



# COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

## Forty-Fourth Session "Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition"

Rome, Italy, 9-13 October 2017

### CFS MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK (MYPoW) FOR 2018-19 WITH DRAFT DECISION

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## **MATTERS TO BE BROUGHT TO THE ATTENTION OF THE COMMITTEE**

CFS 2017/44/8 “CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for 2018-2019 with Draft Decision” presented by Dr Md Mafizur Rahman (Bangladesh), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW).

The Committee:

- a) Expresses its appreciation for the work of the Open-Ended Working Group on MYPoW;
- b) Adopts the CFS MYPoW for 2018-2019 which provides an overview of the CFS vision, and the objectives, expected outcomes, process and budgetary implications of future CFS workstreams, including the reports to be produced by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE);
- c) Notes that the implementation of the MYPoW will be subject to sufficient resourcing and invites all stakeholders to contribute to closing the existing financial gap; and asks the CFS Bureau to keep the situation under review;
- d) Takes note of the second note prepared by the HLPE on Critical and Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition as an important element for future discussions concerning the preparation of future programmes of work;
- e) Recognizing that the elements and the guiding principles for future work on the preparation of the CFS programme of work, including its duration, strategic content, and links to budgeting, will depend on the outcomes of the discussions concerning the follow-up to the CFS Evaluation that will be presented at CFS 45 in 2018, stresses the importance of a feasible MYPoW in terms of time, human and financial resources, and of limiting the number of parallel workstreams.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

1. This document is the result of the work carried out in the last biennium by the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW). The process undertaken was in line with the indications provided in the guidance note on the selection of future CFS activities that was adopted at CFS 42 in 2015<sup>1</sup>.

2. The OEWG discussed a wide range of topics and possible related activities with a view to prioritizing the most relevant proposals, in line with the agreed selection criteria, and bearing in mind the need to develop a feasible and realistic MYPoW, in line with available resources.

3. A budget estimate has been associated with the proposed activities, in order to show the additional resources that need to be provided for each workstream to be successfully implemented and

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<sup>1</sup> CFS 2015/42/12, Annex 1

finalized. It should be noted that activities contained in the MYPoW will only take place if resources are made available by CFS stakeholders.

4. Following the introduction and the description of CFS vision (Section II), the document presents information regarding the rationale, objectives, expected outcomes, process and related budget of each workstream (Section III). A detailed indicative budget outlining CFS core and additional costs, those to be addressed by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE), the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM) and the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM) is provided in Section IV. An overview of the activities related to the proposed workstreams that will be held in parallel in the course of the biennium is presented in Section V.

## II. CFS VISION

5. As per the Reform Document endorsed in 2009, the Committee on World Food Security “constitutes the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings. CFS strives for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security”.

## III. CFS WORKSTREAMS FOR 2018-2019

### A. Finalization of the Plan of Action (2018) and implementation of the responses to the CFS Evaluation (2018-2019)

#### Rationale

6. The Committee commissioned an Independent Evaluation of the effectiveness of the CFS Reform which was completed in April 2017. The CFS Bureau is responsible for preparing a response to the Evaluation, for Plenary’s consideration and subsequent implementation. A report on the consultations held between June-July 2017 has been presented for endorsement at CFS 44 in 2017. The consultation report includes responses to the recommendations on which consensus was reached during the consultation process, and a roadmap which outlines the process for the preparation of the responses to the remaining recommendations that will be submitted for endorsement at CFS 45 in 2018.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes

7. The finalization of the Plan of Action with the response to the recommendations that have not been presented to CFS 44 will take place during the 2017-2018 intersessional period and will be submitted for endorsement at CFS 45 in 2018. These responses will include the decisions made in response to the evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations, including indications on whether they are accepted, actions that will be taken, responsibilities, timeframe and implications for additional funding.

8. Some recommendations do not require any plenary decision and will be implemented during the 2017-2018 intersessional period and reported at CFS 45 in 2018. Those that require plenary decisions will be implemented as soon as endorsed by the Committee, either at CFS 44 in 2017 or at CFS 45 in 2018, following the agreed indications concerning timeframes and responsibilities.

#### Process

9. The work will be carried out under the responsibility of the CFS Bureau, after consultation with the Advisory Group, seeking additional inputs as needed, comprising the finalization of the Plan of Action for endorsement at CFS 45 in 2018, and the implementation of recommendations that have been endorsed by Plenary at CFS 44 in 2017 or at CFS 45, as well as recommendations that do not require plenary endorsement.

## **B. CFS engagement in advancing nutrition (2018-2019)**

### Rationale

10. The Committee in 2016 endorsed a strategy on CFS engagement in advancing nutrition (CFS 2016/43/9) which called for CFS to accelerate its efforts, and proposed a framework to step up its contribution to the global fight against malnutrition in all its forms, consistent with its mandate, also in the context of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) and of the implementation of the ICN2 Framework for Action.

### Objectives and expected outcomes

11. The strategy foresees CFS work to advance global nutrition efforts along three interconnected and mutually reinforcing functions: policy convergence; lessons and good practice sharing; and tracking progress.

12. In accordance with the strategy, CFS is expected to start substantive discussions in 2018-2019 to develop Terms of Reference (TORs) for endorsement at CFS 45 in 2018 to guide future policy convergence work on nutrition and food systems.

13. The TORs will:

- Define key terms, set parameters for policy convergence, clarify objective, scope and purpose;
- Identify the main thematic area(s) warranting specific attention from CFS in line with its mandate and added value, and without duplication and interference with other fora, with specific settings to be considered (e.g. regional, urban or rural), and define key terms;
- Identify the type of policy instrument that would be developed, with provisions included on expected results, primary users, modalities for dissemination and use by CFS members and stakeholders in the context of the Nutrition Decade Work Programme, and facilitate potential partnerships in the application;
- Define the budget for 2019 in accordance to the identified planned activities;
- Outline the process to present CFS guidance for endorsement possibly in CFS 46.

14. Once approved, these TORs would form a substantive part of the eventual agreed outcome and lead to policy guidance presented to the subsequent Plenary for endorsement.

### Process

15. This workstream will build on the outcomes of the work carried out by CFS in 2016-2017 biennium. The preparation of the TORs will benefit from the findings of the report of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) on Nutrition and Food Systems to presented to CFS 44; the outcomes of the 2017 intersessional events (on investment for healthy food systems; impact assessment of policies to support healthy food environments and healthy diets; and on achieving by 2025 the Global Target on Stunting) held to develop a common understanding of some

of the most prominent issues around nutrition; and lesson-sharing and progress reporting activities held at CFS 44, to take-stock of progress, identify challenges and specific experiences worth sharing.

16. In 2017-2018, an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on nutrition will hold inclusive discussions, resulting in the development of TORs presented for endorsement by CFS 45 in 2018.

17. In 2019, the Open-Ended Working Group is expected to continue its work and develop and agree on policy guidance related to nutrition and food systems. It should also explore whether additional work or activities are needed for in the framework of the Nutrition Decade 2016-2025 Work Programme, and look into the need to update the 2016 agreed proposal on “CFS engagement in advancing nutrition” accordingly.

18. The CFS work on Nutrition may benefit from the e-consultations, which could be carried out through the FSN Forum in the 2017-2018 intersessional period. Where possible, CFS will benefit from the organization of regional consultations from FAO.

#### Additional costs which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions

NUTRITION	PLANNED COSTS 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
<b>CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION</b>				
CFS Staff and technical support*	50,000	to be defined	0	50,000
Translation/interpretation negotiation process	0	to be defined	0	to be defined
E-consultation on ToRs**	30,000	0	0	30,000
Participation in 5 FAO regional symposia in 2017***	0	0	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>to be defined</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>80,000</b>

\* 50% additional staff time; \*\* 3 consultations through the FSN Forum;\*\*\* Travels of #2 people to five consultations. Note the symposia are scheduled in 2017 and thus are not explicitly included in the 2018-19 MYPoW

### **C. Urbanization, rural transformation and implications for food security and nutrition (2018-2019)**

#### Rationale

19. Governments and the international community have traditionally tended to focus on urban and rural development as separate ‘sectors’ and challenges, usually through the lenses of sectoral progress and to the detriment of the rural sector. CFS has helped to highlight the small scale food producers and family farmers who produce 70% of the world’s food, and the urban food insecure.

20. In the last period the adoption of various CFS policy outcomes, as well as of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the New Urban Agenda, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, have marked a significant and unprecedented shift towards de-constructing the rural-urban dichotomy, and reframing the policy environment around a more holistic approach to integrated policies:

- CFS policy outcomes seek to provide guidance on key issues for FSN and provide a platform for participatory policy making and global consensus. The CFS processes have developed comprehensive and cross-cutting guidance addressing FSN issues across rural and urban areas, and address critical components that offer insights into strategies towards policy coherence and convergence across sectors. In particular this includes guidance on investment in smallholder agriculture, inclusive markets, tenure management, food loss and waste, protracted crises, climate change, water and social protection, among others.
- SDG1 seeks to eradicate extreme poverty, SDG2 to eradicate hunger, eliminate all forms of malnutrition and increase smallholder farmer productivity and incomes, while SDG11 seeks to “make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”, with Target 11.a aiming to “support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning”. Goal 10 calls for reducing inequalities in income as well as those based on age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status within a country. Goal 8 calls for promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all;
- The New Urban Agenda refers to the “urban-rural continuum of space”, and asks countries and international agencies, to commit to balanced territorial development approaches by promoting equitable growth across the rural and urban continuum of regions, and by leaving no one behind. The Agenda further asks for the promotion of coordinated policies for food security and nutrition across rural, urban and peri-urban areas, in order to facilitate production, storage, transportation processing and marketing of food;
- The Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) proclaimed by the UN General Assembly in 2016, marks a 10-year window of high-level attention for nutrition and aims to intensify the development of policies, programming and actions for nutrition by all relevant actors. The Decade as such will contribute to the achievement of all other SDGs.

21. Together, these mechanisms provide a global enabling environment for addressing food security and nutrition across the rural-urban continuum. However, while the conceptual shift towards enhanced rural-urban connections is visible in the global policy environment, there is a need to translate these concepts into concrete models of inclusive, multi-sectoral and multi-level governance, where the development and support of rural areas, communities and smallholders is highlighted, and in some cases prioritized.

22. CFS can fill this gap and contribute to achieving its vision for a world free of hunger by strengthening countries’ capacity to formulate policies that address food security and nutrition in a context of changing rural urban dynamics. This effort will require not only an acknowledgement by CFS stakeholders of the challenge of bringing together under a single equation three complex and only partially understood variables such as (i) food systems, (ii) urbanization/rural transformation and (iii) food security and nutrition; but also an openness to go beyond the CFS traditional approach to policy convergence in a way that enables it to fit to the complexity of the equation and to the existing knowledge and information gaps.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes

23. The objective of this workstream in 2018 is to carry out further exploratory work in order to assess the feasibility of and, if feasible, work towards policy convergence to support governments and other stakeholders at the national and local level in addressing food security and nutrition within the context of changing rural-urban dynamics.

#### Process

24. Taking into consideration the interest expressed by CFS stakeholders in continuing to explore both general and specific issues pertaining to the broad topic of urbanization and rural transformation in relation to food security and nutrition, it is proposed that in 2018 two intersessional events be held to integrate additional knowledge and new research findings.

25. The intersessional events will be organized with the support of the Technical Task Team (TTT) set up in 2016 and seeking input from the HLPE Steering Committee. They will be informed by the outcomes of the work carried out by CFS in 2016 through the Forum on Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition, and the work of the OEWG in 2017 to compile experiences and effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics. The intersessional events should focus on issues where CFS has a particular value to add, recognizing there are many institutions working on the topic and new knowledge being generated.

26. The two proposed focus areas for the intersessional events are: i) the food security and nutrition impacts of urbanization and rural transformation on lower income groups (smallholders, landless, net food buyers, informal sector traders, low income urban consumers) and how to address them and their root causes; and ii) Promoting youth and women engagement and employment in food systems across the rural-urban continuum, including linking producers to markets.

27. A Chair's summary will be prepared for each of the two events, followed by an overall Chair's summary which will be informally shared with CFS stakeholders before its submission to CFS 45 with the purpose of facilitating an informed discussion around the CFS added value and feasibility of a policy convergence exercise.

#### Additional costs which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions

URBANIZATION	PLANNED COSTS 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
<b>CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION</b>				
CFS Staff and technical support*	50,000	to be defined	0	50,000
Intersessional events**	50,000	0	0	50,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100,000</b>

\* 50% additional staff time;\*\* Interpretation for two full-day events, travel of three panelists/event

## **D. CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2018-2019)**

### Rationale

28. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015 calls for a global shift in the approach to development and provides a new framework for countries to implement their commitment to leaving no one behind, including eradicating hunger and malnutrition. The 2030 Agenda explicitly recognizes the important role and inclusive nature of CFS to advance food security and nutrition and particularly speaks to the inclusive and multisectorial mandate of the Committee. At its 42nd Session in 2015, CFS decided to put the 2030 Agenda at the center of its efforts, and at CFS 43 it endorsed a strategy (CFS 2016/43/6) to support global and country-led efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda and achieve the SDG targets related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture.

### Objectives and expected outcomes

29. In line with the agreed strategy, the Committee will pursue its commitment to mainstream the SDGs in its workstreams, supported by specific activities:

- Sharing lessons and exchanging on good practices and challenges in advancing food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture in the context of the 2030 Agenda implementation, building for instance on voluntary national reports to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF);
- Contributing to global follow-up and review efforts through interactions with the HLPF and thematic progress review discussions, based on UN monitoring reports.

30. To discuss global and regional progress and challenges in achieving food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, discussions will take place in CFS 45 and CFS 46 in 2018 and 2019, based on UN reporting such as the 'State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World' and the UN Secretary General's annual progress report on the SDGs, and taking into due consideration the views of groups and constituencies that are most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition.

31. To understand what policies and measures are effective at promoting cross-sectoral integration and inclusiveness, how challenges have been addressed in different contexts and how the application of CFS tools effectively supports country-led efforts towards the SDG targets, lessons sharing sessions will take place during CFS 45 and CFS 46.

32. The Committee will reflect on the way it develops inputs to the HLPF for 2019 and beyond, based on feedback received from its submission in 2016 and 2017. The Committee will consider continuing its engagement to HLPF reviews beyond 2019, based on the conclusions of the CFS evaluation follow-up as it relates to SDGs, and the update of the UNGA resolution on follow-up and review arrangements for the next HLPF cycle.

### Process

33. The CFS Bureau and Advisory Group have the responsibility to oversee the mainstreaming of SDGs in all of CFS work and the progress of activities specifically related to the 2030 Agenda.

34. Contributions to the HLPF will be developed by the CFS Secretariat supported by a technical task team, based on substantive guidance on the issues to be prioritized resulting from an open meeting facilitated by a Member. The contributions will be finalized in a further open, facilitated meeting, and conveyed to the CFS Bureau in consultation with the Advisory Group after consideration in Plenary.

35. The sessions "Lessons learned implementing the 2030 Agenda" in Plenary will continue to be organized by the CFS Secretariat, in collaboration with countries and interested stakeholders, which will also ensure dissemination of the results, lessons learned and good practices for other thematic discussions at national, regional or global level.

36. The global progress review sessions will continue to be organized by the Secretariat, in collaboration with the relevant UN system agencies monitoring country progress, and which will consult with the Bureau and the Advisory Group.

### Additional costs which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions

SDGs	PLANNED COSTS 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION				



CFS Staff and technical support*	50,000	50,000	0	100,000
CFS side event in New York**	10,000	10,000	0	20,000
Plenary events***	30,000	30,000	0	60,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>90,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>180,000</b>

\* 50% additional staff time; \*\* Travel of panelists, translation of documents; \*\*\* Translation of documents, travels of panelists

## **E. Monitoring use and application of CFS policy recommendations (2018-2019)**

### Rationale

37. The Committee at its 43<sup>rd</sup> Session in 2016 endorsed “Terms of Reference for sharing experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels”. These will serve as a framework for CFS stakeholders to contribute to Global Thematic Events organized during plenaries, as a contribution to CFS monitoring function.

### Objectives and expected outcomes

38. A Global Thematic Event will take place at CFS 45 in 2018 to take stock of experiences and good practices concerning the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, as a contribution to CFS monitoring function.

39. The objectives are to i) identify, share and document experiences and good practices in implementing CFS products; ii) monitor progress in implementing CFS products and identify ways to achieve better results; iii) draw lessons to improve the relevance and effectiveness of CFS work; and iv) increase awareness of CFS and its products.

### Process

40. The preparatory work for plenary events will be carried out by the CFS Secretariat and overseen by the Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group, and the OEWG on Monitoring in a one-off meeting. The plenary events will be informed by inputs from national and regional events, in line with the approach proposed in the agreed terms of reference.

41. In the second intersessional year, the Secretariat will start the preparatory work for the organization of the 2020 Global Thematic Event to take stock of experiences and good practices concerning the use and application of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA).

### Additional costs which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions

MONITORING	PLANNED COSTS 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
<b>CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION</b>				
CFS Staff and technical support*	50,000	50,000	0	100,000

Translation for Global Thematic Event	50,000	0	0	50,000
Travels of panelists Global Thematic Event	20,000	0	0	20,000
TOTAL	120,000	50,000	0	170,000

\*50% additional staff time

## **F. Multistakeholder partnerships to finance and improve food security and nutrition in the framework of the 2030 Agenda (2018)**

42. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comprises not only the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), it also includes the means to achieve them, with the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA) adopted during the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. The AAAA recognizes access to adequate and nutritious food, agriculture and rural development together with ending hunger as one broad area where more and better investments, underpinned by adequate financing, are needed and could yield cross-cutting benefits for sustainable development. Furthermore, it explicitly recognizes the role of the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI).

43. To achieve the ambitious goals set in the 2030 Agenda, multistakeholder partnerships are expected to play an increasingly relevant role in its implementation, as fully recognised in SDG 17 “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development”. Partnerships are important vehicles for mobilising and sharing experiences, technology, knowledge, and resources to successfully implement the SDGs, especially in relation to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture. The scale and ambition of the 2030 Agenda imply due attention to the means of implementation, including how to mobilize the resources needed. Moreover, effective multistakeholder partnerships need to embrace innovative, sustainable and scalable approaches for advancing the 2030 Agenda in an integrated manner.

44. Partnerships are multistakeholder in nature, bringing together actors from national governments, humanitarian and development organizations, UN agencies and bodies, donors, foundations, civil society and private sector at both national and international levels in any combination. In this sense, multistakeholder partnerships offer promising and innovative means to increase the effectiveness of development finance in the context of the 2030 Agenda, while recognizing the key role of multi-year financing for effective partnerships.

45. While many types of partnerships exist and various of them have been well described, there has been no systemic and comparative exercise in drawing lessons from the variety of multi-sectoral partnerships that are (or have been) operational in connection to food security and nutrition. It should be made clear which types offer the most potential towards supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and which ones are the most promising in terms of innovative financing and access to resources, technology transfer, and capacity building.

46. In October 2016 the HLPE was requested to take stock of new evidence, analyse trends, identify new opportunities and challenges and provide recommendations that could result in evidence based policy guidance, in connection to partnerships in relation to mobilizing means of implementation for food security and nutrition. The HLPE was asked to examine the potential for enhancing the role and effectiveness of multistakeholder partnerships as a modality for scaling up innovation, resources and action to deliver the SDGs, with special attention to food security and nutrition related goals.

47. This topic would also build on the work of the AAAA and include special attention to the means of implementation to achieve food security and nutrition from various sources and through various partnership arrangements. This may include: domestic public and private resources; external private resources (both profit and non-profit); and external public resources from Official Development Aid (ODA), and other resources beyond finance as described in AAAA.

#### Relevance and impact

48. This HLPE report is intended to contribute to the design of policies, initiatives and investments required to successfully finance and implement the 2030 Agenda with particular attention to food security and nutrition and by leveraging multistakeholder partnerships at global, regional and national levels. It could lead to recommendations in connection with the various opportunities and challenges associated with the various forms of multi-sectoral partnerships.

49. By commissioning this report, CFS is contributing to the global effort to implement the SDGs by linking SDGs related to food security and nutrition (SDG2 and others) with SDG17, and by drawing attention, in particular, to the types of partnerships that can enhance the amount and effectiveness of finance for food security and nutrition. However, those FSN-specific lessons and recommendations may be beneficial for the implementation of Agenda 2030 at large.

50. CFS is uniquely positioned to address this issue, because of its mandate, its ability to bridge evidence-based discussions with a multistakeholder political and practice-informed discussion. It brings together stakeholders that have important experience in working in partnership. Moreover, the CFS-RAI, highly relevant for the issue at stake, demonstrates its capacity to assess and define the roles of different stakeholders in a partnership. Research into partnerships requires a multi-disciplinary approach for which the HLPE is particularly suitable given its capacity to cover a mix of expertise ranging from agricultural economics, finance, governance and sociology to rural development, from all regions in the world, as required for this study.

51. There has been substantial research and a high number of country, regional and global initiatives focused on partnerships and financing mechanisms, particularly to inform the discussions leading to Agenda 2030. There is substantial evidence base to draw on.

#### Areas of focus requested

52. The HLPE was asked to look at the effectiveness, impact and performance of such partnerships in reaching food security and nutrition objectives, in the context of the 2030 Agenda. The HLPE report should further explore how partners can enhance their cooperation through establishing fully functioning partnerships in which multiple stakeholders work together for shared objectives, such as:

- CFS like partnerships/platforms at country level to address food security and nutrition issues and help countries implement CFS products;
- Public-Private-Producers Partnerships for sustainable agriculture;
- Partnerships involving the UN, such as UN led partnerships and multistakeholder partnerships including UN agencies for food security and nutrition purposes;
- Partnerships with multilateral development finance institutions, including those involved in Private Sector Investment Operations, in particular on how to improve medium and small agribusinesses' access to finance;
- Partnerships involving farmer organisations, farmer associations and cooperatives;
- Partnerships involving (philanthropic) foundations for food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture;
- Partnerships for sustainable and responsible consumption for food security and improved nutrition;
- National and regional platforms aiming to foster food security and nutrition;

- South-South and Triangular cooperation;
- Food security and nutrition partnerships that particularly aim at 'leaving no one behind', with particular attention to relevant areas, such as social protection and safety nets, emergency preparedness and response and capacity strengthening.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes

53. Following the launch of the report, expected by the end of June 2018, a facilitator will be selected among CFS Members to invite interested CFS Members and Participants to review the evidence presented by the HLPE report, discuss the potential offered by the various partnerships in connection to food security and nutrition towards implementing the 2030 Agenda, innovative financing and access to resources. CFS stakeholders are invited to consider the elements of the report that could feed the discussions of other ongoing CFS activities, such as the work on urbanization and rural transformation and the work on nutrition and food systems, as well as the CFS contribution to the High-Level Political Forum, and to determine the follow-up process.

### **G. Agroecological approaches and other innovations for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition (2019)**

#### Rationale

54. The global food system is at a crossroads. In the face of a rapidly growing population, increased pressure and competition over natural resources, increasingly severe consequences of climate change and the loss of biodiversity, sustainable and innovative approaches need to be developed to successfully combat hunger and malnutrition. It is key to promote more sustainable food systems that produce more with more socio-economic benefits and with less environmental consequences.

55. Sustainable approaches and interventions have to address the challenges behind poverty and inequality, unsustainable diets and consumption patterns, soil degradation, land and water scarcity, climate change and loss of biodiversity. Given the challenges that food systems have to address in order to ensure food security and nutrition now and in the future, CFS seeks to build a better understanding of the roles that agroecological and other innovative approaches, practices and technologies can play.

#### Proposed scope

56. The HLPE is requested to produce a report presenting evidence on the potential contribution of agroecological and other innovative approaches, practices, and technologies to creating sustainable food systems that contribute to food security and nutrition.

57. The HLPE is invited to analyze and provide evidence on the different approaches which could help CFS stakeholders develop a common understanding, and consider the trade-offs that will need to be made by policy-makers, farmers and other stakeholders when considering the adoption of different approaches.

58. Although particular attention to agroecological approaches is envisaged in the HLPE report, the Committee recognizes that there is no single practice for achieving food security and nutrition and sustainable and resilient food systems. The role of agroecological and other innovative approaches, practices and technologies in adapting existing knowledge and practices to specific conditions should be elaborated.

59. The Committee seeks to be informed through the report on possible synergies and integration between different approaches and on the common and distinguishing features of agroecological approaches in the spectrum of innovative approaches, practices and technologies to enhance the sustainability of agriculture.

60. The analysis of the contribution of agroecological and other innovative approaches, practices and technologies to meet future food demand in a sustainable manner should pay attention to the following elements:

- Potential to deliver at scale and have an impact on global food security and nutrition, with particular attention to food availability, economic aspects as well as socio-economic impacts, such as on employment;
- Contribution to improve resource efficiency, minimize negative environmental impact, strengthen resilience and secure social equity and responsibility;
- Examples of context-specific solutions associated with different stages of agricultural development and diverse local situations;
- Types of markets and regulations that can create an enabling environment for the development of these approaches and for a positive impact in terms of food security and nutrition;
- Possible barriers to the adoption of certain practices and ways to address them, including controversies, uncertainties, risks and challenges associated to the development of these approaches;
- Review of extensive body of existing scientific and empirical evidence on the impacts of approaches which are being used to advance food security and sustainability.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes

61. The objective for the Committee is to build understanding on the type of interventions, enabling policies and tools, institutional arrangements and organizational changes that enable and incentivize positive changes in sustainable agriculture and food systems.

62. The report and policy outcomes determined by the Committee should help countries achieve progress on SDG 2 (in particular 2.4 on sustainable food production systems and resilient agricultural practices and 2.A on increasing investment in rural infrastructure, agricultural research, extension services and technological development), on SDG 6 (in particular 6.3 on reduction of water pollution and 6.4 on promotion of water-use efficiency) and on a number of others such as SDG 8 on sustainable economic growth, SDG 9 on resilient infrastructure and innovation, SDG 12 on sustainable consumption and production patterns and SDG 15 on sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems.

#### Process

63. To accommodate the needs of the Committee, the HLPE is requested to launch the report by March 2019 in order to give enough time to CFS stakeholders to analyze and review the evidence presented to draw lessons from those innovative approaches that contribute to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems. Should the HLPE need more time, the Committee may reconsider its timeframe for finalising policy discussions based on the report.

64. A facilitator will be selected among CFS Members to lead the process of identifying the areas of agreement and/or policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement.

#### Costs of the HLPE which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contribution

65. Note – the costs represent the full anticipated HLPE running costs for the period of the MYPoW, including the production of the two reports requested by CFS. A large proportion of HLPE costs are fixed, but are entirely funded through voluntary contributions.

66. The CFS workstream costs below relate to interpretation and translation. The need for these services may vary depending on the processes determined for follow up on each report.

HLPE AND CFS FOLLOW-UP	PLANNED COSTS 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
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HLPE				
HLPE Staff *	760,000	760,000		
Report printing and translation	180,000	180,000		
Project Team support	100,000	100,000		
Steering Committee meetings	170,000	170,000		
Electronic consultations	20,000	20,000		
Report launch and outreach	30,000	30,000		
Plenary and other expenses	30,000	30,000		
Sub-total	1,290,000	1,290,000	320,000	2,260,000
CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION				
Translation/interpretation negotiation process**	100,000	100,000	0	200,000
Sub-total	100,000	100,000	0	200,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1,390,000</b>	<b>1,390,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>2,460,000</b>

\* Includes costs of the HLPE Coordinator, provided in kind; \*\* Interpretation for 5-day session (6 hrs/day) and translation of approx. 12,000 words

#### IV. INDICATIVE BUDGET FOR 2018-2019

67. The programme of work of the Committee needs to be based on realistic budgetary assumptions to ensure its full implementation throughout the biennium.

68. The core budget amounts to USD 4.380,000, which covers the essential costs associated with the Secretariat and with the organization of the annual plenary session and the support to the CFS Chairperson.

69. The core budget does not have any flexibility to respond to new issues or outreach without additional funding. It can accommodate up to 6 workstreams that meet 2-3 times without detailed technical documents, interpretation or translation, travel, events or additional technical support. For example, in this MYPoW the finalization of the CFS evaluation is assumed to be in the core, but given its resource intensity is the equivalent of coordinating 3-4 workstreams. Policy convergence processes by the Committee in follow up to HLPE reports are also assumed within core, but without translation and interpretation of meetings. Other expense inclusions and assumptions are contained in the budget estimate.

70. The core budget exceeds the contribution of the Rome-based Agencies, even if they contribute in full the expected USD 4,050,000 for the next biennium. This means that the CFS core budget presents a gap of USD 330,000.

71. The core budget does not include the additional costs associated with the planned workstreams, which refer to the additional staff support needed to carry out all the requested activities, travel for panellists, interpretation and translation services for negotiations and lesson-sharing events.

72. The HLPE and CSM components are entirely funded through voluntary contributions that are not included in the core budget.

73. Considering the gap in the core budget (USD 330,000), additional CFS costs (USD 730,000), the HLPE component (USD 2,260,000) and the CSM component (USD 1,560,000), additional USD 4,880,000 for the biennium 2018-2019 need to be secured through extrabudgetary contributions, in order to cover the costs of all the CFS budgetary components and to ensure the full implementation of the selected activities.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 2018-2019						
	PLANNED COST 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	TOTAL 2018/2019			
<b>CORE CFS BUDGET</b>						
<b>Workstream Coordination</b>						
Core staff and technical support to core workstreams	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	CFS Secretary, IFAD, FAO and WFP "in kind" professional staff, communications officer, 2 administrative staff and 1 professional staff to coordinate and support workstreams, Bureau and Advisory Group and intersessional work and CFS communication		
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>	<b>3,000,000</b>			
<b>Plenary and Chair</b>						
Interpretation for CFS Plenary Session + 1 Information Session	160,000	160,000	320,000	Based on 5-day plenary and 1 day information session/briefing		
Documents translation	200,000	200,000	400,000	Based on average cost of past plenaries (avg 95,000 words/year) + translation of misc correspondence		
Travel of panellists and CFS Secretariat	40,000	40,000	80,000	Fares and DSA for 10 panellists to Plenary, plus Secretariat travel (e.g. FAO Regional Conferences and UN Geneva/NY liaison if needed)		
CFS Chair' travels	30,000	20,000	50,000	Assumes 12 trips in FAO Conference year and 8 trips non conference year @ \$2,500 each		
Support to CFS Chair	85,000	85,000	170,000	Assistant to CFS Chair		
Support CFS communication	80,000	80,000	160,000	Coverage at plenary (photos, reporting), website maintenance, publicity materials and additional staff time for upkeep/maintenance of CFS websites, social media and other		
General Operating Expenses and logistics	100,000	100,000	200,000	Cleaning services, overtime, catering, IT support, messengers, graphic designer, temporary office helper, temporary staff for Plenary and core workstreams		
<b>Sub-total</b>	<b>695,000</b>	<b>685,000</b>	<b>1,380,000</b>			
				<b>Projected funding 2018-2019</b>	<b>Gap for 2018-2019</b>	
<b>1. CORE CFS BUDGET (*)</b>	<b>2,195,000</b>	<b>2,185,000</b>	<b>4,380,000</b>	<b>4,050,000</b>	<b>330,000</b>	
<b>ADDITIONAL CFS COSTS</b>						
Plan of Action of CFS Evaluation	0	0	0	All the costs associated with this workstream are included in the CFS core budget		
CFS engagement in advancing nutrition	80,000	tbd	80,000	Additional staff time, interpretation/translation, and e-consultations		
Urbanization and rural transformation	100,000	0	100,000	Additional staff time, travels of panelists, interpretation services		
CFS engagement in advancing SDGs	90,000	90,000	180,000	Additional staff time, travels of panelists, translation of documents		
Sharing experiences and good practices	120,000	50,000	170,000	Additional staff time, travels of panelists, translation of documents		
HLPE follow-up	100,000	100,000	200,000	Interpretation for 5-day session, Ghrs/day, translation		
				<b>Available Budget for 2018-2019</b>	<b>Gap for 2018-2019</b>	
<b>2. ADDITIONAL CFS COSTS (*)</b>	<b>490,000</b>	<b>240,000</b>	<b>730,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>730,000</b>	
<b>HLPE</b>						
Staff	760,000	760,000	1,520,000	1 HLPE coordinator (provided in kind), 1 senior technical adviser (provided partly in kind), 1 technical officer, 1 administrative staff		
Report printing and translation	180,000	180,000	360,000	Translation of 1 report in 5 languages (AR, CH, ES, FR, RU) and printing for major events and on demand		
Project Team support	100,000	100,000	200,000	2 meetings (DSA, travel, meeting costs) per report		
Steering Committee meetings	170,000	170,000	340,000	2 STC meetings (DSA, travel, logistics costs) per year.		
Electronic consultations and HLPE webiste	20,000	20,000	40,000	2 electronic consultations per report (first one on the scope, second one on the Draft VO)		
Report launch and outreach	30,000	30,000	60,000	Participation to events (travel of panelists), printing and shipping of HLPE reports, photo coverage, website updates, etc.		
Plenary and other expenses	30,000	30,000	60,000	Cleaning services, IT support, office costs, messengers, etc.		
				<b>Available Budget for 2018-2019</b>	<b>Gap for 2018-2019</b>	
<b>3 HLPE TOTAL (**)</b>	<b>1,290,000</b>	<b>1,290,000</b>	<b>2,580,000</b>	<b>320,000</b>	<b>2,260,000</b>	
<b>CSM</b>						
Participation in CFS Advisory Group meetings	90,000	90,000	180,000	Fares and DSA for 4 CSM participants to AG meetings, interpretation/translation costs		
Participation in CSM policy working groups and CFS intersessional activities	350,000	350,000	700,000	Fares and DSA for 5 CSM participants to approx. 20 meetings, interpretation and translation costs		
Annual CSM CC meeting, Forum and CFS plenary	170,000	170,000	340,000	Fares and DSA for 41 CSM participants, interpretation and translation costs, technical logistical support, communication activities		
Staff	160,000	160,000	320,000	1 coordinator, 1 finance officer, 1 communication officer, travels and other expenses		
Accountability, monitoring and other costs	10,000	10,000	20,000	Annual audit report		
				<b>Available Budget for 2018-2019</b>	<b>Gap for 2018-2019</b>	
<b>4. CSM TOTAL (***)</b>	<b>780,000</b>	<b>780,000</b>	<b>1,560,000</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,560,000</b>	
				<b>Available Budget for 2018-2019</b>	<b>Gap for 2018-2019</b>	
<b>GRAND TOTAL 2018-2019</b>	<b>4,755,000</b>	<b>4,495,000</b>	<b>9,250,000</b>	<b>4,370,000</b>	<b>4,840,000</b>	
<b>PSM</b>						
Core services	100,000	100,000	200,000			
Policy development	90,000	90,000	180,000			
Relationships	60,000	60,000	120,000			
Administration	10,000	10,000	20,000			
<b>5. PSM TOTAL (****)</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>	<b>520,000</b>			

(\*) For further information on the figures concerning the CFS Plenary and workstreams, please contact CFS@fao.org.

(\*\*) Figures provided by HLPE, based on 1 report per year. For further information on HLPE budget please contact CFS-HLPE@fao.org.

(\*\*\*) Figures provided by CSM. For further information on CSM budget please contact cso4cfs@gmail.com

(\*\*\*\*) Figures provided by PSM. For further information on PSM budget please contact robyne@emerigag.com



### V. INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF PARALLEL ACTIVITIES

74. The table is intended to provide an overview of the different activities that will be carried out in parallel in the course of the next biennium.

