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Продовольственная и
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منظمة
الأغذية والزراعة
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CONFERENCE

Fortieth Session

Rome, 3-8 July 2017

Report of the 43rd Session of the Committee on World Food Security (Rome, 17-21 October 2016)

Executive Summary

The Committee:

- a) Endorsed policy recommendations on “Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?; and on “Connecting Smallholders to Markets” and encouraged all stakeholders to disseminate, make use and support their application;
- b) Endorsed proposals on how CFS will contribute to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and to advancing nutrition, including through specific activities in the intersessional period 2016-17;
- c) Decided that CFS will provide regular inputs directly to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) and, for the 2017 HLPF, mandated the CFS Bureau to endorse the CFS contribution which will be conveyed by the CFS Chair;
- d) Endorsed terms of reference providing guidance on sharing experiences and good practices in implementing CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels and, in this regard, welcomed the global thematic event on the use of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security;
- e) Requested the CFS High Level Panel of Experts to undertake a study on “Multistakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda” to be presented to the CFS Plenary in 2018;
- f) Adopted an additional selection criteria concerning future CFS activities to consider their relevance to the 2030 Agenda, invited the Open Ended Working Group on the CFS Multiyear Program of Work (OEWG MYPoW) to consider the possibility of a longer term planning

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horizon, and requested it present a feasible and realistic proposal on CFS activities for the next biennium;

- g) Encouraged CFS Members to contribute unearmarked extrabudgetary contributions to the CFS budget and to explore long-term solutions to address CFS budget predictability;
- h) Welcomed the Forum on Urbanisation and Rural Transformation as a first opportunity for all stakeholders to exchange views and practical experience on integrated rural-urban approaches and requested an OEWG on Urbanization and Rural Transformation to agree on a process to compile experiences and effective policy approaches in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics;
- i) Endorsed the Fifth Version of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) which incorporates policy recommendations adopted at CFS 42 in 2015;
- j) Welcomed the proposed integrated monitoring of progress towards the targets related to SDG 2 and other related targets, through future annual reports on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World prepared jointly by FAO, IFAD and WFP, in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank;
- k) Agreed to revise the composition of the CFS Bureau and its Alternate members for the remainder of their mandate, until CFS 44 in 2017;

Suggested action by the Council and Conference

The Council and Conference are invited to:

- Endorse the conclusions and recommendations contained in the Report of the 43rd Session of the Committee on World Food Security

Programme and budgetary matters for the attention of the Council

- *Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock?* (paragraphs 11-19)
- *Connecting smallholders to markets: policy recommendations* (paragraphs 20-21)
- *CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (paragraphs 22-23)
- *CFS engagement in advancing nutrition* (paragraphs 28-29)
- *Multi-Year Programme of Work* (paragraphs 30-31)
- *Forum on urbanization, rural transformation and implications for food security and nutrition* (paragraph 32)

Global policy matters for the attention of the Conference

- *Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock?* (paragraphs 11-19)
- *Connecting smallholders to markets: policy recommendations* (paragraphs 20-21)
- *CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (paragraphs 22-23)
- *Terms of reference for sharing experiences and good practices* (paragraphs 24-25)

- *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure – Global Thematic Event* (paragraphs 26-27);

Queries on the substantive content of this document may be addressed to:

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I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its 43rd Session from 17 to 21 October 2016 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The Session was attended by delegates from 116 Members of the Committee; 8 non-Member States of the Committee and by representatives from:

- 10 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;
- 123 Civil society organizations¹;
- 2 International agricultural research organizations;
- 2 International and regional financial institutions;
- 86 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations²; and
- 45 Observers.

2. Nine Ministers and 8 Vice-Ministers registered. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers is available as document CFS 2016/43/Inf.4 (<http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs43/en/>)

3. The report contains the following appendices: Appendix A – Agenda of the Session; Appendix B – Membership of the Committee; Appendix C – List of Documents; Appendix D – Declaration of the Russian Delegation; and Appendix E – Theme of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) report for 2018.

4. The Committee was informed that the European Union (EU) was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.

5. The Session was opened by the Chairperson of the Committee, Ms Amira Daoud Hassan Gornass, Sudan.

6. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable.

7. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Australia, Brazil, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, the Netherlands, Oman, Portugal, Russian Federation, United States of America and Zimbabwe, as well as Mr Matthew Hooper, New Zealand, as Chairperson of the Drafting Committee.

II. OPENING SESSION

8. The purpose of this agenda item was to provide CFS Members and other stakeholders with an opportunity to express their views concerning the theme of the session, “Sustainable Food Systems, Nutrition and Climate Change”.

9. Opening statements were delivered by Mr Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General, United Nations (video); Ms Amira Daoud Hassan Gornass, Chairperson of the Committee on World Food Security; Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Mr Kanayo Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Ms Elizabeth Rasmusson, Assistant Executive Director, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP); and Dr Patrick Caron, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the HLPE. The statements are available as CFS Information documents at <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs43/en/>

¹ Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the International Food Security and Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). This figure includes 106 CSOs under the umbrella of the CSM.

² This figure includes 83 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

10. The floor opened for statements from Ministers and other members of delegations. During the session the importance of working together to promote sustainable food systems, improve nutrition and address the challenges of climate change was highlighted.

III. POLICY CONVERGENCE

III.A SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION: WHAT ROLES FOR LIVESTOCK?

11. The Committee acknowledged with appreciation the HLPE report on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? presented by Dr. Wilfrid Legg, HLPE Project Team Leader. Ambassador Yaya Olaitan Olaniran (Nigeria), Rapporteur of the policy convergence process, presented the proposed set of recommendations resulting from the negotiations carried out by CFS Members and other stakeholders.

12. The Committee encouraged all stakeholders to disseminate the recommendations at the local, national and global levels, and make use of and support the application of them when formulating strategies, policies and programmes, as appropriate.

13. The Committee encouraged all stakeholders to document experiences and lessons from using these recommendations and requested the CFS Monitoring OEWG to organize a stock-taking event in a future CFS Plenary Session, subject to available resources, to share lessons and assess the continued relevance, effectiveness and the use of the recommendations.

14. The Committee highlighted the need to further analyze how the key issues raised in the recommendations can be addressed by different actors in various regions through concrete and context-specific actions.

15. The Committee commended the inclusive process which enabled agreement to be reached in advance of plenary and endorsed a set of recommendations resulting from the related policy convergence process, which follow below.

16. The following recommendations have been elaborated building upon the main findings of the CFS High Level Panel of Expert's report on Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock? The sustainable development of agriculture, including livestock, is essential for poverty reduction and the achievement of food security and nutrition. The recommendations aim to strengthen the contribution of the livestock sector³ to sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition (FSN) and contribute to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, in the overall context of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognizing the essential role of smallholders in achieving food security and nutrition.

17. These recommendations draw upon the pathways towards sustainable livestock development identified by the HLPE report which are based on the three principles of improving resource efficiency, strengthening resilience and improving social equity/responsibility outcomes.

18. The Recommendations are primarily addressed to governments for public policies, but are also addressed to all stakeholders with a role in achieving food security and nutrition. The recommendations are voluntary and non-binding. The recommendations aim to complement and not re-state recommendations and related guidance previously provided in other CFS products⁴.

³ For the purpose of these recommendations, references to the livestock sector or livestock production systems refer to the entire livestock sector and animal sourced foods (ASF), including working animals and draught power that facilitate food production.

⁴ Including the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure of Land Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI), the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA), and the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF).

RECOMMENDATIONS

19. The recommendations included under sustainable agricultural development apply to all agricultural systems including livestock systems. The specific recommendations under livestock production systems are addressing particular challenges for that sector.

Sustainable Agricultural Development

I. FOSTER POLICY COHERENCE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- a) Promote integration of food security and nutrition (FSN) into related policies to maximize the positive role that sustainable agricultural development and particularly livestock have in improving the economic, social and environmental sustainability of food systems, and strengthen coherence between sectoral policies and programmes;
- b) Build on guidance from relevant international and regional intergovernmental organizations and agreements⁵, and take into account, as appropriate, the work of multi-stakeholder platforms and partnerships⁶, which are dedicated to sustainable agricultural development and livestock specific issues;
- c) Promote a fair and market-oriented world agricultural trading system in accordance with multilateral trade rules, in acknowledgment of the role of trade as an important element in support of sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition.

II. ADDRESS NUTRITION, FOOD SAFETY, WORKING CONDITIONS AND SERVICES

- a) Encourage the appropriate intake of animal sourced foods, that is culturally acceptable⁷, for healthy diets and improved nutrition, including through awareness-raising and education in the context of promoting sustainable agriculture and livestock production in accordance with SDG 12;
- b) Recognize the important role that animal sourced food, including dairy products, can play for children, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly people;
- c) Develop capacity to meet national and international food safety and quality standards, frameworks, and schemes, ensuring that they are appropriate for different scales, contexts and modes of production and marketing, in particular CODEX Alimentarius standards;
- d) Ensure that the working and living conditions of all workers at all stages of production, transformation and distribution comply with ILO conventions, and are protected by domestic laws, and provide adequate living wages;
- e) Develop and implement policies and tools to facilitate farmers' access to markets and credit to help improve their livelihoods;
- f) Encourage responsible public and private investment⁸, including foreign direct investment consistent with national regulations, and provide other forms of adequate financing, including official development assistance, that supports implementation of sustainable agricultural development, including livestock, particularly for smallholders, including those that are family farmers, and pastoralists;

⁵ Examples include but are not limited to the Global Plan of Action on Antimicrobial Resistance; the Codex Alimentarius; the OIE Guidelines for Animal Disease Control; the FAO Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources and the Interlaken Declaration; the WHO's One Health Initiative; and the Global Research Alliance, among others.

⁶ Examples include but are not limited to the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL); the Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership (LEAP); and the Multi-stakeholder Feed Safety Partnership, among others.

⁷ In accordance with national and international laws and obligations.

⁸ In line with the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems.

- g) Facilitate inclusive access to quality social services, safety nets, extension, and breeding and veterinary services, particularly for smallholders, including those that are family farmers, and pastoralists.

III. FOSTER GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

- a) Respect, protect and fulfil the rights of women working in agriculture, including the livestock sector;
- b) Promote gender equality and women's empowerment, ensuring equal access to livestock productive resources, capacity building and education for women and foster women's equal participation in decision-making.

IV. FOSTER EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH

- a) Promote youth initiatives, including education, training, rural advisory services and inclusive finance, to develop their capacity and facilitate access to land and resources, in order to enable them to be drivers of improvement in sustainable agriculture development, and involved in all levels of food systems.

V. PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND EFFICIENT USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- a) Promote sustainability and improvement of all systems of production, including organic approaches, agro-ecological approaches, and sustainable intensification, so as to preserve biodiversity and ecosystems, minimize environmental degradation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of product;
- b) Promote integrated agricultural systems making better use of natural resources, halting deforestation, restoring degraded lands, improving soil quality, and fostering the sustainable management of water resources;
- c) Strengthen the development, conservation, sustainable use and management of livestock genetic resources in line with the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources, stressing the importance of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), and promote access and benefit-sharing for animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, in line with relevant internationally agreed treaties;
- d) Recognize, respect and protect those traditional production systems, including pastoral systems and their mobility strategies, that use ecosystems sustainably and contribute significantly to the FSN of their communities and associated ways of life;
- e) Identify options for improving efficiency throughout food systems, while minimizing negative environmental impacts and optimize the efficient use of energy, water, nitrogen and other natural resources;
- f) Reduce food loss and waste including by supporting the improvement of infrastructure and cold chain development, through consumer education, the dissemination of best practices, information, capacity development, and the transfer of technology as mutually agreed, including for smallholders and pastoralists, considering the most appropriate local technologies.

VI. ENHANCE RESILIENCE AGAINST RISKS AND VARIABILITY

- a) Strengthen the security of tenure rights in line with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, including in all cases of conflict;
- b) Facilitate the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change in agricultural systems in line with the Paris Agreement, and with particular support for smallholders and pastoralists, and women's role in food systems;

- c) Develop policies and tools, and improve capacity, to assess, mitigate, and manage risks, and reduce excessive price volatility, and their impacts on the most vulnerable;
- d) Enhance access to livestock insurance for all systems, including index-based insurance;
- e) Improve disease prevention, control, and surveillance, including through cross border cooperation on transboundary diseases, in order to foster early-warning and early action on disease control, spread and eradication, with emphasis on the Peste des Petits Ruminants Global Eradication Programme (PPR).

VII. PROMOTE COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION IN INNOVATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND ADDRESS DATA NEEDS

- a) Enhance North-South, South-South and Triangular and international cooperation particularly for capacity building, transfer of technology as mutually agreed, sharing of knowledge, and to leverage additional financial resources;
- b) Promote global collaboration for collection and dissemination of relevant and disaggregated data, especially by sex;
- c) Develop and foster innovation that addresses challenges in achieving sustainable agricultural development in livestock systems, including through collaborative and participatory research, transfer of knowledge and capacity building;
- d) Support the protection and strengthening of traditional knowledge systems which promote sustainability and the use of experiential knowledge in research and development;
- e) Promote access to and the use of digital technologies, including for precision agriculture, and foster their appropriate application for sustainable agricultural development.

Livestock Production Systems All Systems

VIII. IMPROVE ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

- a) Enable access to veterinary and extension services, vaccinations, medications, including antimicrobials, adapted to the specific livestock production systems;
- b) Improve animal health management including biosafety and biosecurity, particularly focusing on infectious diseases, zoonosis, and reducing exposure to environmental hazards, by following OIE (World Organization for Animal Health) standards, and the One Health approach;
- c) In accordance with the UN General Assembly Political Declaration on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) (September/2016), the WHO⁹ Global Action Plan on AMR, FAO Resolution 4/2015, and OIE, CODEX Alimentarius and WHO guidelines and standards, in respect of the One Health approach and in the spirit of FAO, OIE, WHO collaboration, promote the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in agriculture and prevent their unnecessary use, including the phasing out of use of antibiotics for animal growth promotion in the absence of risk analysis;
- d) Improve animal welfare delivering on the five freedoms¹⁰ and related OIE standards and principles, including through capacity building programmes, and supporting voluntary actions in the livestock sector to improve animal welfare;

⁹ World Health Organization

¹⁰ Five Freedoms include 1) Freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition; 2) Freedom from fear and distress; 3) Freedom from physical and thermal discomfort; 4) Freedom from pain, injury or disease; 5) Freedom to express normal patterns of behaviour. See OIE Guiding Principles on Animal Welfare in the Section 7 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

- e) Promote access to good quality feed, and facilitate training on sustainable feeding practices.

Specific Systems

IX. RECOGNIZE, PROTECT, AND SUPPORT PASTORAL SYSTEMS FOR LIVELIHOODS AND SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- a) Enhance the effectiveness, sustainability, and resilience of pastoral systems for food security and nutrition;
- b) Enable pastoralists' mobility, including transboundary passage as appropriate; securing access to land, water, markets and services, adaptive land management, and facilitate responsible governance of common resources, in accordance with national and international laws;
- c) Enhance the role of pastoralist organizations and strengthen public policies and investments for the provision of services adapted to the needs and ways of life of pastoralists and their mobility, including promoting gender equality and addressing the specific needs and roles of women within pastoralist communities.

X. PROMOTE AND SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE GRAZING SYSTEMS

- a) Enhance the role of grazing systems in the provision of ecosystem services, including carbon storage, by improving the sustainable management of biodiversity, soil and water;
- b) Restore degraded land and reduce deforestation by promoting sustainable grazing management, such as agro-silvopastoral systems, aiming at improved soil quality, carbon storage, pasture productivity, and conservation and storage of forages.

XI. PROMOTE AND SUPPORT MIXED SYSTEMS

- a) Strengthen integration of livestock with crops, including by more integration of legumes in crop rotation and inter-cropping, and forests – agro-silvopastoral systems - at different scales, including on farm, across watersheds and ecosystems, and provide benefits in terms of addressing input and energy needs in a sustainable manner, including through the use of draught power and the use of manure as fertilizer;
- b) Leverage the potential of livestock as a means for sustainable livelihoods for smallholders, through enabling collective organizations and actions, investing in infrastructure, facilitating access to markets¹¹, and implementing measures to manage risks and address challenges;
- c) Promote manure management and the use of by-products and re-use and recycling of waste, as appropriate, while protecting water and air quality, and improving soil health.

XII. PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABILITY OF INTENSIVE SYSTEMS

- a) Reduce pressure on resources by promoting the efficiency of feed crop production and feed use and the sustainable use of appropriate by-products for feed;
- b) Improve production efficiency and protect the environment, including by improving the management of waste and the use of by-products, and through the use and sharing of innovative and appropriate technologies and practices;
- c) Ensure that working and living conditions meet national and internationally agreed labour standards and reduce occupational hazards and other harmful effects on workers across the value chain;

¹¹ In line with the CFS recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets.

- d) Promote a physical environment and genetic selection that ensures compliance with the OIE welfare standards, including the Five Freedoms.

III.B CONNECTING SMALLHOLDERS TO MARKETS: POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The Committee considered the documents CFS 2016/43/4 “Draft decision – Connecting Smallholders to Markets” and CFS 2016/43/5 “Connecting Smallholders to Markets – Recommendations”, as presented by Ms Anna Gebremedhin (Finland), Chairperson of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Smallholders.
21. The Committee:
- a) expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on Connecting Smallholders to Markets;
 - b) endorsed document CFS 2016/43/5 “Connecting Smallholders to Markets – Recommendations”, noting these recommendations are voluntary and non-binding;
 - c) encouraged all stakeholders to disseminate the recommendations among their constituencies at the local, national, regional and global levels, and make use of and support the application of them when formulating strategies, policies and programmes concerning connecting smallholders to markets;
 - d) encouraged all stakeholders to document experiences and lessons from using these recommendations and requested the CFS Monitoring OEWG to organize a stock-taking event in a future CFS Plenary Session, subject to available resources, to share lessons and assess the continued relevance, effectiveness and the use of the recommendations;
 - e) invited all stakeholders to facilitate follow-up by mapping, assessing and promoting exchange of experience in some key areas, such as methodologies for data collection, food safety and public procurement programmes;
 - f) decided to transmit these recommendations to the Governing Bodies of FAO, WFP and IFAD for their consideration, pursuant to Rule XXXIII, paragraph 17, of the FAO General Rules of the Organization and Rule X, paragraph 1, of the CFS Rules of Procedure, and in accordance with paragraph 22 of the CFS Reform Document;
 - g) decided to request the United Nations General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, to consider, endorse and ensure the wide dissemination of these recommendations to all relevant UN Organizations and Agencies, consistent with Rule XXXIII, paragraph 15, of the FAO General Rules of the Organization, Rule X, paragraph 4, of the CFS Rules of Procedure, and paragraph 21 of the CFS Reform Document;
 - h) agreed to include these recommendations in the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF).

IV. CFS WORKSTREAM AND ACTIVITY UPDATES

IV.A CFS ENGAGEMENT IN ADVANCING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

22. The Committee considered the document CFS 2016/43/6 “CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, as presented by Mr. Willem Olthof (EU), Chairperson of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
23. The Committee:
- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on SDGs.
 - b) Endorsed¹² the document (CFS 2016/43/6) “CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, prepared in accordance with CFS 42 decisions (CFS

¹² Noting the Declaration in Appendix D of this report.

2015/42 Final Report and CFS 2015/42/12), which addresses how CFS will support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and national achievement of the SDGs in accordance with its mandate.

c) Invited the OEWG on MYPoW and OEWG on Monitoring to consider and further discuss the suggestions in this proposal which are relevant to their work (respectively paragraphs 9, 10, 11 and 14) and submit the results to the 44th CFS Plenary Session.

d) Decided that the Committee will provide as deemed appropriate, regular, timely agreed inputs directly to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF).

e) Recommended that the CFS contribution to the 2017 meeting of the HLPF under the theme “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”, and reviewing in depth SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14, is based on the following guidance from Plenary discussion, while retaining sufficient flexibility to respond to the HLPF 2017 programme, when released:

- To help increase the impact of CFS’ contribution to the HLPF, the contribution should be introduced by a few concise key messages both on the overall review theme and the links with the subset of goals under in-depth review.
- These key messages should draw attention to CFS work on important relevant cross-cutting issues, and emphasize the importance of the CFS multistakeholder approach. They could also include a call for countries to take up relevant CFS products in their national policies, plans and legislations.
- The outline proposed in the guidance note CFS 2016/43/Inf.16 should serve as a starting point for the OEWG to develop the CFS contribution in 2016-2017.
- The contribution should be tailored to HLPF needs.
- Work mandated in Plenary but not yet completed could be referred to, without pre-empting its outcomes.
- The contribution should serve to sustain engagement of CFS in relevant UN processes in New York, as appropriate.

f) Further decided, for the 2017 meeting of the HLPF, to mandate the CFS Bureau to endorse the CFS contribution, elaborated on the basis of consensus by the OEWG on SDGs, following Plenary guidance, to be conveyed by the CFS Chairperson.

g) Encouraged all CFS Members and stakeholders to actively engage with the UN General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies; to communicate and disseminate CFS decisions in the context of the SDGs; and to enhance collaboration with other global and regional bodies involved in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, such as the regional forums on sustainable development.

IV.B MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CFS DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

i) Terms of Reference for Sharing Experiences and Good Practices

24. The Committee considered the document CFS 2016/43/7 "Terms of reference to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels", as presented by Mr. Robert Sabiiti (Uganda), Chairperson of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Monitoring.

25. The Committee:

- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on Monitoring;
- b) Endorsed the document (CFS 2016/43/7) that provides guidance to food security and nutrition stakeholders on sharing their experiences and good practices in implementing CFS decisions and recommendations, as a contribution to the incremental development of an innovative monitoring mechanism. The document also serves as a framework for food security and nutrition stakeholders to contribute to global thematic events that are planned to be organized on a regular basis, subject to available resources, within CFS Plenary Sessions for taking stock of the use and application of CFS decisions and recommendations, starting with

CFS major, strategic and catalytic products. The document was prepared in accordance with the CFS decision at CFS 42 (CFS 2015/42 Final Report);

c) As endorsed at CFS 41, CFS encouraged stakeholders to continue to share their experiences and best practices on a voluntary basis through organizing events at global, regional and national levels, applying the recommended approach in document CFS 2016/43/07, subject to available resources;

d) Recommended that the OEWG on Monitoring continues its work in 2017 to agree on how to continue monitoring the implementation of CFS products on a regular basis, drawing lessons from the Global Thematic Event at CFS 43.

ii) Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure - Global Thematic Event

26. The Committee:

a) Welcomed the Global Thematic Event as the first opportunity to share experiences and take stock of the use and application of the VGGT, as a contribution to monitoring progress towards their implementation;

b) Acknowledged the overview provided in the documents CFS 2016/43/8 “Experiences and Good Practices in the Use and Application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) – Summary and Key Elements” and CFS 2016/43/INF/17 Rev.1 “Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure – Global Thematic Event”.

27. The Committee concluded the following:

a) The contributions received from CFS stakeholders show that the VGGT have been used and applied in many countries since they were endorsed by CFS in 2012.

b) Based on the contributions received (http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1516/OEWG_Monitoring/3rd_Meeting/Compilation_of_VGGT_Submissions_30_June__2016.pdf), the use and application of the VGGT may have directly affected some 2 million individuals. The legal and policy frameworks, which have been reformed in line with the VGGT, will have a large impact on a high proportion of the population once implemented. The standardization of the quantitative indicators used across countries to measure the results would improve the quantitative analysis in the future.

c) The use and application of the VGGT should be monitored on a regular basis, in line with the “Terms of reference to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels” endorsed at CFS 43, which recognize the value of qualitative and quantitative monitoring.

d) Some members underlined the importance of a robust, evidence-based and inclusive monitoring mechanism and the involvement of the Rome-based agencies (RBAs).

e) The voluntary contributions received for the event are unlikely to show the full coverage of the use and application of the VGGT and do not provide a true baseline for future monitoring. They were however useful to provide some insight into what has been done, where and by whom and the results obtained.

f) Main challenges included, but were not limited to:

- Difficulty in ensuring the effective representation of the main beneficiaries in multistakeholder dialogue;
- Limited knowledge and understanding of VGGT by stakeholders;
- Violence against human rights defenders involved in securing land ownership.

g) Good practices emerging from the discussion and contributions included, but were not limited to:

- Empowering all stakeholders, especially women and youth, the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, and people affected by all types of conflicts, including protracted crises, enabling them to effectively engage in securing tenure rights, ensuring gender equality and women's empowerment;
- Establishing inclusive multistakeholder platforms which brought together all relevant stakeholders, in particular those whose livelihoods depend on access to land and other natural resources, and ensured their regular, transparent and open participation in decision-making processes related to tenure governance;
- Promoting sustained and strong political engagement, at national and local level, ensuring national ownership;
- Mainstreaming the VGGT in national policies, laws and systems, as appropriate, as well as integrating and aligning the VGGT with national efforts and priorities; and
- Sharing experiences within and across countries, leading to raising awareness, mutual reinforcement and consolidation of expertise and implementation mechanisms and developing capacities.

IV.C CFS ENGAGEMENT IN ADVANCING NUTRITION

28. The Committee considered the document CFS 2016/43/9 "CFS Engagement in Advancing Nutrition", as presented by Mr. Khaled El-Taweel (Egypt), Chairperson of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Nutrition.

29. The Committee:

- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on Nutrition.
- b) Endorsed the document (CFS 2016/43/9) that proposes a framework for CFS to step up its contribution to the global fight against malnutrition in all its forms. The document was prepared in accordance with the CFS decision at CFS 42 (CFS 2015/42 Final Report) to identify opportunities arising from the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action adopted at ICN2, relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to provide a clear vision for the CFS role on nutrition with a workplan leading to concrete outcomes for 2017 and beyond.
- c) Invited the OEWG on Nutrition to continue its work in 2016-2017 to support the activities foreseen for the intersessional period leading up to CFS 44, specifically:
 - Discuss the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) zero draft report on Nutrition and Food Systems; comments will be submitted to the HLPE on an individual and voluntary basis by OEWG participants;
 - Discuss the work programme of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016 to 2025), identify CFS potential contributions in line with its mandate and submit to the CFS 44 Plenary.
- d) Requested the CFS Secretariat, subject to available resources, to organize several events to develop a common understanding of issues and lay the basis for informed CFS policy convergence and coordination work.

IV.D MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK

30. The Committee considered the document CFS 2016/43/10 "Outcomes of the work of the Open Ended Working Group on the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (including draft decision)", as presented by Dr Md Mafizur Rahman (Bangladesh), Chairperson of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW).

31. The Committee:

- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on the CFS MYPoW;

- b) Requested the HLPE to undertake the following study to be presented to CFS Plenary in 2018: “Multistakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda”, as per the proposal in Appendix E;
- c) Took note of the decision taken by the CFS Bureau to mandate the HLPE to prepare a note on Critical and Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition to be presented by the end of 2017 to inform future work of the Committee;
- d) Adopted the following selection criteria concerning future CFS activities in addition to those included in document CFS 2015/42/12 Annex 1: “Contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: the relevance to specific aspects of the 2030 Agenda and particular SDGs falling within the CFS mandate is identified and the contribution that this activity can make to its advancement is clearly articulated”;
- e) Recommended that the MYPoW OEWG continues its work with a view to presenting a feasible and realistic proposal on the CFS activities to be carried out in the biennium 2018-2019 for endorsement by the CFS Plenary in 2017, taking into account available resources and the need for a manageable workload;
- f) Encouraged all CFS Members to contribute unearmarked extrabudgetary resources to the CFS budget and to ensure that resources are available for translation and interpretation, noting the importance of these services for stakeholders’ participation;
- g) Further encouraged CFS Members to explore long-term solutions to address CFS budget predictability based on consensus.

IV.E FORUM ON URBANIZATION, RURAL TRANSFORMATION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

32. The Committee:

- a) Noted the overview provided in document CFS 2016/43/11 “Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition: Key Areas for Policy Attention and Possible Roles for CFS ” and the document CFS 2016/43/INF/19 Rev.1 “Agenda and Format for the Forum on Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition”;
- b) Welcomed the Forum as a first opportunity for all stakeholders to exchange views and practical experience on the challenges, opportunities and positive outcomes that they have seen as a result of more integrated rural-urban approaches;
- c) Recognized the importance of understanding the major trends and drivers of the changing rural-urban dynamics and their implications for global food security and nutrition in order to adopt appropriate policies;
- d) Discussed some of the areas for policy attention including, among others: food access, lack of diverse diets, consumption patterns and nutrition, poverty, youth, migration, marginalization of vulnerable groups, gender equality and women’s empowerment, innovation, integrated and holistic approaches, data, climate change, land and natural resources, and lack of infrastructure and services;
- e) Recalling para 35 of the CFS MYPoW for 2016-2017 and building on the Forum’s discussions and the outcomes of Habitat III, requested the Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Urbanization and Rural Transformation to meet in 2017 to agree on a process to compile experiences and effective policy approaches for addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics;
- f) Encouraged the OEWG on MYPoW, as it continues its work elaborating priorities for CFS activities in the biennium 2018-2019, to consider whether to include an HLPE report on urbanization and rural transformation while taking into account the workload of CFS and the available resources.

IV.F THE GLOBAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

33. The Committee considered the documents CFS 2016/43/12 “Draft decision – Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition” and CFS 2016/43/13 “Fifth Version of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF 2016)”, as presented by Ms Fernanda Mansur Tansini (Brazil), Chairperson of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on GSF.

34. The Committee:

- a) Endorsed the Fifth Version of the GSF (2016), which includes the policy recommendations on Water for Food Security and Nutrition, endorsed at CFS 42 in 2015, as well as updated statistical figures from SOFI 2015. It also includes a paragraph on the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises, also endorsed at CFS 42;
- b) Encouraged all stakeholders to promote and make use of the Fifth Version of the GSF (2016) acknowledging its voluntary nature;
- c) Welcomed the work being done by the OEWG to carry out the first periodic update of the GSF, to be presented for approval at CFS 44 in 2017.

V. STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WORLD AND THE 2030 AGENDA

35. The Committee:

- a) Welcomed the Information Note on “Monitoring Food Security and Nutrition in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Taking Stock and Looking ahead” prepared by FAO, IFAD and WFP, and the presentation on behalf of the three UN Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) by Mr Pietro Gennari, FAO Chief Statistician and Coordinator.
- b) Recognized the need for a more holistic approach to monitoring and evaluating progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) that aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- c) Further welcomed the proposed integrated monitoring of progress towards the targets related to SDG 2 and other related targets, through future annual reports on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World published jointly by FAO, IFAD and WFP, in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank.
- d) Also welcomed the Food Insecurity Experience Scale as a new and improved measure of food insecurity for the systematic monitoring of all forms of malnutrition as part of future State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World reports.
- e) Noted that while agreement has been reached on key indicators to monitor progress towards SDG 2, considerable data gaps and methodological challenges remain that need to be overcome to adequately and effectively measure food security and nutrition and the sustainability of agriculture in a timely and cross country comparable way.
- f) Recognized the need to promote partnerships and international collaboration to bridge these gaps, and the key role of the UN organizations to support countries in this regard upon their request.

VI. EVALUATION OF CFS

36. The Committee welcomed the presentation of Ms Angela Bester, Evaluation Manager of the independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the CFS Reform, on the progress of the evaluation, its approach and methodology. The final report of the evaluation is expected by end of March 2017.

VII. OTHER MATTERS

A. NEW BUREAU AND ALTERNATE MEMBERS

37. The Committee agreed upon the following changes in the composition of the CFS Bureau and Alternate members concerning the Latin America and the Caribbean Regional Group and the Europe Regional Group:

- a) Brazil and Mexico as new Bureau members and Argentina and Ecuador as their Alternates;
- b) Germany as new Bureau member and Italy as its Alternate.

B. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE CFS OCTOBER 2017 SESSION

38. The Committee recommended that its 44th Session be held from 9 to 13 October 2017 at FAO Headquarters in Rome, as indicated on the Provisional Calendar of FAO Governing Bodies. The exact dates will be determined by the Director-General in consultation with the Chairperson of the Committee.

C. ADOPTION OF THE REPORT

39. The report was adopted on Friday, 21 October 2016.

APPENDIX A

AGENDA OF THE SESSION

CFS 43 Session Times

The morning sessions of CFS will be from 10.00 am to 13.00 and the afternoon sessions will be from 15.00 – 18.00

CFS is greening

In line with the “Greening the Blue” initiative to make UN meetings more environmentally friendly, delegates are asked to note that CFS 43 will be papersmart. As in previous years all CFS background documents will be available electronically. Limited numbers of printed documents will be printed on request. The document desk in the Korean Conference Service Centre (Building A, 1st Floor) will serve as a Print-On-Demand centre during the period 17-21 October from 8.30 to 18.00. There are two options for requesting printed copies:

- *Go in person to the document desk and request the copies needed*
- *Send an email in advance with the details of documents and languages needed to CFS43-Print@fao.org and then pick up the copies*

See the CFS 43 web page [www.fao.org/cfs/cfs43] for more details.

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

{For decision}

- a) Adoption of Agenda and Timetable
- b) Membership of the Committee
- c) Drafting Committee Composition

Background Documents:

- *CFS 2016/43/Rev.2 Provisional Annotated Agenda*
- *CFS 2016/43/Inf. 1 Provisional Timetable*

II. OPENING SESSION

{For information and discussion}

The session will take place in two parts: the first will be opening remarks from the podium and the second a keynote address on the theme of “Sustainable Food Systems, Nutrition and Climate Change”. Delegates attending this session will be given the opportunity to make three minute interventions relevant to this theme. Priority will be given to high level delegates.

Part 1: Opening Remarks

- a) Opening remarks by the CFS Chairperson
- b) Video message by the UN Secretary-General
- c) Statements by Heads of FAO, IFAD, WFP and the Chairperson of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) Steering Committee

III. POLICY CONVERGENCE

In line with the CFS role to promote policy convergence, this item seeks to provide policy guidance around key food security and nutrition issues.

d) Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition, including the Role of Livestock

The objective of this item is to hold an inclusive and evidence-based debate, with the objective of adopting policy recommendations on matters related to “Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition, including the Role of Livestock”.

At CFS 41 in October 2014, CFS requested the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) to prepare a report on this theme. The HLPE Report, published in July 2016, provides the scientific and evidence based input for this item. It considers the issues of sustainable agricultural development, with the aim of assessing the economic, environmental, and social sustainability of food security and nutrition, in all of its dimensions (availability, access, utilization and stability).

The report focusses particularly on the livestock component in agricultural systems, given its role as an engine for the development of the agriculture and food sector, and as a driver of major economic, social and environmental changes in food systems worldwide. It reviews trends, drivers and projections for future food demand, including animal-sourced food. It assesses sustainability challenges, threats and opportunities to agricultural development for food security and nutrition. The report also explores pathways towards sustainable crop and livestock-based systems and options for enabling and managing the transition to sustainable systems.

H.E. Yaya Olaniran has been appointed by the CFS Bureau as a Rapporteur to help build consensus on a set of policy recommendations on this topic. He has worked closely with CFS Members and Participants, with the technical support of FAO, IFAD and WFP, during negotiations in advance of CFS 43 held on 8 – 9 Sep and 12 October 2016 at FAO, Rome, Italy.

The results of the Rapporteur's work are contained in the Draft Recommendations on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? Rev 13 October 2016 (CFS 2016/43/2/Rev1), which is a background document for this item.

There will be two parts:

Part 1 - Discussion **{For information and discussion}**

The HLPE report, its associated Summary and Recommendations, and the Rapporteur's Proposed draft recommendations will form the basis of an interactive Plenary discussion.

Part 2 – Adoption of Policy Recommendations **{For decision}**

If consensus is not reached during Part 1, the Rapporteur will create a Friends of the Rapporteur group to continue to build consensus during the week, after the formal sessions (ie in the evenings). Members are encouraged to liaise with their Regional Groups, and Participants to liaise with their constituencies, to follow progress. The agreed policy recommendations will be contained in a Draft decision to be presented by the Rapporteur in the Plenary for endorsement.

Background Documents:

- *CFS 2016/43/Inf. 13 Rapporteur's Note on Process and Guidelines for Delegates for Policy Convergence on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition, including the Role of Livestock*
- *CFS 2016/43/2/Rev.1 Proposed Draft Recommendations on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? Rev 13 October 2016*
- *CFS 2016/43/3 Summary and Recommendations of the HLPE Report on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition, What Roles for Livestock*
- *CFS 2016/43/Inf. 14 HLPE Report on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition, What Roles for Livestock?*

b) Connecting Smallholders to Markets: Policy Recommendations **{For decision}**

The majority of the 570 million farms in the world are small and most of them are operated by families. Smallholders supply 70% of overall food produced through 470 million farmers, artisan fisher folk, pastoralists, landless and indigenous people. In addition, 70% of the 1.4 billion extremely poor people live in rural areas and 75% of these rural poor are also smallholders.

In this context, strengthening access of smallholders to markets would positively contribute to food security and poverty reduction, for the farmers themselves, for the rest of the rural people and for urban populations.

Following the CFS High-Level Forum on Connecting Smallholders to Markets in June 2015, a decision was taken to follow-up with the preparation of a set of policy recommendations. The recommendations contribute to achieving a number of goals of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development by addressing key barriers and highlighting opportunities to engage and include smallholders, thereby improving overall food security and nutrition. These have been negotiated and agreed by CFS stakeholders and will be presented to the Plenary for endorsement.

Background Documents:

- *CFS 2016/43/4 Draft decision - Connecting Smallholders to Markets*
- *CFS 2016/43/5 Connecting Smallholders to Markets – Recommendations*
- *CFS 2016/43/Inf.15 CFS 42 High-Level Forum on connecting Smallholders to Markets June 2015 Background Document*

IV. CFS WORKSTREAM AND ACTIVITY UPDATES

The purpose of this agenda item is to update the Plenary on ongoing workstreams and other CFS activities:

a) CFS Engagement in Advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development {For decision}

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals call for a radical transformation in the approach to development. This is particularly relevant for policy work on food security and nutrition, which directly impacts the achievement of many of the goals and targets of the integrated 2030 Agenda. Implementation is country-driven but all stakeholders at all levels are collectively responsible for achieving the goals and ensuring that no-one is left behind.

Since CFS 42 an Open Ended Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals has been looking at how CFS can support the advancement of the 2030 Agenda and what useful role it can play.

The resulting proposal, which will be presented to CFS 43 for endorsement, outlines how CFS, within its mandate, vision and roles, can best contribute to advancing the 2030 Agenda.

Following the endorsement of the proposal, which includes the decision for CFS to contribute to the 2017 meeting of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) held under the theme “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”, CFS members and stakeholders will be invited to discuss and issue broad guidance on the scope of the contribution of CFS. This discussion could result in a mandate from CFS Plenary to the CFS Bureau to finalize the contribution in the 2016-2017 intersessional period, based on preparatory work in the Open Ended Working Group.

Background Document:

- *CFS 2016/43/6 CFS Engagement in Advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (including draft Decision)*
- *CFS 2016/43/Inf.16 Guidance Note for CFS Contribution to the 2017 United Nations High Level Political Forum*

b) Monitoring the implementation of CFS Decisions and recommendations

i. Terms of Reference for Sharing Experiences and Good Practices {For decision}

As an inclusive platform, CFS is a place to share the experience of different stakeholders when using CFS products and to highlight and share good practices as a contribution to monitoring the effectiveness of CFS. In such a multistakeholder environment it’s important to hear experiences from

national, regional and global levels. To that end, the Open Ended Working Group on Monitoring developed Terms of Reference for holding thematic stocktaking events on CFS products, which will be presented for endorsement.

Background Document:

- *CFS 2016/43/7 Terms of Reference to Share Experiences and Good Practices in Applying CFS Decisions and Recommendations Through Organizing Events at National, Regional and Global levels (including draft decision)*

ii. Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure - Global Thematic Event - {For information and discussion}

Guided by the Terms of Reference for Sharing Experiences and Good Practices (CFS 2016/43/7) developed by the Open Ended Working Group on Monitoring, the global thematic event aims at sharing experiences and taking stock of the use and application of The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT). It will contribute to monitoring progress towards VGGT implementation. It will enable an interactive multistakeholder dialogue based on the experiences and good practices documented in the contributions received from CFS stakeholders which are available on the CFS 43 web page. The lessons learned from this thematic event will be made available to CFS stakeholders.

Background Documents:

- *CFS 2016/43/8 Experiences and Good Practices in the Use and Application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure - Summary and Key Elements*
- *CFS 2016/43/Inf.17/Rev.1 Outline of the VGGT Global Thematic Event*

c) CFS Engagement in Advancing Nutrition {For decision}

CFS is in a position to make a significant contribution to on-going efforts to fight malnutrition in all its forms, taking into account its mandate and comparative advantages. These efforts include the implementation of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) recommendations, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Decade for Action on Nutrition agreed by the United Nations General Assembly in Resolution A/70/L.42 on 28 March 2016. A proposal for CFS engagement in advancing nutrition which has been prepared by an Open Ended Working Group on Nutrition will be presented to the Plenary for endorsement.

Background Document:

- *CFS 2016/9 CFS Engagement in Advancing Nutrition (including draft decision)*

d) Multi-Year Programme of Work {For decision}

In order to help the Committee effectively identify and prioritize its future agenda and address emerging and challenging matters relevant to its mandate, an Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) was established. The OEWG promotes a common understanding of the issues at stake across a broad-range of committed CFS stakeholders. The OEWG will continue its work developing a MYPoW for the biennium 2018-2019, which will be presented for endorsement at CFS 44 in 2017.

At CFS 43, the Committee is requested to make a decision on the theme and the report to be produced by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) in 2018. HLPE reports provide scientific and knowledge-based analysis and advice on specific policy-relevant issues from a food security and nutrition perspective which informs the work of the Committee.

Background Documents:

- *CFS 2016/43/10 Outcomes of the Work of the Open Ended Working Group on the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work – (including draft decision)*
- *CFS 2016/43/Inf.18 CFS Annual Progress Report 2015-2016*

e) Forum on Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition {For discussion and decision}

Rapid urbanization and the transformation of rural spaces are creating challenges and opportunities for ensuring food security and nutrition. The objective of the Forum will be to reach a better understanding of the issues at stake, identify key areas of policy attention and possible roles for CFS. The Forum's outcomes will be reviewed and analysed by CFS participants in a one-off open ended working group format and its results presented for endorsement at CFS 44 in 2017.

Background Documents:

- *CFS 2016/43/11 Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition: Key Areas for Policy Attention and Possible Roles for CFS (including draft decision)*
- *CFS 2016/43/Inf.19/Rev.1 Agenda and Format for the Forum on Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition*

f) The Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition {For decision}

The Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) provides an overarching framework and reference with practical guidance for food security and nutrition strategies, policies and actions. It is addressed to decision and policy-makers by consolidating relevant recommendations that were adopted by CFS Plenaries and taking into account other existing frameworks, guidelines and processes.

The GSF is designed to be a dynamic document to be updated annually by CFS Plenary on the basis of regular CFS processes and policy debates.

The Committee is requested to endorse the fifth version of the GSF (2016) which incorporates the policy recommendations on Water for Food Security and Nutrition and reference to the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises, as endorsed at CFS 42 in 2015. The statistical figures from the State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI) 2015 are included.

The GSF is undergoing a periodic update aiming to incorporate new developments in the area of food security and nutrition, reduce its length, streamline its content and develop options for better dissemination. The results of this exercise are expected to be presented for approval at CFS 44 in 2017.

Background Documents:

- *CFS 2016/43/12 Draft decision - Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition*
- *CFS 2016/43/13 Fifth Version of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF 2016)*

V. STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WORLD AND THE 2030 AGENDA

{For information and discussion}

As of 2017, the Rome-based agencies will recommence publishing a newly conceptualized report to replace the former State of Food Insecurity in the World (SOFI), focusing on monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). For 2016, a stand-alone report will be produced to table the issues and challenges posed by monitoring the SDG2 (Zero Hunger) indicators. The report will be

organized around three chapters focusing on: 1) an overview of the global trends for indicators relating to food security and nutrition; 2) analysis of information gaps and measurement challenges regarding the proposed indicators; and 3) the linkages between targets and goals.

Background Document:

- *CFS 2016/43/Inf. 20 Monitoring Food Security and Nutrition in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Taking Stock and Looking Ahead*

VI. EVALUATION OF CFS

{For information}

The Evaluation Manager of the independent evaluation of the effectiveness of CFS Reform will make a brief presentation of progress in the evaluation, with time for questions and discussion.

VII. OTHER MATTERS

During this agenda item, updates on administrative issues will be presented to the Committee. The arrangements for the 2017 Session of CFS will be decided and the Final Report of the Session will be adopted.

- a) New Bureau and Alternate Members
- b) Arrangements for the CFS October 2017 Session **{For decision}**
- c) Adoption of the Final Report **{For decision}**

OTHER ACTIVITIES DURING THE WEEK:

SPECIAL EVENTS

Monday 17 Oct 18:00 – 19.30

Inclusive Value Chains for Sustainable Agriculture and Scaled Up Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes

This event will provide an opportunity for a broad-based dialogue on nutrition-sensitive value chain approaches and give an insight into the progress of the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) Working Group. While there are many successful pilot approaches, a more systematic and proactive approach to replicating, adapting and expanding their impact in the broader context of inclusive and sustainable agri-food systems is needed. A number of entry points have been identified by the RBAs and partners. These include joint or coordinated capacity development activities, generation of knowledge products and guidance tools, the organisation of joint learning events linked to respective country programmes and other country led processes as well as a concerted engagement in relevant international policy fora.

This event will include the participation of the RBAs, countries, technical and financial cooperation agencies, civil society, foundations and research institutions and the private sector. Case studies, scaling up trajectories, lessons learned and good practices will be showcased and there will be an opportunity for an exchange of views on the challenges of ensuring policy coherence, institutional capacity development and operational synergies.

Opportunities for partnering while building on CFS products such as the Voluntary Guidelines on Tenure, the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crisis and the Global Strategic Framework will also be covered.

Background Document:

- *CFS 2016/43/Inf.21 Inclusive Value Chains for Sustainable Agriculture and Scaled Up Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes – Background Document*

Friday 21 Oct 10:00 – 13.00

From Agreement to Action Towards Implementing the 2030 Agenda: Learning from the First Volunteer National Reviews

Success in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will depend on the capacity of countries to adapt and implement national strategies to reach the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). The follow-up and review architecture in the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) will be based on both volunteer national reviews on progress across all goals and targets as well as global thematic reviews.

In this CFS multistakeholder dialogue, volunteer countries and stakeholders will be given the opportunity to describe how they are integrating their food security and nutrition strategies across the 2030 Agenda. The following questions will be used to guide the dialogue:

- 2) How are food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture considerations addressed?
- 3) Are CFS products and policy recommendations informing country efforts?
- 4) What contribution are multistakeholder platforms bringing to the design of strategies?
- 5) How are strategies “leaving no one behind”?
- 6) Are there regional or global thematic platforms that support the work?

The outcome of the Special Event will be knowledge shared about early efforts to address the 2030 Agenda at country level.

Background Document:

- *CFS 2016/43/Inf.22 From Agreement to Action Towards Implementing the 2030 Agenda: Learning from the First Volunteer National Reviews*
- *CFS 2016/43/Inf.23 Agenda and Format - From Agreement to Action Toward Implementing the 2030 Agenda: Learning from the First Volunteer National Reviews*

SIDE EVENTS

Side events will be held throughout the week. Please check the Side Events Timetable and Side Events Guide which are available on the CFS 43 web page (<http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs43/>).

CFS 40th BIRTHDAY EXHIBIT

In 1974 the World Food Conference passed a resolution through the General Assembly recommending that FAO set up a Committee on World Food Security. An ad hoc consultation was convened in May 1975 after which FAO Council established CFS which held its first meeting in 1976.

The original functions of the Committee were to continually review current and prospective food stocks and supplies, make periodic evaluations of food stock levels, review the steps taken by governments to implement the outcomes of the International Undertaking on World Food Security, also endorsed by the World Food Conference in 1974, and to recommend short and long term policy actions to ensure adequate cereal supplies for minimum world food security.

2016 is the 40th birthday of CFS. An exhibit will be put on in the FAO Atrium highlighting some of the milestones of the Committee since its inception and look at how the role of the Committee has evolved over the years.

INFORMATION MARKETPLACE

In the FAO Atrium, CFS stakeholders will be given the opportunity to display material related to food security and nutrition and the mandate of CFS and to interact with CFS delegates.

APPENDIX B

MEMBERSHIP OF THE COMMITTEE

Afghanistan	Fiji	Pakistan
Algeria	Finland	Panama
Angola	France	Paraguay
Argentina	Gabon	Peru
Australia	Germany	Philippines
Austria	Ghana	Poland
Azerbaijan	Greece	Portugal
Bahamas	Guatemala	Qatar
Bangladesh	Guinea	Republic of Korea
Belarus	Haiti	Republic of Moldova
Belgium	Hungary	Romania
Benin	Iceland	Russian Federation
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	India	Rwanda
Bosnia and Herzegovina	Indonesia	Samoa
Brazil	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	San Marino
Bulgaria	Iraq	Saudi Arabia
Burkina Faso	Ireland	Senegal
Burundi	Israel	Sierra Leone
Cabo Verde	Italy	Singapore
Cambodia	Japan	Slovakia
Cameroon	Jordan	Slovenia
Canada	Kazakhstan	South Africa
Central African Republic	Kenya	South Sudan
Chad	Kuwait	Spain
Chile	Kyrgyzstan	Sri Lanka
China	Latvia	Sudan
Colombia	Lebanon	Suriname
Congo	Lesotho	Sweden
Cook Islands	Liberia	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Libya	Thailand
Côte d'Ivoire	Lithuania	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
Croatia	Luxembourg	Timor Leste
Cuba	Madagascar	Togo
Cyprus	Malaysia	Trinidad and Tobago
Czechia	Mali	Turkey
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Mauritania	Uganda
Denmark	Mauritius	United Arab Emirates
Dominica	Mexico	United Kingdom
Dominican Republic	Monaco	United Republic of Tanzania
Ecuador	Morocco	United States of America
Egypt	Mozambique	Uruguay
El Salvador	Netherlands	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
Equatorial Guinea	New Zealand	Yemen
Eritrea	Nicaragua	Zambia
Estonia	Niger	Zimbabwe
Ethiopia	Nigeria	
European Union (Member Organization)	Norway	
	Oman	

APPENDIX C

LIST OF DOCUMENTS

Symbol	Document Title	Item
CFS 2016/43/1/Rev.2	Provisional Annotated Agenda	I
CFS 2016/43/2/Rev.1	Draft Recommendations on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? Rev 13 October 2016	III.a
CFS 2016/43/3	Summary and Recommendations of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) Report on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition, What Roles for Livestock ?	III.a
CFS 2016/43/4	Draft decision - Connecting Smallholders to Markets	III.b
CFS 2016/43/5	Connecting Smallholders to Markets - Recommendations	III.b
CFS 2016/43/6	CFS Engagement in Advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (including draft decision)	IV.a
CFS 2016/43/7	Terms of Reference to Share Experiences and Good Practices in Applying CFS Decisions and Recommendations Through Organizing Events at National, Regional and Global Levels (including draft decision)	IV.b i
CFS 2016/43/8	Experiences and Good Practices in the Use and Application of The Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) - Summary and Key Elements	IV.b ii
CFS 2016/43/9	CFS Engagement in Advancing Nutrition (including draft decision)	IV.c
CFS 2016/43/10	Outcomes of the Work of the Open Ended Working Group on the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (including draft decision)	IV.d
CFS 2016/43/11	Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition: Key Areas for Policy Attention and Possible Roles for CFS (including draft decision)	IV.e
CFS 2016/43/12	Draft decision - Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition	IV.f
CFS 2016/43/13	Fifth Version of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF 2016)	IV.f
CFS 2016/43/Inf.1/Rev.1	Provisional Timetable	I
CFS 2016/43/Inf.2/Rev.2	List of documents	I
CFS 2016/43/Inf.3/Rev.1	Membership of the Committee on World Food Security	I

CFS 2016/43/Inf.4	List of delegates, participants and observers to the 43 rd Session of CFS	I
CFS 2016/43/Inf.5	Declaration of competence submitted by the European Union	I
CFS 2016/43/Inf.6	Opening remarks by the CFS Chairperson	II
CFS 2016/43/Inf.7	Statement by the United Nations Secretary General or his representative	II
CFS 2016/43/Inf.8	Statement by the Director-General of FAO	II
CFS 2016/43/Inf.9	Statement by the President of IFAD or his representative	II
CFS 2016/43/Inf.10	Statement by the Executive Director of WFP or her representative	II
CFS 2016/43/Inf.11	Statement by the Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE)	II
CFS 2016/43/Inf.13	Rapporteur's Note on Process and Guidelines for Delegates for Policy Convergence on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition, including the Role of Livestock	III.a
CFS 2016/43/Inf.14	High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) Report on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition, What Roles for Livestock ?	III.a
CFS 2016/43/Inf.15	CFS 42 High-Level Forum on connecting Smallholders to Markets June 2015 Background Document	III.b
CFS 2016/43/Inf.16	Guidance Note for CFS Contribution to the 2017 United Nations High Level Political Forum	IV.a
CFS 2016/43/Inf.17 Rev.1	Outline of the VGGT Global Thematic Event	IVb.ii
CFS 2016/43/Inf.18	CFS Annual Progress Report 2015-2016	IV d
CFS 2016/43/Inf.19 Rev.1	Agenda and Format for the Forum on Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition	IV e
CFS 2016/43/Inf.20	Monitoring Food Security and Nutrition in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Taking Stock and Looking Ahead	IV
CFS 2016/43/Inf.21	Inclusive Value Chains for Sustainable Agriculture and Scaled Up Food Security and Nutrition Outcomes - Background Document	
CFS 2016/43/Inf.22	From Agreement to Action Towards Implementing the 2030 Agenda: Learning from the First Volunteer National Reviews – Background Document	

CFS 2016/43/Inf.23

Agenda and Format: From Agreement to Action Towards
Implementing the 2030 Agenda: Learning from the First
Volunteer National Reviews

APPENDIX D**DECLARATION OF THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION**

Russia acknowledges the fundamental importance of respecting and protecting human rights, including the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. However, we believe that the issue of human rights in general should be dealt with by the specialized bodies of the UN System. As for the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), its mandate according to its basic texts includes the work on assisting the realization of the right to food. In these circumstances, we have to disassociate ourselves from paragraph 5 of the document CFS 2016/43/6 that contains unagreed formulation on “the centrality of human rights” in the context of the CFS activities and the Sustainable Development Goals falling under its mandate. We proceed from the fact that the inclusion of that formulation in the document in violation of the consensus principle will in no way affect the Committee’s mandate as well as does not and will not constitute a precedent in the work of the CFS and other bodies of the UN System. Going beyond the competence assigned for the UN agencies and disproportionate emphasis on the border-line issues risks to undermine the effectiveness of their work.

APPENDIX E

THEME OF THE HIGH-LEVEL PANEL OF EXPERTS ON FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION REPORT FOR 2018

Multistakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda

A. Context and rationale

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).

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.

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.

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.

The HLPE could fill this gap and 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 could also 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.

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.

B. Relevance and impact

This HLPE report could 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.

By commissioning this report, CFS would be contributing to the global effort to implement the SDGs by linking SDGs related to food security and nutrition (SDG 2 and others) with SDG 17, 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.

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.

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.

C. Areas of focus requested

The report should 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 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.