



Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)

Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW)

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CFS OEWG-MYPoW Meeting # 02

Date: 20 June 2016

Time: 9.30-12.30

Location: Lebanon Room, FAO

## CFS MYPoW Chair Proposal on the HLPE work in 2018

### I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) at its 42<sup>nd</sup> Plenary Session approved a guidance note for the selection of its activities<sup>1</sup> which outlines the different steps of the process leading to the preparation of the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW).

2. In line with the agreed process, CFS this year is expected to take a decision on the work to be carried out by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) in the next biennium. In light of the shared recognition that the decision on the future HLPE work could be influenced by the outcomes of the work of the CFS Open Ended Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs OEWG) which at the moment is not ready to convey a specific request, the SDGs and MYPoW OEWG Chairs recommended on 5 May that this year the MYPoW OEWG limit its recommendations to the 2018 HLPE work, while a decision on its 2019 activities will be taken next year by the MYPoW OEWG. No objections to this proposal were presented by CFS stakeholders by the deadline of 20 May.

3. The decision on the 2018 HLPE work anticipates the preparation of the full MYPoW, including all CFS workstreams and activities, which will be presented for endorsement at CFS 44 in 2017.

4. The key functions of the HLPE, as highlighted in the CFS Reform Document, are to *“assess and analyze the current state of food security and nutrition and its underlining causes; provide scientific and knowledge-based analysis and advice on specific policy-relevant issues, utilizing existing high quality research, data and technical studies; identify emerging issues, and help members prioritize future actions and attentions on key focal areas”*.

### II. THE PROCESS

5. The process to select HLPE themes followed the guidance provided in the abovementioned note on the selection of CFS activities and was in line with the MYPoW workplan agreed by the Bureau on 31 March 2016.

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<sup>1</sup> CFS 2015/42/12 – Annex 1

6. The CFS Secretariat and the MYPoW OEWG Chair prepared, in consultation with the three Rome-based agencies, an initial proposal providing an overview of past and current CFS activities and potential topics and activities for the next biennium, with particular attention to the work of the HLPE. Following the discussion of this note at the first MYPoW meeting on 18 March, OEWG members were requested to submit proposals for future HLPE themes.

7. A compiled version with all the proposals was then circulated to OEWG members who were asked to indicate two preferred themes ranked in order of priority. Two points were assigned to each first ranked proposal while one point to the second ranked.

8. Based on the results of the ranking exercise, the following OEWG Chair’s proposal regarding the work of the HLPE in 2018 has been prepared with a view to being discussed at the MYPoW OEWG meeting on 20 June. The objective is to reach agreement on the final proposal to be presented at CFS 43 in October.

HLPE note on critical and emerging issues for food security and nutrition	There was general convergence at the MYPoW OEWG meeting on 18 March on requesting the HLPE to produce a new note to be presented by the end 2017 to inform the work of the next MYPoW OEWG from the beginning of its mandate		
HLPE report on multi-stakeholder partnerships to finance food security and nutrition in the framework of the 2030 Agenda	17 points were assigned in the ranking exercise	It was suggested as 1 <sup>st</sup> option by: Belgium, EU, Germany, Italy, SCN, Slovakia, USA	It was suggested as 2 <sup>nd</sup> option by: Egypt, FAO, WFP

9. Following a clear margin of the top ranked proposals, additional themes that received quite broad support from OEWG members were as shown below. It is suggested these topics could represent the starting point for future discussions concerning the reports to be produced by the HLPE in 2019. In this context, OEWG members will be invited to consider the relevance of the suggested themes to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

<u>PROPOSAL</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>1<sup>st</sup> RANKED</u>	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> RANKED</u>
Agroecology for FSN	13	CSM, France, Hungary, Spain	Bangladesh, Bioversity, Brazil, Germany, Italy
The impact of trade agreements on FSN	13	Malta, WHO	Finland, Hungary, IFAD, SCN, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Switzerland, UK

10. Other proposals received less support by the stakeholders involved in this process:

<u>PROPOSAL</u>	<u>POINTS</u>	<u>1<sup>st</sup> RANKED</u>	<u>2<sup>nd</sup> RANKED</u>
Food safety	12	Afghanistan, Australia, Canada, Finland, PSM, WFP	
The impact of school-feeding programmes with local procurement on FSN	12	Argentina, Bioversity, Brazil, Egypt, South Africa	Malta, USA
Inequalities in agriculture-related assets as a key determinant of food insecurity	10	Bangladesh, Ecuador, FAO, IFAD, Switzerland	
Resilient agricultural practices in the context of disasters	6		Afghanistan, Australia, Belgium, Canada, France, PSM
The increasing role of financial markets in FSN	5	Netherlands, UK	WHO
Coherence in the global governance of genetic resources for food and agriculture to FSN	2		Argentina, CSM
Sustainable consumption	1		Ecuador

### III. CHAIR’S PROPOSAL ON THE WORK OF THE HLPE IN 2018

#### **HLPE Note on Critical and Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition (to be presented by the end of 2017)**

11. This note is expected to provide an evidence-based perspective built on the knowledge of diverse actors to identify critical and emerging issues in the area of food security and nutrition. The purpose is to help CFS stakeholders prioritize future actions and attention on a limited number of critical policy-relevant areas.

12. The note will present an evidence-based perspective on critical issues impacting on food security and nutrition which would deserve to be included in the CFS agenda. Considering CFS’s efforts to contribute to advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the note could support CFS work on identifying policy gaps and challenges impeding country progress on ending hunger, achieving food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture which may call for further CFS policy convergence work in order to achieve the SDGs and their targets.

13. It is important that the issues presented in the document describe how they meet the criteria in the MYPoW guidance note, to demonstrate the value add of CFS working on them. This would facilitate the work of CFS stakeholders who are mandated to select the appropriate topics and activities that should be carried out by the Committee in the following biennium.

**HLPE Report on Multi-Stakeholders Partnerships to Finance Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the Agenda 2030 (to be presented at CFS 45 in 2018)**

14. The 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development comprises the SDGs, as well as the commitments on climate change (COP21), and the greatly expanded agenda for international cooperation defined by the outcome of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development: the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). The AAAA recognizes nutrition, 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.

15. To achieve the ambitious goals set in Agenda 2030, multi-stakeholder 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”*. The scale and ambition of the Agenda 2030 imply due attention to the means of implementation, including how to mobilize the resources needed. Partnerships are important vehicles for mobilising and sharing experiences, technology, knowledge, and resources to successfully implement the SDGs, especially in relation to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. Moreover, effective multi-stakeholder partnerships need to embrace innovative, sustainable and scalable approaches for advancing Agenda 2030 in an integrated manner.

16. The effectiveness, quality and impact of development financing should be improved in order to meet current food security and nutrition needs in the context of the Agenda 2030. In this connection, partnerships also appear promising in order to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of development finance. The partnerships are multi-stakeholder in nature, bringing together partners from national governments, humanitarian and development actors, donors, foundations, civil society and/or the private sector at both national and international levels.

17. While many partnerships exist and various of them have been well described, either as individual cases or as part of a specific type of partnership, there has been no systemic and comparative exercise in drawing lessons from the variety of partnerships that are (or have been) operational in connection to FSN. Nevertheless, such an exercise could assist the CFS in making recommendations that could facilitate and accelerate the implementation of Agenda 2030.

18. 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 financing for food security and nutrition. The HLPE could also examine the potential for enhancing the role and effectiveness of multi-stakeholder partnerships as a modality for scaling up innovation, resources and action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals, with special attention to SDG2 and other food security and nutrition related goals.

19. This topic would include attention to resource mobilization for financing food security and nutrition from all main sources, namely domestic public and private resources; external private resources (both profit and non-profit); and external public resources from Official Development Aid (ODA), in various partnership combinations. It should also look at the effectiveness of such partnerships in reaching food security and nutrition (FSN) objectives. 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, looking especially at:

- ✓ 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 multi-stakeholders 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;
- ✓ FSN Partnerships that particularly aim at 'leaving no one behind'.

20. This HLPE report can contribute to the design of policies, initiatives and investments required to successfully implementing the Agenda 2030. It could lead to recommendations in connection with the various opportunities and challenges associated with the various forms of partnerships.

21. By developing this report, CFS would be contributing to the global effort to implement the SDGs by linking SDGs related to FSN (SDG2 and others) with SDG17, and by drawing attention to promising partnerships that can enhance the amount and effectiveness of finance for FSN. However, the lessons and recommendations could go well beyond and benefit the implementation of Agenda 2030 at large.

22. As the UN Secretary-General Special Adviser on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Dr David Nabarro reports, SDGs are undividable and interdependent and their implementation will require collective efforts, seeking for new financing sources as well as making better use of existing ones. Building new partnerships among a wide range of actors, including civil society, private sector, governments, philanthropic institutions, academia and others, is needed to achieve this ambitious common aim. The CFS, given its multi-stakeholder nature, is well positioned to contribute to the necessary debate around establishing partnerships for financing the Agenda 2030 and closing the gap, especially in connection to sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition and in advancing the parts of the Agenda within its mandate. The report will provide evidence that can be complemented by the diverse views, experiences and concerns of different partners and constituencies directly affected by food security and nutrition challenges.

23. CFS is uniquely positioned to address this issue, because of its mandate, its ability to bridge evidence-based discussions with a multi-stakeholder political and practice-informed discussion. Moreover, it brings together stakeholders that have important experience in working in 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, and sociology to rural development, from all regions in the world, as required for this study.

24. 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.

#### IV. ADDITIONAL MATTERS FOR CONSIDERATION BY THE MYPoW OEWG ON 20 JUNE

25. In addition to the decisions concerning future work of the HLPE, MYPoW OEWG members are invited to consider the following matters with a view to reaching agreement regarding the requests to be presented at CFS 43 in October:

- a) Adoption of an additional selection criterion concerning future CFS activities to ensure the relevance of the proposed theme to the SDGs and show its potential contribution to progress towards the advancement of the 2030 Agenda;
- b) Recommend the CFS Bureau at its meeting on 8 July, following consultation with the Advisory Group, to mandate the HLPE to prepare the note on critical and emerging issues which will represent the basis for the MYPoW discussion in the next biennium. The agreed guidance note for the selection of CFS activities indicates that HLPE notes and advice may be on the basis of a request submitted by CFS Plenary, or the Bureau (after consultation with the Advisory Group). The latter would allow the HLPE to start its preparation before CFS 43 in order to have a finalized report by end of 2017;
- c) Request the HLPE to ensure the advice and recommendations in the HLPE reports be strongly supported by the evidence presented in the reports themselves, ensuring clear linkages between the two parts of the documents.