40. Hunger is on the increase across the developing world with tens of millions more people facing food insecurity and malnutrition. The economic downturn is exacerbating the impact of the food crisis, which brought the total number of hungry close to one billion – one in six persons – and with a child dying of hunger every six seconds. Food prices remain volatile and may spike again as droughts and floods and climate-related events affect harvests.

41. Wealthy nations are encouraged to expand and sustain their response to the food crisis, as part of a wider partnership that includes Governments, civil society, the private sector and the UN, committed to reaching the outcomes in the Comprehensive Framework for Action.
GLOBAL FINANCIAL SITUATION AND FOOD SECURITY

Ensure food security by strengthening programmes to feed the hungry and expanding support to farmers in developing countries.

In the Comprehensive Framework for Action (CFA), the main objectives are to: (i) mobilize sufficient, sustained and predictable funding for the world’s anti-famine mechanisms; (ii) ensure that humanitarian food is exempted from any export bans, extraordinary taxes or imposed restrictions; iii) invest in farmers’ organizations, small scale agriculture, processing and marketing to enable millions of newly marginalized people to become resilient in the face of economic and climatic shocks, to foster growth, create jobs in the rural economy, and to avoid sinking deeper into poverty and hunger; (iv) reflect the interests of women in food security strategies, with interventions that bring direct benefit to women farmers; (v) adjust trade and tax policies to ensure that markets better meet the need of lower-income countries; (vi) expand social protection systems in developing countries; and (vii) ensure that all assistance, particularly multilateral support, is offered in a transparent manner, well coordinated, effective and responsive to national priorities of the recipient countries and the needs of their most vulnerable populations.