances, nor to oversee the follow up and implementation of the various recommendations and directives adopted by the CFS.

The main recommendations are as follows:

1. Translate the recommendations and directives adopted by the CFS into food security and nutrition policies, also by adopting an action and follow-up plan to monitor these recommendations.
2. Strengthen the multi-sector and multi-stakeholder mechanisms in order to prepare negotiating stances that Belgium can adopt within the CFS in order to ensure the monitoring and implementation of the various recommendations and directives adopted by the CFS.
3. Reinforce the coherence of policies which have an impact on achieving the right to adequate food and attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), including ensuring that at least 15% of Official Development Assistance (ODA) is spent on supporting sustainable and family farming as well as food and nutritional security by putting in place the appropriate institutional mechanisms.



4. As part of the European Union's decision-making mechanisms, promote the adoption of funding policies and programmes which are coherent with achieving the right to food in accordance with the decisions of the CFS.

1. Context and presentation of the issues

01. In 2015, despite the commitments that resulted from the World Food Summit in 1996 and the Millennium Development Goals, 795 million people did not have enough food; with half of them living in rural areas and depending on subsistence farming; 2 billion people were suffering from micronutrient deficiencies; 1.9 billion people were suffering from obesity and being overweight¹.
02. The demand for foodstuffs continues to grow at an even faster rate than the population, whereas water, agricultural land and biodiversity are becoming increasingly scarce. Agriculture too has a major role to play in the fight against desertification and in mitigating climate change as well as in adapting to these changes².

International commitments

03. The reform of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) that followed the food prices crisis of 2007-2008 redefined the vision and roles of the CFS, which now constitutes the “foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a co-ordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings”³.
04. The right to food is guaranteed by Article 11 of the International Pact on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. The voluntary directives aimed at supporting the progressive achievement of adequate food in the context of national food security were adopted on 23rd November 2004 by the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), after having been negotiated within the CFS. In the wake of the 2007-2008 food prices crisis, the Rome Declaration (adopted on 18th November 2009 during the World Summit on Food Security) was intended to reaffirm the commitment of Member States to eradicating the structural causes of hunger and malnutrition, by achieving the right to adequate food (Principle 3).
05. The CFS adopted a range of different documents, directives and recommendations:
 - The World Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition. The aim is to improve co-ordination and offer guidance on simultaneous actions among a wide range of stakeholders.
 - The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT 2012)⁴ allow for improvements in the governance of tenure regimes for land, fisheries and forests with the ultimate aim of guaranteeing food security for all and promoting the progressive attainment of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

¹IPES-Food. 2016. From uniformity to diversity: a paradigm shift from industrial agriculture to diversified agroecological systems. International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food systems. www.ipes-food.org, p 9.

²FAO. 2015. Ibidem

³CFS:2009/2Rev. 2 (Oct. 2009) (adopted at the 35th session of the Committee on World Food Security held in Rome, 15-17 October 2009).

⁴<http://www.fao.org/docrep/016/i2801f/i2801f.pdf>



- Principles for responsible investment in agriculture and food systems⁵ to improve food security and nutrition and to promote the progressive attainment of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.
 - The Framework for Action For Food Security and Nutrition During Protracted Crises⁶ aimed to improve food security and nutrition for populations affected by protracted crises, or who are at risk of being affected by them, by dealing with the main symptoms and reinforcing resilience, by facilitating adaptation to particular difficulties and contributing towards eliminating the underlying causes.
 - Furthermore, the CFS has developed recommendations on a series of subjects⁷ in conjunction with food and nutritional security which require greater political convergence.
06. By declaring 2014 the International Year of Family Farming, the United Nations confirmed the central role played by family farming in achieving food and nutritional security. It affirmed that “family farmers are an important part of the solution for a world free from poverty and hunger. All kinds of evidence shows that poor family farmers can quickly deploy their productivity potential when the appropriate policy environment is effectively put in place⁸”.
07. Despite the progress made in reducing the proportion of undernourished people in the world, neither the commitments made at the World Food Summit in 1996, nor those of the Millennium Goals had been achieved by 2015. With the adoption of the Sustainable Development Programme on the horizon for 2030⁹, Belgium has committed to eradicating hunger, ensuring food security, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture (sustainable development goal 2, or SDG2). It has also committed to achieving other objectives with close ties to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition: it has committed to eliminating poverty in all its forms (SDG1); to establishing sustainable modes of production and consumption (SDG12); to reducing inequalities within and among countries (SDG10); combating climate change (SDG13); or preserving and restoring and using sustainably land-based ecosystems, halting and reversing land degradation and halting biodiversity loss (SDG15).
08. The countries that adopted these goals recognise the importance of the role of the CFS as well as its vocation as an inclusive platform, in realising this objective at global and national levels. To that end, the FAO stresses that the battle “to end hunger and poverty must be principally fought in rural areas, which is where almost 80 percent of the world’s hungry and poor live. To do this, we need to show a strong political will while also investing in the critical agents of change – smallholders, family farmers, rural women, fisher folk, indigenous communities, youth and other vulnerable or marginalized people.”¹⁰ Therefore, the eradication of poverty and hunger are very closely linked to stimulating food production, agricultural productivity and rural incomes¹¹. This objective is closely linked with the other sustainable development goals.

⁵<http://www.fao.org/3/a-au866f.pdf>

⁶<http://www.fao.org/3/a-bc852f.pdf>

⁷The topics of land tenure schemes and international investments, price volatility, gender equality, investments in support of small farms, social protection, farmers and entrepreneurs as investors, agri-fuels, fisheries and aquaculture, food loss and wastage, water, connecting small farmers to the markets, sustainable agricultural development and the role of livestock farming.

⁸<http://www.fao.org/family-farming-2014/home/main-messages/en/>

⁹<http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/fr/objectifs-de-developpement-durable/>

¹⁰ FAO, The FAO and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, 2015. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-i4997f.pdf>

¹¹Sustainable development knowledge platform, Food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics/foodagriculture>



Belgium's commitments

09. In 2008, during the High Level Conference on Food Security held in Rome, Belgium, speaking through the Minister for Development Cooperation, pledged to devote 10% of its Official Development Assistance (ODA) to agriculture as of 2010 and to increase this percentage to 15% in 2015.
10. Through the law of 19th March 2013 on Belgian Development Cooperation, Belgium signed up to the principles, declarations and conventions of the United Nations concerning human rights in all dimensions. The law identifies the “agriculture and food security” sector as one of the 4 priority sectors.
11. A strategic memo for the agriculture and food security sector from the DGD was approved by the Minister for Development Cooperation in 2010 (hereinafter the “strategic memo”). This memo was drafted in conjunction with various stakeholders in Belgian cooperation brought together as part of the “Belgian Platform for Agriculture and Food Security” (PASA). The memo prioritises sustainable family farming and pinpoints food governance as one of its priorities by reinforcing the State in its roles of coordination, facilitation and regulation as well as by reinforcing civil society and farming organisations and by the individual and collective *empowerment* of rural women.
12. In order to allow the monitoring of how Belgium’s strategy for the agriculture and food security sector is being implemented, a scorecard was approved within the Platform for Agriculture and Food Security (PASA). Unfortunately it has only been used partially and did not lead to any follow up of the implementation of the strategic memo.
13. As part of the decisions taken at the 41st session of the CFS, Belgium reaffirmed its commitment to the progressive realisation of the right to food and against this backdrop to promote the adoption of coherent policies. It reaffirmed the importance of respecting, protecting, promoting and fostering human rights when drafting and implementing policies and programmes in connection with food security and nutrition. It encourages approaches based on reinforcing the mechanisms that lead to informed, participation-based and transparent decision-making when it comes to making decisions on food security and nutrition policies, granting the absolute priority to the most vulnerable groups and populations as well as gender equality and women’s *empowerment*.¹²

The Agriculture and Food Security Platform

14. At this stage, Belgium is equipped with a wide range of consultation mechanisms but they do not make it possible to prepare Belgian negotiating stances, oversee the follow-up and implementation of the different recommendations and directives decided by the CFS adequately. PASA is sometimes referred to, but not systematically. Occasionally, Coormulti is opened up to external participation. The Federal Council for Sustainable Development (CFDD) which gives advice to the Belgian federal authority on federal sustainable development policy, with particular attention paid to respecting Belgium’s international commitments, does not take up the commitments of the CFS. Belgium may draw inspiration from participation-based food governance mechanisms in other countries such as Brazil (with the national council for

¹²Committee on World Food Security. Report of the forty-first session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 13-18 October 2014), para. 40, <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mm369f.pdf>



food security and nutrition - CONSEA¹³) or France (with the French interministerial group on food security - GISA¹⁴).

Coherence in official development assistance in Belgium

15. Belgian official development assistance in the sectors “agriculture, forestry and fisheries” and “multi-sector rural development” grew from €150.5 million in 2011 (i.e. 7.79% of ODA) to €158.8 million in 2015 (9.28%). This is still a long way off the 15% target that Belgium signed up to. If we only take into account the ODA that is directly administered by the DGD, which represents approximately two-thirds of the total ODA, the proportions are 10.5% in 2011 and 13.4% in 2015. This failure to achieve the 15% objective promised for the agriculture sector must also be seen in the context of a structural decrease in Belgian ODA. In 2015, ODA only represented 0.42% of gross national income (GNI) whereas it was still reaching 0.64% in 2011. Here too, Belgium is not managing to respect the commitments that it set to achieve in 2010, 0.7% of GNI. If we take the benchmark of 0.7% of GNI that should have been reached, 15% of which should have been earmarked for agriculture, Belgium should have dedicated 433.2 million euros on the sector instead of the 158.8 million currently allocated to it.¹⁵
16. The DGD has a committee for ensuring policy coherence for development. This committee does not, however, have the means for ensuring coherence in financing with regard to food and nutritional security across all Belgian development stakeholders (stakeholders in bilateral cooperation, multilateral cooperation [including funds granted to the World Bank and the funds allocated to the European fund for development and mandatory contributions to the EU], from the Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO) and non-governmental stakeholders) with the international commitments undertaken by Belgium within the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and as part of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as well as with regard to the right to food.
17. In accordance with Article 31 of the Law on Development Cooperation from 19th March 2013¹⁶, Belgium has an obligation to carry out assessments of the development impact of its main policies. In terms of food and nutritional security, particular attention has to be paid to the impact of measures linked to policies on agriculture, trade, the climate and energy and on land investments.
18. The impact assessments provided for by the Law on Development Cooperation must be carried out independently and comprehensively and should be based on the guiding principles for assessing the impact on human rights. In order to strengthen and complete *ex post* impact assessments, appeal procedures must be open to any persons who have had their right to food affected by any decisions made by Belgium.
19. Several types of financing raise questions with regard to the stated objective of supporting sustainable family farming. Belgium’s contributions to the World Bank are essentially made as part of “*core funding*”, which means that the funding contributes towards the organisation’s general activities rather than financing for specific projects. In the agriculture sector, streams of support are more focused on supporting agribusiness, rather than on the model of

¹³https://www.fao.org.br/download/Seguranca_Alimentar_Ingles.pdf

¹⁴<http://www.gisa-france.fr/>

¹⁵ Coalition against hunger, Belgium’s official development assistance in agriculture, September 2016. http://www.coalitioncontrelafaim.be/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/PolicyBriefs_APB_FR_HD-WEB2.pdf

¹⁶*Mon. b.*, 12 April 2013 (Law amended by the Laws of 9 January 2014 and 16 June 2016).



sustainable family farming¹⁷. This bias is illustrated by the new indicator developed by the World Bank called “*Enabling the business of Agriculture*”. Inspired by the more traditional indicator on the business climate (“*Doing Business*”), the indicator “*Enabling the business of Agriculture*” aims to evaluate States according to public policies likely to stimulate investment in the agri-food sector¹⁸. Furthermore, in recent years, there have been several cases of farmers’ and local communities’ rights being violated in association with projects financed by the World Bank, as the World Bank’s mediation body was forced to acknowledge: these cases concern, for example, Uganda¹⁹, Honduras²⁰ or Cambodia²¹.

20. The Belgian Investment Company for Developing Countries (BIO) was created in 2001 with the intention of supporting private investment in developing countries, especially in the agri-food sector. Its profitability requirements and minimum investment threshold are still major obstacles in investing directly in micro-, small and medium enterprises (SMEs) and in the financing of stakeholders who support family companies in the agriculture sector. Furthermore, several reports have brought to light BIO’s financing of large-scale land investment projects (more commonly referred to as land grabbing) involving practices that have been denounced because of their impact on food security and the land rights of local communities, for example projects producing agri-fuel (ADDAX)²², or palm oil (Socfin²³ and Feronia²⁴).
21. The New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition (NAFSN) was created in 2012 as a G8 initiative aimed at improving food security and nutrition by providing private capital to develop Africa’s agriculture sector. Ten African States have signed up to it at present. NAFSN has been the subject of heavy criticism, by both civil society²⁵ as well as by independent experts²⁶, as it

¹⁷ Campaign “Tous trompés” (All deceived), initiated by SOS Faim and supported by 40 organisations. www.toustrompes.be

¹⁸Oakland Institute, « New Name, Same Game: World Bank's Enabling the Business of Agriculture », Oakland, 2014.

http://www.oaklandinstitute.org/sites/oaklandinstitute.org/files/New%20Name,%20Same%20Game_0.pdf

¹⁹Compliance Advisor Ombudsman. “CAO Cases”. Uganda, Agri-vie Fund –01, Kiboga. http://www.cao-ombudsman.org/cases/case_detail.aspx?id=180 (consulté le 28 août 2014)

²⁰Compliance Advisor Ombudsman. “CAO Cases”. Honduras, Dinant – 01, Vice President Request. http://www.cao-ombudsman.org/cases/case_detail.aspx?id=188

²¹Compliance Advisor Ombudsman. “CAO Cases”. Cambodia: VEIL II – 01, Ratanakiri Province. http://www.cao-ombudsman.org/cases/case_detail.aspx?id=212

²² BIO finances the ADDAX project in Sierra Leone, subsidiary of the Swiss Addax & Oryx group, for the use of over 20,000 ha of land to produce agri-fuel for the European market.

²³ BIO finances the company Agripalma (subsidiary of the Belgian-Luxemburg group Socfin) for an agri-industrial palm oil farm on 4500 ha.

²⁴ GRAIN, A palm oil company in DRC supported by the Belgian development cooperation is faced with land use conflicts and suspect financial operations, November 2016. <https://www.grain.org/fr/article/entries/5572-une-entreprise-d-huile-de-palme-en-rdc-soutenue-par-l-aide-au-developpement-est-confrontee-a-des-conflits-fonciers-et-des-operations-financieres-suspectes>

²⁵Call of Civil Society Organizations to their Governments on the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Africa, June 2015.

²⁶Raj Patel, Rachel Bezner Kerr, Lizzie Shumba & Laifolo Dakishoni (2015) Cook, eat, man, woman: understanding the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, nutritionism and its alternatives from Malawi, *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 42:1, 21-44.



promotes the interests of large multinational corporations at the expense of small-scale producers. In Malawi, for example, a country where the region of Flanders is contributing towards implementing NAFSN through financing of some 18 million USD over four years²⁷, the authorities have committed to releasing 200,000 ha of land for large-scale agricultural investment; to eliminating barriers for exporting so as to promote agricultural exports; to revising the taxation regime for investors; and to putting in place a harmonisation programme for seeds. The latter will limit the rights of small producers to use and sell their seeds to farmers and will promote the interests of investors²⁸.

Policy coherence for development (PCD) at the level of the European institutions

22. Article 208 of the Treaty on the Functioning of the European Union made PCD a legal obligation. The result of this provision is that all European policies should help to satisfy the needs of developing countries or at the very least must not run counter to the objective of eradicating poverty.
23. Several policies on food and nutritional security in conjunction with attaining the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as the right to food have been adopted at supranational level, whether within the European institutions or international institutions such as the World Bank, the World Trade Organisation, the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development, the Committee on World Food Security or the FAO. Belgium's positions within these institutions are often opaque and are rarely opened up to democratic debate.

2. Recommendations

Recommendation 1: Translate the CFS recommendations into Belgium's policies on food and nutritional security.

24. As part of the **revision of its Strategic Memo on Agriculture and Food Security**, the Ministry for Development Cooperation must fully take into account the world strategic framework adopted by the CFS, as well as the other directives and recommendations intended to act as beacons for Belgium's political priorities, in order to contribute towards coherent actions at global, regional and national level.
25. An **action and monitoring plan** should be adopted with the participation of the stakeholders involved, with a view to translating the CFS recommendations into Belgian policies. In the interests of progressive implementation, the Advisory Council on Policy Coherence for Development is proposing in 2017 to focus on the implementation of relevant Belgian policies of the voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security; as well as the implementation of recommendations on gender equality. The voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land will make it possible to improve the governance of tenure regimes for land, fisheries and forests with the ultimate goal of guaranteeing food security for all and promoting

²⁷ The Region of Flanders is identified as a partner in NAFSN in Malawi and contributes to financing programmes to the tune of approximately \$18 million over 4 years. See Country Cooperation Framework to support the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition in Malawi. p.14, https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/208059/new-alliance-progress-report-coop-framework-malawi.pdf

²⁸Raj Patel, Rachel Bezner Kerr, Lizzie Shumba & Laifolo Dakishoni (2015) Cook, eat, man, woman: understanding the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, nutritionism and its alternatives from Malawi, *The Journal of Peasant Studies*, 42:1, 21-44.



the progressive achievement of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

26. The CFS global strategic framework must be the foundation for defining the policies and strategies used to achieve food and nutritional security and the right to food in developing countries.
27. Belgium must review its implementation scorecard in the strategic memo with a view to incorporating the CFS commitments, especially by bringing human rights to the forefront.
28. After each CFS session, the action plan must ensure communication with ministries and relevant stakeholders about what recommendations were adopted so that they can identify the measures needed to implement them.
29. It should also state that Belgium shall commit to organising each year a specific moment dedicated to following up on how the CFS recommendations have been implemented in Belgium on the basis of reference terms defined and adopted by the CFS²⁹. The aim of the follow-up must be to pool i) experiences and best practice from implementing the CFS recommendations, including factors which had some bearing on the results, as well as any difficulties and challenges along the way; ii) the progress made in implementing the CFS products and the means of most effectively obtaining the targeted results; iii) lessons learned in order to improve the relevance and effectiveness of the CFS work, including support for working towards achieving the national food security and nutrition objectives.

Recommendation 2: Reinforce multi-sector and multi-stakeholder mechanisms in order to prepare Belgium's negotiating stances and in order to ensure the monitoring and implementation of the various recommendations and directives adopted within the CFS.

30. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs, in cooperation with other ministries must reinforce their **multi-stakeholder platforms** on food and nutritional security, bringing together the relevant ministries, civil society, research institutes and farmers' and producers' organisations.
31. The stakeholders involved in these platforms must put in place **mechanisms for participation** ensuring that the priority is granted to hearing from organisations and movements of people most heavily affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, and organisations of family producers given that they are the largest contributors to food security and nutrition in the world.
32. The platforms must have three primary objectives:
 - Watching and analysing the food and nutrition situation especially in Belgium and in developing countries, including any structural or temporary causes;
 - The preparation and monitoring of how Belgian and European policies and initiatives on eliminating hunger, ensuring food security and improving nutrition, as well as promoting sustainable agriculture (in the short, medium and long term) are being implemented;
 - The introduction of accountability measures towards the CFS or towards stakeholders;
 - The preparation of Belgian positions in European and international institutions;
 - Analyse the degree of coherence of Belgian policies with an impact on food and nutritional security and achieving the right to food, as well as formulating recommendations aimed at improving this degree of coherence.
33. The Platform on Agriculture and Food Security (PASA) should set three primary objectives of monitoring and analysing, following up on implementation and accountability.

²⁹Committee on World Food Security, forty-third session, 17-21 October 2016. <http://www.fao.org/3/a-mr182f.pdf>



34. Coormulti must ensure its involvement in drafting Belgian positions with the participation of the relevant ministries depending on the subjects, and especially the ministries concerned with policies on agriculture, climate and energy, environment and public health, external trade and investments, finance, social protection, etc.
35. The Federal Council for Sustainable Development and the Advisory Council on Policy Coherence for Development could be called upon to ensure policy coherence.
36. The Ministry for Foreign Affairs must act as co-ordinator. To this end, it must be equipped with the necessary human resources, including a focal point, to assist the policy-making process.
37. Civil society participation must be as inclusive as possible, with particular attention paid to ensuring participation from those whose right to food is most under threat or has been violated or who have been affected by food insecurity, especially if their situation is directly or indirectly, totally or in part due to policies or practices used by public or private stakeholders in Belgium.
38. The implementation of PCD mechanisms must ensure broad participation from civil society, especially from umbrella farmers' associations. Civil society must have the power to take initiatives and launch enquiries.

Recommendation 3: Strengthen the coherence of policies that have an impact on achieving the right to adequate food and attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals.

39. Belgium must respect its commitments to allocate 0.7% of its GNI to development assistance. As part of the “zero hunger” SDG objective within the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it must renew its commitment to spending 15% of its ODA on the sector of sustainable family farming and food and nutritional security. An appropriate monitoring system must be introduced to ensure that these financial commitments are being respected.
40. Within the DGD, Belgium must put in place an effective mechanism which guarantees the **coherence of policies and financing instruments** of the Belgian cooperation stakeholders with respect, protection and achievement of human rights and the basic principles approved in the CFS Global Strategic Framework. The government must report back to the Parliament and multi-stakeholder platforms about the way in which it guarantees this coherence.
41. Belgium must step up its procedures for **impact assessments**, by respecting the principles of transparency, independence and participation as well as other criteria contained within the guiding principles to analyse the impact on human rights.

Recommendation 4: Promote, within the decision-making mechanisms of the European Union, the adoption of policies and financing programmes that are coherent with achieving the right to food in accordance with the decisions of the CFS.

42. Belgium must encourage and participate actively at European level in the putting in place of a monitoring mechanism for the implementation of CFS recommendations on the basis of the reference terms defined and adopted by the CFS.
43. Belgium must encourage the European Union institutions in 2017 to focus on following up on the implementation of directives on tenure governance in the relevant European policies and on the implementation of recommendations on gender equality.
44. Belgium must participate in mechanisms for ensuring coherence between policies and financing instruments at European level with particular attention being paid to the sectors of food and nutritional security and to ensuring the right to adequate food.
45. The positions adopted by Belgium within the context of European institutions must be subject to transparency requirements and must be debated with the stakeholders within Coormulti.