

## OUR VISION:

*A Community of countries with a healthy and active human capital, free from hunger and poverty, based in the progressive realization of the human right to adequate food and respect for national sovereignty.*

## OUR GLOBAL OBJECTIVE:

In the framework of the Human Right to Adequate Food, contribute to the eradication of hunger and poverty in the Community, by means of increased coordination among member states and stronger governance on food security and nutrition policies.

## STRATEGIC AREAS FOR JOINT COORDINATION AND INTERVENTION

Three major areas of common intervention were agreed with several concrete action plans. Below the major areas:

### 1 – Strengthen food security and nutrition governance

Coordinated governance structures at national and regional level with supported participation of relevant stakeholders will guide the implementation and provide inputs for the CPLP meeting of Heads of State and Government.

### 2 – Promote access to food and improve livelihoods of more vulnerable groups

Member countries will provide immediate sustainable support for the most vulnerable groups, rural communities, particularly women, children and young people.

### 3 – Increase food availability based on small scale farming

More investment in agriculture and secure access to natural resources focusing on small scale farmers will be promoted. This will include the identification, systematization and improvement of social adapted technologies. This plan of action aims to contribute to broaden local diets, reduce vulnerability and promote territorial development.



## The Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)



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## The Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)

The Member States of the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries (CPLP) is a multi-regional entity, including Angola, Brazil, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau, Equatorial Guinea, Mozambique, Portugal, Sao Tome and Principe and East Timor, that possess a common history which has contributed and shaped their current development levels and their current condition in terms of food security and nutrition. The situation of some countries may worsen given the current budgetary constraints stemming from the global financial crisis and the decline in resources made available through international cooperation. These facts further compound the inequities in the distribution of rights, in part because of the complexity of the factors impeding the realization of the human right to food seen in recent decades. They are, among others, the weakness of appropriate governance mechanisms to deal with the new challenges, a growing global financial and economic crisis, the increased volatility in food prices, reduced investment in agriculture, the impact of climate change, new demographic and urbanization trends and the consequent and growing concerns about the sustainability of natural and energy resources. Factors which, together, make up and widen the crisis of the current food development model and suggest an institutional reorganization and prioritized programmes and investments based on new models for food security and nutrition governance.

Given the high priority which the Member States of the CPLP offer to coordinate efforts and cooperation for the eradication of hunger and poverty in their territories and taking into

account the set of regional and international commitments already assumed by them, the Community approved a **Strategy for Food Security and Nutrition (FSN)**, which is compatible with a set of agreements and instruments, including the Commitments from member States, namely: national food security and nutrition strategies; Five Rome Principles (2009), Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Human Right to Adequate Food; Priorities emerging from the regional agriculture and food security policies and Programmes such as CAADP, CEDEAO, AIFS-ASEAN and MERCOSUL;

This strategy is also consistent and complementary to the policies and programmes for joint intervention of the CPLP member States in their respective areas of regional economic integration, particularly in SADC (Mozambique and Angola), CEDEAO (Guinea Bissau and Cape Verde), Economic Community of Central African States (Equatorial Guinea, Sao Tome and Principe and Angola), MERCOSUL (Brazil), European Union (Portugal) and ASEAN (East Timor) and may thus contribute to its scale, to a new framework for strategic global fight against hunger.

