REALITY: It is true that hunger mainly affects developing countries, particularly in sub-Saharan Africa, and that on the other hand, people can starve even when there is a lot of food, since the problem is mainly connected to human causes is growing, including factors related to violent conflicts, dynamics of globalization and food price volatility, among others. It is also true that the ability to work to the poorest of the society is affected by such situations.

To support the strengthening of connections in supply chains between producers, markets and consumers as an essential factor for the increase of income, employment creation and poverty reduction, both in rural and urban areas.

To support and defend environmentally sustainable agriculture models, taking advantage of the potential of agriculture and food systems to climate mitigation and adaptation, reducing the increase in agricultural productivity at the expense of the environment and the sustainable management of natural resources, both in developed and developing countries.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE EUROPEAN UNION

To ensure that the EU and the EU policy framework for food security and nutrition is aligned with the guidelines of the Committee on World Food Security and that it focuses its attention on the implementation of international guidelines and policies for food security and nutrition to the point of the knowledge as a priority.

To put food and nutrition security at the top of the priorities in the dialogue with partner countries, particularly in the interactions between agriculture and the economy more generally, the sustainability of food systems, and the impacts of investments, contracts and projects in terms of social, environmental, and human rights.

To reframe the policy of biofuels/agrofuels, so as to ensure that the direct and indirect impacts of agrofuels do not lead to food distortions and negative impacts on the human right to adequate food. This implies, in particular: to support the governments of these countries in or-

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Myth 2: Hunger and malnutrition can be solved with an increase in food production.

REALITY: The increase of food production, which has been evident over the past decades, has not enough to eradicate hunger and to solve food insecurity problems. The focus on production growth has generated other problems, such as large-scale food losses and waste. Increased production requires an expansion of agricultural and food systems, resulting in the pollution affecting biodiversity and ecosystems, as well as human health. Thus, the focus must be more on agricultural and food systems transformations, which go beyond the simple increase in the production of food, and on the other hand, whenever there is a lot of food, since the problem is often a matter of access: lack of financial conditions to buy food, inability to travel to the local markets to purchase food, among others.

It is the only one fact that the change in the production model of foods that is connected to human activities and the food policies that are used is connected to global markets, among others. In fact, hunger is in essence a political problem, that needs to be tackled with political, economic and social means.

Myth 5: Hunger is a health problem.

REALITY: Hunger, under-nutrition and malnutrition have effects not only on people's health but also broader and multidimensional impacts in societies and economies. A high prevalence of hunger, for example, strongly affects economic growth, productivity and poverty reduction, as women are often the ones working hardest under such conditions. On the other hand, other nutritional problems have also become increasingly globally. Obesity and chronic diseases are associated with diet and physical inactivity, alone or in combination with other risk factors, such as social inequalities, poverty and lack of education. In addition, food insecurity affects the mental and physical health of children, influencing also later qualifications, working conditions and wages, and their contribution for the economies of their countries.
INTRODUCTION

In a globalized society and interdependent world, where challenges of development are complex and multilevel, it is necessary that public policies on migration, climate change, trade, security or food sovereignty contribute to an effective transformation and to the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In this framework, Policy Coherence for Development (PCD) stands as a concept, an approach and a tool for ensuring that the several sectoral policies do not collide with the efforts of eradicating poverty and promoting development at global, European, national and local level. The European Union (EU) and its Member States have ensured PCD as a political commitment and a tool for ensuring that the several sectoral policies do not collide with the efforts of European countries to pursue sectoral policies that effectively contribute to sustainable development.

In this sense, there are major incoherencies that should be tackled: unsustainable patterns of food production, imbalances in distribution and access, environmental degradation, resource scarcity and climate change, food waste and unsustainable consumption patterns are among the multiplicity of factors that affect development prospects, while being influenced by the development models pursued. At the same time, hunger, under-nutrition and malnutrition are important aspects of food and nutritional insecurity, both a result and a hindrance to sustainable development. These problems particularly affect the poorest countries, with a higher incidence in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. However, they are rooted in a global growth paradigm that needs to be urgently redesigned.

Thus, the promotion of more sustainable, resilient, responsible, competitive, diverse and inclusive food systems is an imperative for development, which requires the participation of all. This is not an impossible task.

Data tell us that Humanity has today the necessary resources to eradicate extreme poverty within a generation, to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition, as established in the new Global Sustainable Development Goals. However, are the international policies and models contributing to food and nutritional security in a perspective of development and human rights? Are the implemented policies and measures coherent and coordinated? Do they enhance the sustainable contribution of the agricultural sector for development and protect the most poor and vulnerable?

How to ensure a more effective and positive connection between food and nutritional security and development prospects, while being influenced by the pursuit of development models that are related to measures that reinforce a competition that is less free and less fair and to a surge in the prices of food? How can we improve the efficiency of our food production, increase access to the food and promote the food and nutritional security of the most poor and vulnerable populations?

To have access to affordable food that promotes health and good nutrition remains a major challenge for development, and the most important factor in eradicating poverty and hunger.

FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY AND DEVELOPMENT

DID YOU KNOW ...?

• To have access to affordable food that promotes health and good nutrition remains a major challenge for development, and the most important factor in eradicating poverty and hunger.
• Food and nutritional insecurity is a cause and an effect of poverty. It, on the one hand, malnutritional perpetuates poverty and deprivation, and on the other, poverty exacerbates malnutrition and generates food insecurity. Unsustainable food production models, imbalances in distribution and access, environmental degradation, resource scarcity and climate change, food waste and unsustainable consumption patterns are among the multitude of factors that affect development prospects, while being influenced by the pursued models of development.
• Smallholder farmers provide over 80% of the food in the world, but more than 70% of the extremely poor are in rural areas, where a family or small-scale farming prevails. The need for investment in integrated rural development is proven by the potential of agriculture as an engine for poverty reduction, employment generation and the promotion development for the poorest sectors of the population.
• The overall framework for the promotion of food and nutritional security in the world has evolved particularly after the 2007-08 food crisis and in particular with FAO’s guidelines in these matters, the work of the Committee on World Food Security and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (SDG-2, specifically on this subject, is intertwined with almost all of the goals).
• The CPLP strategy and institutional framework has been an evolution only in the framework of the regional organizations, although with the inherent difficulties of implementation.
• Although the Portuguese cooperation has never had a sector of priority action in nutrition and food security, neither in terms of policy nor of resources, it has been able to develop some relevant projects to the development of partner countries in priority areas. In recent years, public institutional cooperation lost its capacity and the critical mass of knowledge in this area has decreased. There is also a reliance on external financing and delegated cooperation.
• The incoherencies identified in international and European activities concerning the interconnection between food security and development are related to the disintegration of the development sector in this area and to the vagueness about the involvement of the private sector (including the incoherencies of the regulation on business and human rights). They are also related to measures that reinforce a competition that is less free and less fair in the agri-food sector and to the European policy on biofuels as well as to the effects of the Common Agricultural Policy.

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