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CFS OEWG-SDGs Meeting # 4

Date: 22 June 2016, Time: 14:30-17:30

Location: IFAD, Oval room

Webcast link: http://webcasting.ifad.org/CFS_OEWG

Proposal

CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

At its 42nd Plenary Session in October 2015, CFS stakeholders called for CFS to put the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the center of its work. This proposal, submitted to the 43rd Session of the Committee (CFS43) for decision, addresses how CFS, within its framework, will engage to support country-led progress in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals relevant to its mandate.

1. INTRODUCTION

1. In September 2015, 193 countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda, centered around “People”, “Planet”, “Prosperity”, “Peace”, and “Partnership”, commits world leaders to ending poverty and hunger in all its dimensions, everywhere, and shifting to a sustainable development path integrating economic, social and environmental dimensions. It is universal, applicable to countries at all levels of development, integrated and indivisible, with 17 goals and 169 associated targets. Progress will be reviewed through a robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework, overseen at the global level by the High Level Political Forum (HLPF), building on the work of existing bodies and platforms. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development reaffirms explicitly the important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security CFS. For CFS, this represents both new opportunities and challenges.
2. CFS works with the participation of a variety of food security and nutrition (FSN) stakeholders, and its policy frameworks and recommendations have an explicit focus on targeting the most vulnerable, food insecure and malnourished people and groups to ensure food security and nutrition for all human beings. It 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. In addition to members, who take decisions, all UN bodies with a mandate on FSN, civil society and non-governmental organizations, private sector and philanthropic foundations, agricultural research institutions, and international and regional financial institutions are full participants in the work of the Committee. Reports commissioned from an independent High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Food Security and Nutrition ensures a science and evidence base to inform policy-oriented discussions. Technical

expertise jointly provided by the three Rome Based Agencies, FAO, IFAD and WFP (RBAs), together with expertise of other UN agencies with a mandate in nutrition such as WHO and UNICEF, supports the work of the Committee. CFS reports to the UN General Assembly through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which has a key role in overseeing the follow-up and review of progress on delivering the 2030 Agenda, and to the FAO Conference.

3. CFS is referred to in the 2030 Agenda, and its policy tools¹ are mentioned in the outcome of the Third international Conference on Financing for Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as instruments for countries to advance their sustainable development plans adopting comprehensive approaches to food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture². CFS and its role are also referred to in the annual UN General Assembly resolution on food security and agricultural development. The UN resolution declaring a Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025³ led by FAO and WHO in collaboration with WFP, IFAD and UNICEF, mentions the role of the Committee, along with coordination mechanisms such as the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN), to support efforts of partners to identify and develop a programme of work based on the Rome Declaration and its Framework for Action, along with its means of implementation for 2016-2025.
4. Sustainable agriculture⁴, food security and nutrition, although primarily addressed together by SDG 2 “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”, are linked with many issues covered by other SDGs. By its very nature and scope, the work of CFS supports the achievement of SDG 2 as well as the linkages with food security and nutrition dimensions of other goals of the 2030 Agenda⁵. Given its multistakeholder character, CFS can also make an important contribution to achieving SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals”, by advancing a collaborative and partnership-based approach at all levels, and promoting the engagement of all actors concerned.
5. CFS roles to support country-led efforts to eradicate hunger and malnutrition are well aligned with requisites to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the means of implementation, and follow-up and review. The Committee provides an enabling space which emphasizes the centrality of human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment and targeting of vulnerable groups, as essential conditions for country progress on food security and nutrition, including on the food security and nutrition related goals of the 2030 Agenda.

2. HOW CFS WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE SDGs⁶ ?

6. In order to fulfill its mandate for global coordination and facilitation of collaborative action to confront the challenges of FSN, the Committee will provide a platform to: i) review progress with respect to the food security and nutrition status globally; ii) build mutual understanding

¹ In particular: the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forestry in the Context of National Food Security, (VGGT), and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, (CFS-RAI)

² Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, paragraph 13

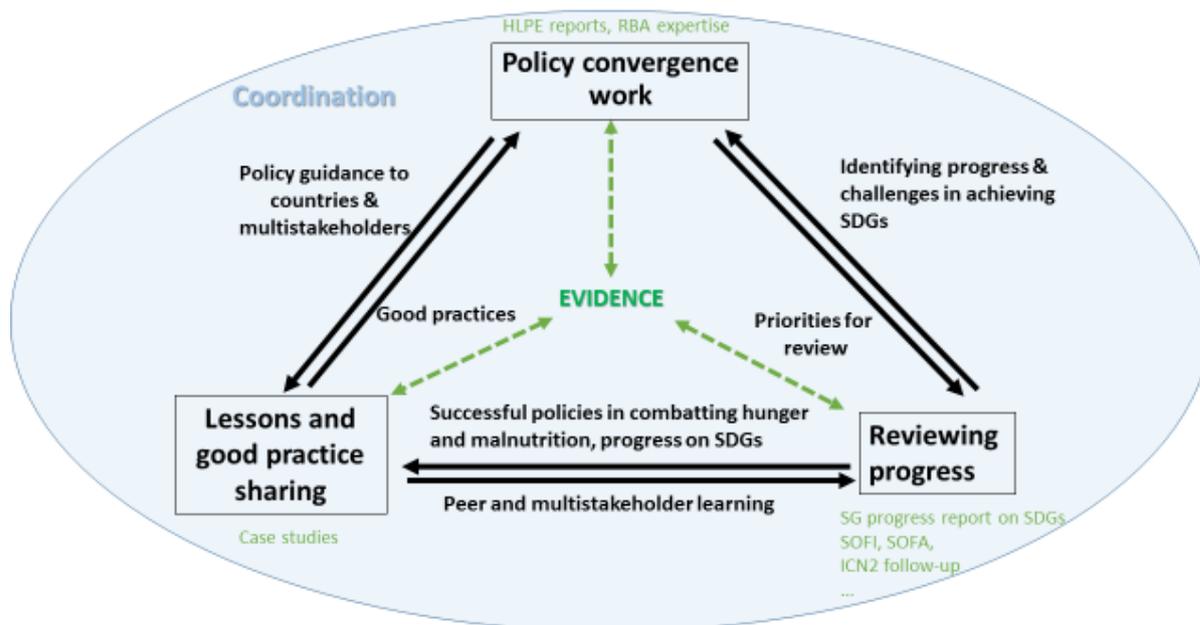
³ Ref A/70/L.42

⁴ The term “agriculture” includes crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.

⁵ As an example, the VGGT are directly relevant to SDG1, 2, 5, 10, 13, 16 and 17, with indirect contribution to many additional SDGs. The Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA), works on the nexus between food security, nutrition, resilience of livelihoods, and peace and security with many other contributions.

⁶ The activities proposed in sections below to enhance CFS’ contribution to the 2030 Agenda do not entail additional sessions and activities in Plenary, but rather a re-ordering or adjustments of existing sessions to strengthen synergies with the 2030 Agenda.

of issues and learn from what works and what doesn't; and iii) promote policy coherence and convergence around effective and sustainable approaches to achieve food security and improved nutrition. Global review discussions highlight where progress has been achieved or has stalled, and enables a quantitative and qualitative analysis of general factors. Sharing learning and good practices provides participants with practical examples to understand catalysts and constraints to making progress. Such exchanges are key to identifying successful policy approaches, or where there is a need for global policy convergence. These functions can help advance country efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda.



2.1 Policy convergence:

7. An enabling policy environment that is conducive to the universal realization of human rights and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food is a precondition for achieving food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture. CFS develops, through a multistakeholder approach, voluntary policy guidance that is endorsed by members and for use by all stakeholders, and which integrates across the three dimensions of sustainable development. These instruments address pressing challenges for advancing food security and improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, identified by the Multi-Year Programme of Work Group following the work of the High Level Panel of Experts, or based on issues emerging from sharing of experiences and multi-stakeholder debate. They have been developed by all actors concerned, which increases ownership of the policy recommendations and products. All CFS policy instruments therefore contribute to the 2030 Agenda. A secretariat working paper is available which documents the extent to which SDG targets are addressed in CFS products. Advancing collaboration in the use of CFS products at the country level, regionally, and globally, will make a direct contribution to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda.
8. Since the 2009 Reform, the CFS *Global Strategic Framework for food security and nutrition (GSF)* is the repository of CFS policy instruments, which consist of policy frameworks, and policy recommendations. To date, policy frameworks are the *Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forestry in the context of National*

Food Security (VGGTs), Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI), Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA). Policy recommendations have addressed a wide range of cross-cutting issues including food price volatility, climate change, gender, water, food losses and waste, agricultural investment, biofuels, and the role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition. They are informed by evidence-based reports from the HLPE.

9. In deciding on future Multi-Year Programmes of Work (MYPoW), starting in 2019, CFS should clearly articulate how policy convergence contributes to supporting members and other stakeholders address the challenges of implementing the 2030 Agenda. This includes deciding the themes of HLPE reports which can provide an evidence basis for future policy convergence work. A selection criterion assessing the relationship of the topic with the 2030 Agenda, is proposed to be added to the CFS guidance note for selecting and prioritizing future work and activities by the OEWG MYPoW for decision in CFS43. Future CFS work should identify the specific aspects of the 2030 Agenda it aims to contribute to, and require that the resulting product explicitly articulates its contribution to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda. An effort will also be made to distil gaps and challenges from the sharing of country experiences in plenary or in dedicated inter-sessional events requiring HLPE attention.

10. CFS can contribute to a more thorough understanding of the linkages between SDG 2 on ending hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture, and other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda. In this respect, the MYPoW OEWG may consider proposing a technical note elaborating on FSN “nexus” between SDG 2 and other goals and targets in the Agenda, to be commissioned from the HLPE. This note would improve understanding among stakeholders on the challenges and opportunities for addressing food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture across the SDGs, and thus prove useful to inform future global policy convergence work in CFS, and to provide evidence and analysis in support of work at national level on integrating FSN across national policy programming. It would be used to outline the cross-cutting issues related to FSN in the global review of other goals supporting CFS’ contribution. It would differ from the in depth HLPE reports that focus on a single issue. It would also differ from the note on critical and emerging issues which seeks public input on new and emerging issues affecting food security and nutrition, but not in relation to a particular international agenda. The proposed note would summarize all factors of, and issues impacted by, food security and nutrition and provide an overview of their relative importance. Alternatively, the MYPoW OEWG may consider proposing a technical note on “Core issues in incorporating SDG2 targets in national development plans”.

11. CFS could also consider future annual HLPF review themes and program its policy work from 2019 accordingly, to ensure there is enough time for an HLPE report to be prepared (minimum 18 months), and for CFS to then determine action, informed by the report. It would also facilitate consideration of food security and nutrition issues through other dimensions of the 2030 Agenda. In this respect, a longer term MYPoW (for instance, 4 years with flexibility to respond to emerging issues) could facilitate future CFS planning by better anticipating and allowing policy work to be finalized and delivered in synergy with relevant processes outside CFS, such as HLPF thematic reviews, or major international conferences and processes.

Activities	Who	When	Outcome
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2.1.1 CFS to develop policy recommendations and products (including commissioning HLPE reports) to support policy convergence work	OEWG MYPoW, CFS Plenary	Ongoing	CFS products which, when used, support countries advance the 2030 Agenda
2.1.2 MYPoW adds selection criterion of future CFS activities (including HLPE reports) to include relevance to SDGs	OEWG MYPoW for Plenary in 2016	Decision at CFS 43 in 2016	CFS activities planned in coherence with the 2030 Agenda
2.1.3 MYPoW articulates the link of planned activity to 2030 Agenda, and requests explicit references in policy outcomes	OEWG MYPoW	2016-2017 for endorsement in CFS44, and future MYPoWs to 2030	CFS activities planned in coherence with the 2030 Agenda
2.1.4 CFS to commission a note from the HLPE on the nexus between food security, nutrition, and other SDGs, to support future discussions on work priorities	OEWG MYPoW, CFS Plenary	CFS 44	Improved understanding of the nexus between food security and nutrition and the SDGs to inform future MYPoW discussions and CFS contributions to global reviews
2.1.5 Four-year MYPoW, with flexibility to adjust, takes into account major international events and processes related to food security and nutrition in the global agenda, or HLPF theme when relevant	OEWG MYPoW CFS Plenary	2016-2017 CFS 44 Starting 2019	Greater synergies of CFS activities with global agenda

2.2 Sharing of lessons and exchange on good practices and challenges

12. Sharing of experiences, and peer/multistakeholder-learning is key to understanding which policies are effective, how challenges have been addressed in different contexts, and can also promote collaborative action and effective partnerships. CFS encourages members and stakeholders to exchange good practices and lessons, also drawing from south-south and triangular cooperation. In the context of the 2030 Agenda, it will aim to further strengthen this function as a necessary complement to global progress reviews. Interactive discussions and events will help understand concrete challenges or bottlenecks faced in the implementation of the national food security and nutrition goals and shifts needed in the policy environment. This will feed into the Multi Year programme of Work (MYPoW) process and build learning jointly from experiences in applying existing CFS policy guidance. It will enable members and stakeholders to learn from others’ experiences and take these lessons back home, to make use at national level of successful policies, and promote global coordination between actors.

13. In future, CFS can invite contributions that identify and document experiences on country-led efforts to achieve national goals and the SDG targets related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. Prepared by countries and multistakeholders, possibly in collaboration with regional bodies, international agricultural research organizations or the

RBA country offices and those of the main UN agencies with a mandate in nutrition, notably UNICEF and WHO, they can be discussed during intersessional periods, and outcomes will be compiled through a Chair’s summary and disseminated via the CFS website. They can be presented to CFS Plenary, and when appropriate conveyed to the High Level Political Forum (see paragraph 20 and activity 3.1 under section on the HLPF).

14. These activities can take various forms :

- **country experiences** building on voluntary submissions to the HLPF on country progress on SDGs, exchanging on bottlenecks and sharing national strategies to advance the food security and nutrition related goals⁷.
- **stock-taking sessions** on the use of CFS products, documenting catalysts, constraints and results achieved around a CFS product at local, country or regional level (such as the VGGT event planned for CFS 43) and contributing to CFS monitoring
- **thematic sessions**, starting in 2017, examining good practices and successful collaborations at different levels on an issue⁸ relevant to the 2030 Agenda, and documenting and disseminating the results
- **workshops for a group of countries** organized around regional priorities or transboundary issues⁹
- **side events**, organized by CFS constituencies as an informal way of learning and knowledge exchange.

Activities	Who	When	Outcome
2.2.1 Sessions learning from inclusive country level implementation of the SDGs building on HLPF reports	CFS Secretariat on request from plenary	Plenary and/or Intersessional Starting CFS43 with Special event, then as determined through Monitoring OEWG or Bur/AG	- Shared identification of policy challenges and successes related to achieving FSN and Sustainable Agriculture goals, informing future policy convergence work - Building synergies and interacting with the HLPF - Conclusions for CFS which will be conveyed to the HLPF
2.2.2 Global CFS events on experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations	CFS Secretariat in consultation with OEWG Monitoring	Plenary Starting CFS43, then as determined through MYPoW or Bur/AG	- Shared identification of policy challenges and successes using CFS products informing future policy convergence work - Conclusions for CFS which will be conveyed to the HLPF
2.2.3 Thematic lessons learned session	OEWG nutrition for 2017, OEWG MYPoW to propose thematic focus for future years,	Plenary and/or intersessional Annual, starting 2017 at CFS44 ¹⁰	- Shared identification of policy challenges and successes related to achieving FSN related targets informing future policy convergence work

⁷ This activity’s focus is to share experience, not to monitor country report to the HLPF.

⁸ For instance : “country experiences in supporting nutrition-sensitive value chains”

⁹ These workshops could be linked to the annual publication of the five Regional Overview of Food Insecurity reports (“regional panoramas”)

¹⁰ See document [CFS43/XXX/XXX](#) “Proposal for CFS engagement in advancing nutrition” paragraph 2.

Activities	Who	When	Outcome
	for plenary endorsement		- Conclusions for CFS which will be conveyed to the HLPF
2.2.4. Workshops dedicated to regional or transboundary issues	OEWG MYPoW (commissioning)	Plenary and/or Intersessional In Rome or decentralized Starting CFS44	- identification of region specific gaps, or region-relevant successful policy, to advance the SDGs informing future policy convergence work
2.2.5. Side events during CFS Plenary	CFS members and stakeholders	Plenary, annually	- Informal shared identification of policy challenges and successes related to achieving Goal 2 and related SDGs

2.3 Food Security, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture and global thematic review

15. Inclusive review of global food insecurity and malnutrition is important to identify global trends, and areas where lack of global policy convergence is impeding progress. Based on available UN system reports¹¹, such as the future State of Food Insecurity in the World report (SOFI)¹² and the UNSG’s annual progress report on the Sustainable Development Goals, and preparatory work in the intersessional period, CFS will discuss global, regional¹³ and country progress in combatting hunger and malnutrition. The quantitative findings of these reports, providing data and analysis of trends, challenges and accelerating factors in achieving SDGs, will be complemented by a qualitative discussion capturing the broad experiential knowledge of stakeholders involved, including the perspectives and experiences of the groups most affected by hunger and malnutrition. Outcomes of the session will be considered part of the CFS contribution to the HLPF, and will support the prioritization of future work within the MYPoW process.

Activities	Who	When	Outcome
2.3.1 Discussion on progress and challenges in achieving food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture	Plenary	Plenary/ intersessionally	Findings/conclusions agreed on progress implementing SDGs related to food security and improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, identifying challenges and accelerating factors and assessing the need for possible future CFS policy convergence work (complemented by the results of the lesson sharing sessions)

¹¹ These could include: the State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) report, the annual report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, the ICN2 progress report and the new Secretary General’s SDG global progress report on SDGs.

¹² The annual State of Food Insecurity in the World report, jointly published by FAO, IFAD and WFP, will be enhanced to cover next to food security, also nutritional outcomes and how these outcomes relate to achievements on other relevant SDG targets; WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank are also expected to contribute to the “new SOFI”.

¹³ Discussions on regional food security and nutrition could be usefully supported by the annual regional panorama reports published by FAO based on collaborations

3. ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HLPF

16. At the global level, the High Level Political Forum's mandate is to **review** global progress, facilitate **sharing of experiences** "including success, challenges and lessons learned"¹⁴, provide **political guidance** and promote system-wide coherence and **coordination** of sustainable development policies, by including relevant UN entities as well as other stakeholders.
17. Global thematic reviews in the HLPF "*will be supported by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and other intergovernmental bodies and forums which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. They will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum*"¹⁵. CFS discussions, because they consider in greater depth the food security and nutrition situation, discuss the underlying causes, successful policies and bottlenecks, and exchange on experiences, can make a strong contribution to the necessarily broad and overarching HLPF sessions. The Committee will make a proactive contribution to the global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through two-way communication with the HLPF and a regular contribution conveyed by the CFS Chair.
18. CFS will aim to directly assist the work of the HLPF, consistent with the modalities for follow-up and review defined in UNGA resolution XXXXX¹⁶; by contributing CFS decisions and the outcomes of activities, tailored to HLPF needs, and will be responsive, when applicable, to guidance or requests received. CFS will consider contributing when food security, nutrition and agriculture are either a direct focus, or have interlinkages with the themes of the global reviews, as well as in the HLPF meeting held under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA).

3.1 Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture under direct, or linked with, global thematic review

19. A contribution to HLPF reviews related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, CFS' core mandate, should be **finalized and agreed by CFS Plenary**. In order to ensure **timely inputs** and feed in/make use of the global political momentum leading to the HLPF held under ECOSOC in July, or the HLPF held under UNGA in September, CFS may decide to reconsider the calendar of its Plenary sessions to enable alignment with the global review process and discussions, for instance through **Plenary sessions in March/April instead of October**, starting in 2018¹⁷.

Alternative 19. bis

[19.bis A contribution to HLPF reviews related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, CFS' core mandate, should be **finalized and agreed by CFS during its annual Plenary sessions in October**. This will imply a **delay** of 9 months between the endorsement of CFS' contribution, and the

¹⁴ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, paragraph 82

¹⁵ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, paragraph 85.

¹⁶ [Add quote once agreed]

¹⁷ Implications of such a decision could be considered in the working group on Rules of Procedure in the next intersessional period, for decision in CFS Plenary 44, accompanied if needed with a transition plan for the year 2017-2018.

discussion in the HLPF in July, or 11 months when the contribution is considered by the General Assembly in September.]

Alternative 19. ter

*[19.ter In order to ensure **timely inputs** and feed in/make use of the global political momentum leading to the HLPF held under ECOSOC in July, or the HLPF held under UNGA in September, CFS may decide that its contribution will be **finalized by the Bureau in the intersessional period**, after receiving broad guidance and a mandate from a dedicated Plenary discussion in October. The finalized contribution would be submitted under the Chair's authority to the HLPF meeting in July.]*

3.2 Contribution to the 2017 HLPF meeting

20. In the specific case of the contribution to the 2017 HLPF meeting, under the global thematic review theme of “Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world”, CFS 43 will dedicate space to discuss the content and form of the Committee’s contribution to the 2017 HLPF¹⁸. This would result in plenary endorsed guidance together with a mandate to the Bureau to finalize the contribution.

3.3 Further supporting CFS’ inputs to the HLPF

21. In addition to the Chair conveying CFS’s contribution to the HLPF, the CFS Secretariat, when relevant and subject to available resources, can organize a (side) event during the annual HLPF meeting, which could be aimed at emphasizing cross-cutting issues between the annual theme and food security and nutrition, or increasing awareness on CFS model and products among HLPF participants.

3.4 Supporting the science-policy interface on food security and nutrition in the global reviews: the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR)

22. The HLPF will also be informed by the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), which shall strengthen the science-policy interface¹⁹. The CFS HLPE’s mandate is to support the Committee’s decision making by providing scientific and knowledge-based analysis and advice on specific policy-relevant issues. Its independent reports, which are not CFS products or decisions, have proven to make important contributions to food security and nutrition related discussions in other spaces such as NY (including by supporting the Secretary General’s annual report on agricultural development). There is a clear and broad scope for many synergies between the GSDR and the HLPE’s activities and reports. CFS members and stakeholders may

¹⁸ This option requires an amendment to the annotated agenda of CFS 43, to dedicate the SDG session in Plenary to this forward looking discussion, in addition to the formal endorsement of the proposal. This amendment can be requested by the Bureau and Advisory Group.

¹⁹ 2030 Agenda, Paragraph 83. “The GSDR will be produced every four years to inform the HLPF when it meets under the auspices of the UNGA. The Report will be prepared by an Independent Group of 15 Scientists representing a variety of backgrounds, scientific disciplines and institutions, ensuring geographical and gender balance appointed for each Report by the UN Secretary-General. Each year, scientists who work on the GSDR may be invited to provide scientific input into the discussion, including on the theme of the forum.”

encourage stronger links in the quadrennial GSDR process between the HLPE and the GSDR Independent Group of Scientists on food security and nutrition-related issues.

Activities	Who	When	Outcome
3.1 SDG2 under global thematic review, or review carried out under the UNGA			
3.1. Plenary agrees timely CFS contributions to the HLPF when the review focuses, or is linked to food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, as a result of which, all CFS Plenaries are moved to March/April	- Plenary (endorsement) - CFS Chair (presentation)	- CFS Plenary in March or April starting 2018 (CFS 45), until 2030	Timely CFS contribution to HLPF meeting agreed in Plenary
<i>Alternative: 3.1 bis Plenary agrees CFS contribution to the HLPF thematic review on SDG 2 in a dedicated segment in October Plenary</i>	- Plenary (endorsement) - CFS Chair (presentation)	- Starting in CFS CFS44	CFS contribution to HLPF meeting agreed in Plenary 9 to 11 months in advance of HLPF
<i>Alternative: 3.1 ter Plenary mandates Bureau to agree on CFS contribution to HLPF when the review focuses, or is linked to food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture</i>	- Bureau mandated by Plenary (finalization)	October	Mandated Bureau agrees timely contribution to the HLPF
3.2 Contribution to the 2017 HLPF meeting			
3.2 Dedicate CFS43 segment on SDGs to providing guidance on the CFS contribution to the 2017 HLPF	Bureau (decision to amend annotated agenda) Plenary (discussion and mandate) Bureau (finalization)	October 2016	Timely contribution to 2017 HLPF by mandated Bureau
3.3 Further supporting CFS' inputs to the HLPF			
3.3 Annual (side-)event in the HLPF, emphasizing cross-cutting issues between FSN and HLPF annual theme, as appropriate, and/or promoting CFS model and practices with other relevant bodies and forums	CFS Secretariat, subject to available resources	annually	Annual engagement of CFS with HLPF, emphasizing cross-cutting issues between FSN and HLPF themes, and outreach

4. COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

23. Stronger engagement with other actors of the global process, including regional and other UN entities and institutions based in NY, would strengthen CFS capacity to deliver on its mandate. The engagement of the Committee with UNGA and its subsidiary bodies is presently through:

- direct reporting through the CFS Chair to ECOSOC

- Secretariat collaboration with the RBA offices in New York to maintain abreast of issues.
24. Future engagement with the HLPF could be strengthened by adding to the above:
- The Chair reporting to the HLPF at their invitation
 - the organization of a side-event during meetings of the HLPF when relevant and subject to available resources,
 - active involvement of all CFS constituencies during the HLPF week, through direct participation or mobilization of their members and partners in HLPF
25. The CFS Secretariat will **develop a strategy centered on the advancement of the 2030 Agenda to support CFS members and stakeholders communicate and disseminate CFS work and decisions in the context of the SDGs**, with the aim of scaling-up their uptake at country level. A section of the CFS website will link CFS frameworks, policy recommendations, outcomes of lessons learned, Plenary decisions to SDGs. Subject to available resources, other tools (webinars, “event in a box”) can be developed.
26. Regional bodies (such as the UN regional economic commissions, or others, as selected by countries) and functional commissions of ECOSOC are called to play an important role in supporting countries implement the Agenda, track progress, and identify gaps and challenges. CFS members and participants could consider how to further improve collaboration around the use of CFS policy frameworks to support countries in achieving the SDGs, reviewing progress on SDGs, and identifying policy bottlenecks which would warrant global policy convergence work. This could be done by sharing targeted CFS outcomes with these bodies to support their work related to food security and improved nutrition, and by allowing bodies which play a key role in the review and follow-up to participate in CFS discussions. This decision would require an amendment to the Rules of Procedure²⁰.

Activities	Who	When	Outcome
4.2.1 Increased engagement of CFS with UNGA and subsidiary bodies (including understanding of the relevance of HLPE for science-policy interface on food security and nutrition in the GSDR)	All CFS members and stakeholders CFS Chair	Ongoing	Enhanced understanding and recognition in NY of CFS model and products
4.2.2 Develop and implement a communication strategy on CFS outcomes based on their contribution to SDGs	CFS Secretariat All CFS members and stakeholders	Ongoing	Strengthened knowledge and impact of CFS products
4.2.3 Enhance collaboration with other global and regional organisations relevant for work on SDGs	CFS Plenary	CFS 43	CFS Rules of Procedure are amended to allow global and regional organisations directly relevant to CFS to participate in CFS debates

²⁰ Presently, regional organisations have observer status

27. Ensuring that CFS functions and activities effectively contribute to improved food security and improved nutrition worldwide and contribute to the 2030 Agenda and the FSN related targets (in particular, in the global thematic review) requires greater coordination between various CFS workstreams. Each workstream should consider its contribution to the HLPF. To bring the contributions together coherently, additional work may be required by the OEWG SDGs in 2017 to prepare a targeted and meaningful contribution.
28. Reflection on the mandates of various working groups, and possible adjustments to increase coherence and coordination of workstreams, may be warranted in order to make the most of CFS' capacity to contribute to the SDGs beyond 2017.

Annex 1: Proposed CFS inputs to the HLPF

CFS inputs to the HLPF	Resulting from CFS activities	How inputs support the HLPF	(Corresponding to HLPF reporting template:)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of key recommendations to be considered in the HLPF in relation with the annual theme of the HLPF 	3.1 Plenary agrees CFS contribution to the HLPF thematic review on food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture (cf paragraph 19)	➔ Direct contribution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of CFS sessions on overall review of progress and challenge identification 	2.3.1 Discussion on progress and challenges in achieving food security and improved nutrition (cf paragraph 15)	➔ Review global progress	Fields (a) and (b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learned on specific themes 	2.2.1 to 2.2.5 (cf paragraph 14)	➔ Identify lessons learned	Fields (c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endorsed CFS policy frameworks and recommendations 	2.1.1 CFS to develop policy recommendations and products to support policy convergence work (cf paragraphs 7, 8)	➔ Make global recommendations and provide political guidance	Fields (e) and (f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When applicable²¹: CFS-HLPE <i>Note on Critical and Emerging Issues</i> 		➔ Identify emerging issues and trends	Fields (d)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When applicable : Annex: Evidence-based reports commissioned by the Committee to the CFS-HLPE 			

²¹ The note on “Critical and Emerging issues” is requested periodically by the Committee to inform discussions on future work, and produced by the HLPE. The Committee can decide to share this note directly with the HLPF to help identify emerging issues.