



Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)

Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW)

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CFS OEWG-MYPoW Meeting # 02

Date: 2 May 2017

Time: 14.00 – 17.00

Location: IFAD Oval Room

CHAIR'S PROPOSAL FOR THE MYPoW 2018-2019

I. INTRODUCTION

1. At the OEWG meeting on 2 May consensus is expected to be reached on the activities for the next CFS programme of work, including rationale, objectives, expected outcomes and process of each workstream.
2. Following the elaboration and submission of proposals in October 2016, OEWG members were asked to indicate their preferences for future CFS workstreams. The results of the ranking exercise were discussed at the OEWG meeting on 6 February, where the members were invited to have a substantive discussion on what really deserves to be included in the CFS programme of work and focus on potential objectives and outcomes of future workstreams. This Chair's proposal for the CFS MYPoW 2018-19 has been developed based on that discussion.
3. A final MYPoW OEWG meeting is scheduled on 19 June to make any final refinements and agree the overall CFS 43 MYPoW document and decision text. OEWG members will be invited to prioritize among the agreed MYPoW activities, in the event resources in the next biennium are not available to carry out all the workstreams (see Section IV of this document).
4. OEWG members are strongly encouraged to consult informally among interested stakeholders in advance of the 2 May meeting to clarify the objectives and outcomes of preferred proposals. The MYPoW OEWG Chair is available to participate in such discussions upon request.

II. BACKGROUND

5. At the MYPoW OEWG meeting on 6 February, several points were raised which should guide the ongoing discussion. In particular:
 - In order to develop a feasible and realistic MYPoW, it is necessary to prioritize and agree on a limited set of activities on which the Committee can deliver clear value;
 - The criteria set out in the guidance note for selection of CFS activities (CFS2015/42/12, Annex 1), have been expanded with an additional criterion on the contribution of the activity to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;

- The work of the HLPE should be better integrated in the MYPoW by identifying the objectives and outcomes expected out of the follow-up process;
 - No further ranking exercises are envisaged for this year, as it is now time to focus on the content of the proposals.
6. The Outcomes of the 6 February OEWG meeting are included in Annex 1 to this document.

III. PROPOSED MYPoW FOR 2018-2019

7. MYPoW OEWG members on 2 May will be invited to first focus on the two new topics proposed, namely the workstream on urbanization and rural transformation and the HLPE 2019 report. Following the decision on these matters, they will be asked to focus on the objectives, expected outcomes and process concerning the other proposed activities.

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8. For many of the proposed activities there are still elements that need to be clarified and discussed by the MYPoW OEWG. These are outlined in the red text at the end of each proposal.

9. It is anticipated that technical task teams will be required to support the work of the CFS Secretariat, and these would be created consistent with Bureau guidance of 10 September 2015 (Outcomes/Bur/mtg/10Sept2015) when it was agreed that:

- Technical task teams should ensure inclusivity and at the same time be flexible, manageable and resource-aware;
- Each technical task team should be specific depending on the tasks, topics, timing and expertise needed;
- Their composition should be demand-driven rather than supply-driven and decided case by case, based on a proposal from the Secretariat.

10. Their establishment, specific tasks and composition will be proposed in the workplans created for each workstream, to be approved by the Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group, after the MYPoW endorsement.

a) CFS engagement in advancing nutrition – 2018-2019

Rationale

11. The Committee in 2016 endorsed a strategy on CFS engagement in advancing nutrition (CFS 2016/43/9) which recognises that *“malnutrition in all its forms, including undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight and obesity, impacts not only on individual life opportunities by affecting people’s health and wellbeing but has also social and economic negative consequences for communities and countries. The causes associated with malnutrition are complex and multidimensional, including poverty, underdevelopment and low socio-economic status, which often underlie the lack of stable access to healthy, balanced and diversified food and safe drinking water, inadequate infant and young child caring and feeding practices, poor sanitation and hygiene, insufficient access to education and health services”*. Implementation of the strategy constitutes a contribution to the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-25) Work Programme.

Objectives and expected outcomes

12. The objective for the biennium 2018-2019 is to develop and reach consensus on policy guidance on nutrition, drawing on the evidence and work carried out in the last two years by the Committee. The policy guidance can help countries achieve progress on SDG 2 (in particular, target 2.2 on ending all forms of malnutrition), SDG 3 (in particular targets 3.2 and 3.4 on premature mortality) and on a number of other nutrition-related targets across the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Process

13. In 2017 intersessional events on investment for healthy food systems; impact assessment of policies to support healthy food environments and healthy diets; and on stunting will help develop common understanding of some of the most prominent issues around malnutrition and potential policy remedies in different contexts and food systems, to prepare the ground for upcoming policy convergence work. The Committee at its 44th Session in October 2017 will share lessons and good practices on investments for healthy food systems and hear progress reporting on ICN 2.

14. The CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) is launching a report on Nutrition and Food Systems at CFS 44 in 2017. In requesting the report, the Committee asked that it present an overview of the different elements of food systems that influence food consumption and nutrition, analyze the diversity of co-existing food systems, define vulnerability profiles and look at the key role of women in the nutrition and health of their families. The report is intended to assist the Committee in the identification of main knowledge gaps in the relation between nutrition and food systems, and facilitate the discussion on public policy implications and effective food systems interventions to help prioritize investments for sustainable and healthy food systems.

15. Building on the results of previous activities carried out by the Committee on this matter, an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) will develop terms of reference providing guidance on the objectives, expected outcomes, the main thematic areas that need specific policy attention, the type of instrument that would be developed, its intended users, to be presented for approval at CFS 45 in 2018. Once approved, those terms of reference will guide the work of the OEWG towards the preparation and adoption of policy guidance at CFS 46 in 2019. .

**b) Urbanization, rural transformation and implications for food security and nutrition
– 2018-2019**

Rationale

16. Increased rural-urban linkages present multiple opportunities for achieving food security and nutrition in complex and interlinked ways throughout food systems. For example, they can help achieve productivity increases as a result of better access to technology or greater investment; they can generate employment and income generation; and they can facilitate access to more diverse and nutritious products, services and infrastructure. But these dynamics can also work in the opposite direction and result in exacerbating poverty, exclusion and, ultimately, food insecurity and malnutrition.

Objectives and expected outcomes

17. The objective of this workstream is to develop and agree on a global policy guidance tool on integrated rural-urban approaches leading to enhanced food security and nutrition. The policy guidance can help countries achieve progress on SDG 2 (in particular target 2.3 on agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers) and on SDG 11 (in particular 11.A on supporting positive linkages between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning).

Process

18. This workstream will build on the outcomes of the work carried out by CFS in the 2016-2017 biennium. This included the Forum on Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition held in 2016 and subsequent OEWG process to compile effective policy approaches in addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics based on the following thematic areas:

- Governance: Territorial/integrated planning, services and infrastructure provision for enhanced connectivity, urban and rural policies and regulatory frameworks, land tenure, institutional arrangements and regulatory frameworks;
- Sustainability: Climate change, natural resource use, economic efficiency;
- Food systems: Agriculture, food production, food losses and waste, food transformation (transport, storage, processing, finance, wholesaling and retailing), food consumption patterns, supply chain management, nutrition, value chains, resources flow , rural responses to urbanization;

- Social and economic equity: labor and employment, social protection, consumption patterns, nutrition, migration, labor mobility, gender equality.

19. In addition to the evidence and key policy messages developed within the context of CFS during the biennium 2016-2017, this workstream will also draw on the evidence available in the IFAD 2016 Rural Development Report focusing on inclusive rural transformation, the FAO 2017 State of Food and Agriculture on opportunities and challenges related to rural transformation, as well as policy lessons developed as a result of ongoing projects and programmes within the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) and beyond. In addition, clear linkages can be established with the New Urban Agenda process adopted at Habitat III.

20. The work will be carried out by an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) which, as a first activity, will define and agree on terms of reference setting out objective, nature, scope, purpose and intended users of the policy guidance tool. Once approved, those terms of reference will guide the work of the OEWG towards the preparation and adoption of policy guidance by the CFS Plenary.

Additional elements for consideration by the MYPoW OEWG

Nature of the activity. At its meeting on 6 February, the MYPoW OEWG members had different views on whether this activity should continue through follow-up to the current workstream or by requesting the HLPE to produce a report. Given that a report would be launched only in 2019 (almost three years after Habitat III and the CFS forum) and there is ample evidence to draw from relevant existing initiatives and materials developed on the matter from the RBAs, the Chair proposes that a follow-up activity starting right after CFS 44 would be an effective use of resources.

Timing. The MYPoW OEWG may determine if this workstream should continue also in 2019 and the results of this work be presented at CFS 46 that year.

c) Multistakeholder partnerships to finance and improve food security and nutrition in the framework of the 2030 Agenda – 2018-2019¹

21. 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

¹ The text of the request to the HLPE for a report on “*Multistakeholder partnerships to finance and improve food security and nutrition in the framework of the 2030 Agenda*” is in grey to remind OEWG members that it was already endorsed at CFS 43 in 2016 and does not have to be reopened.

development. Furthermore, it explicitly recognizes the role of the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI).

22. 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.

23. 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.

24. 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.

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

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

Relevance and impact

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

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

29. 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.

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

Areas of focus requested

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

- CFS like partnerships/platforms at country level to address food security and nutrition issues and help countries implement CFS products;
- Public-Private-Producers Partnerships for sustainable agriculture;
- Partnerships involving the UN, such as UN led partnerships and multistakeholder partnerships including UN agencies for food security and nutrition purposes;
- Partnerships with multilateral development finance institutions, including those involved in Private Sector Investment Operations, in particular on how to improve medium and small agribusinesses' access to finance;
- Partnerships involving farmer organisations, farmer associations and cooperatives;
- Partnerships involving (philanthropic) foundations for food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture;
- Partnerships for sustainable and responsible consumption for food security and improved nutrition;
- National and regional platforms aiming to foster food security and nutrition;
- South-South and Triangular cooperation;
- Food security and nutrition partnerships that particularly aim at 'leaving no one behind', with particular attention to relevant areas, such as social protection and safety nets, emergency preparedness and response and capacity strengthening.

Objectives and expected outcomes

32. Following the launch of the report, expected by the end of June 2018, CFS stakeholders will analyze and review the evidence presented by the HLPE in order to draw lessons from existing experiences and reach common understanding of the various partnerships in connection to food security and nutrition that offer the most potential towards implementing the 2030 Agenda, innovative financing and access to resources.

33. A facilitator will be selected among CFS Members to lead the process of reaching agreement on the draft proposal identifying the areas of agreement and/or policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement not later than 2019.

Additional elements for consideration by the MYPoW OEWG

Timing of the follow-up. OEWG members are invited to pay attention to paragraphs 32 and 33 which were not discussed or approved at CFS 43 in 2016. The launch of the HLPE report is expected to happen by the end of June 2018. In light of last year's reflections on the need to dedicate more time to the analysis and follow-up to the HLPE reports, MYPoW OEWG may leave the possibility for this workstream to continue also in 2019 in order to present the results of its work at CFS 46 that year.

d) HLPE 2019 REPORT

The starting point for the Chair's proposal concerning the HLPE 2019 Report is the proposed theme on agroecology for food security and nutrition, which was the first ranked during the ranking exercise carried out between November and December 2016. For this reason, and based on the outcomes of the 6 February MYPoW OEWG meeting, two alternative options are here presented for consideration of the OEWG members. These options reflect the diversity of views presented during the debate. While the first one is the original proposal presented by the Civil Society Mechanism, the second represents an attempt to reflect and incorporate all the views and perspectives brought into discussion through the introduction of a broader focus and objective.

MYPoW OEWG members at the 2 May meeting are expected to take a decision on which of the two options have to be included in the next programme of work, and to propose amendments as needed.

OPTION 1

At the last OEWG meeting it was "clarified that agroecology is an approach which is intended to promote sustainable models of production and consumption and presents strong linkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was pointed out that the proposal should be clearer on

the aspects that the HLPE might have to consider as well as on the focus, objectives and expected outcomes of a CFS workstream” [CFS/OEWG/MYPoW/2017/02/06/03/OUTCOMES].

Agroecology for food security and nutrition

Introduction

34. "The global food system is at a crossroads", that of "ending hunger and malnutrition in a socially, economically and environmentally sustainable way". This statement is included in the regional meeting information notes on agroecology, put forward for consideration at FAO regional conferences².

35. As pointed out by José Graziano da Silva, FAO Director-General, at the International Symposium on Agroecology for Food Security and Nutrition, held in Rome in September 2014, agroecology offers win-win solutions which raise productivity, improve the capacity to recover and which make a more efficient use of natural resources³.

36. Regional meetings on Agroecology were held in 2015 in Africa, Asia and Latin America⁴, jointly organized by FAO, governments, civil society organizations and academic institutions, as part of the process initiated by FAO with the September 2014 Symposium, brought together around 600 representatives from government institutions, UN agencies, regional multilateral institutions, civil society (including small-scale food producer organizations, INGOs and NGOs), research and innovation institutions, development institutes, universities and the private sector.

37. A clear message came out of these meetings: agroecological systems offer greater capacity for overcoming the challenges of the current crossroads that the global food system finds itself in, given that they provide solutions which are applied to each context with a capacity to combine knowledge, praxis and local innovation with scientific knowledge, while guaranteeing the sustainable use of natural resources.

38. Through agroecology, *“indigenous peoples, local communities and family farmers can overcome hunger and malnutrition while building resilience to adapt to climate change in a sustainable way through agro-ecological food systems supported by conducive policies, adequate legislation, investment, knowledge sharing, research and innovation.”*⁵

39. The information notes state that agroecology:

- Plays an essential role in ensuring food and nutrition security, guaranteeing the human right to adequate food, improving equality, eradicating poverty and diversifying diets, all in a way

² LARC/16/INF/13; ARC/16/INF/20; APRC/16/INF/8 Rev.1

³ The final report of the International Symposium on Agroecology for Food Security and Nutrition is available at: <http://www.fao.org/3/a---i4327e.pdf>

⁴ 3. For further information please see: <http://www.fao.org/americas/eventos/ver/en/c/287503/>
<http://www.fao.org/africa/events/detail---events/en/c/330741/>
<http://www.fao.org/asiapacific/events/detail---events/en/c/1262/>

⁵ LARC/16/INF/13

which is suited to each culture and which promotes local food customs and traditional knowledge.

- Recognises the central role of women in laying the right social foundations and fostering knowledge which allow for sustainable food systems to develop.
- Promotes practices that allow young people to constantly regenerate knowledge, values, vision and leadership, which is all fundamentally important in moving towards food systems which are more sustainable.
- Prevents environmental degradation and pollution, fostering greater resilience in food systems and thus making it easier to adapt to the negative impacts of climate change.
- Reduces food loss and food waste, promoting integrated agricultural systems and resource saving which also shortens the value chain by building strong links between small-scale food producers and consumers as well as between economies and local markets.

40. Agroecology also plays a key role in the protection and restoration of the biodiversity, implementing a different relationship between production and nature, as well as promoting people's rights to biodiversity as a cornerstone of sustainable food systems.

41. In 2016, the Thirty-fourth FAO Regional Conference for Latin America and the Caribbean considered the Outcomes of the Regional Meeting on Agroecology in Latin America and the Caribbean (Brasilia) and recommended⁶:

- the implementation of a regional programmatic initiative on agroecology (paragraph 41);
- “to strengthen family farming and rural development policies based on a territorial agro-ecology approach, placing special emphasis on the interaction of policies for sustainable production and responsible consumption, disaster risk management, agricultural insurance, technical assistance, rural extension and communication, social protection, and farm employment” (paragraph 31); and
- urge FAO to continue working on agroecology (paragraph 37).

42. From 29-31 August 2016, an International Symposium on Agroecology for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems in China was held in Yunnan, China. The Symposium was jointly organized by the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences (CAAS), FAO, and the People's Government of China and aimed at encouraging dialogue around the scientific basis and the experiences of implementing Agroecology in Asia and China⁷.

43. In short, agroecology provides concrete solutions for governments in promoting a transition towards sustainable food systems. An enabling policy environment is therefore fundamental. All that is required is courage and political will to promote actions which are responsible towards future generations.

CFS added value and contributions to CFS objectives

⁶ LARC/16/REP

⁷ <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/agroecology-symposium-china/en/>

44. The CFS, as the primary global space for promoting policy convergence on food security and nutrition, in honor of its founding principles and thanks to its capacity for building a synthesis between scientific discussions and multi-stakeholder political and practice-informed discussions, plays a fundamental role in promoting solutions for overcoming the crossroads that the global food system currently finds itself in.

45. As acknowledged by regional seminars and FAO regional conferences, agroecology is one of the best alternatives for achieving food and nutrition security. Furthermore, it is an area in which several different stakeholders (CSOs, academics, national food and agricultural agencies, policy-makers and different constituencies in some countries) have accumulated the necessary knowledge and experience to contribute to a HLPE report and to discuss its outcomes with a view to reaching agreements on CFS actions and recommendations on food and nutrition security.

46. An important added value of the CFS would be that of contributing to an exhaustive and up-to-date analysis of research and evidence accumulated thus far in the field through a HLPE report and by subsequently carrying out political deliberations and agreeing on specific recommendations for relevant public policies.

47. Furthermore, this proposal contributes to the CFS mandate of supporting national capacity to formulate policy for transitioning towards sustainable food systems, overcoming hunger and malnutrition and moving towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

Relevance and global impact

48. Agroecology is ever more present in intergovernmental body discussions and it is a topic which comes up repeatedly at the CFS as well, particularly given the great importance it holds for food and nutrition security. Agroecology has become a reference point which is increasingly present in proposals for alternatives to current unsustainable models for production, consumption and sales and it is an incredibly important perspective in seeking out new concepts and methods for tackling the effects of climate change and biodiversity degradation, and addressing how it exacerbates food insecurity and malnutrition.

49. Family farming and agroecology are intimately linked when it comes to achieving food and nutrition security which is sustainable on the ground. "Family farming, the practice which agroecology is based on, involves at least 500 million family farms worldwide."⁸

No Duplication

50. This proposal does not run the risk of doubling up on relevant work carried out by other bodies and institutions, but rather represents an innovative approach which, given the characteristics of the CFS, will allow for expertise to be fostered and agreements reached through scientific and political dialogue which is inclusive and participatory, thus building the capacity of national governments to develop and promote necessary public policy for a transition towards sustainable food systems which foster food and nutrition security.

⁸ LARC/16/INF/13

Knowledge and evidence

51. As stated in information notes from regional meetings on agroecology, over the last decade there has been an exponential rise in research on agroecology and agroecological practices as well as a rise in research on how to implement policies which provide the necessary support.

52. It is therefore clear that there is a huge wealth of experience, expertise and knowledge accumulated by generations of small-scale food producers across the continents. There is also a wealth of analysis and programs from governmental and intergovernmental bodies on the topic and there are new studies coming from the world of academia and several contributions from other sectors in society and the economy.

53. A HLPE report would offer an exhaustive and up-to-date analysis of existing evidence, thus building the basis for a political deliberation process within the CFS.

Support from Rome-based agencies

54. The Rome-based agencies are well placed to provide technical support to the topic. As referred above, FAO has played a leading role to broaden the knowledge on agroecology, in close cooperation with the other RBA, and to convene the expertise of government institutions, other UN agencies, civil society and small scale food producers' organizations, research and innovation institutions, universities and the private sector. Agroecology was also prominently discussed at the IFAD Farmers Forums in 2014 and 2016. The Forums appreciated the ongoing efforts of IFAD on this topic and requested IFAD to strengthen its support to agroecological training and communication initiatives undertaken by small-scale producers' organizations, and to strengthen coherence and synergies with other agencies, particularly FAO, and governments.

OPTION 2

This option take into account the results of the ranking exercise and the outcomes of the last OEWG meeting where "it was highlighted that agroecology presents clear linkages with other proposals currently on the table, such as those on innovation, resilient agricultural practices and sustainable consumption. A number of members suggested a broader perspective dealing with innovative approaches for agriculture and food systems to improve food security and nutrition, as a narrow focus on one approach was insufficiently outcome oriented and not necessarily a good use of resources" [CFS/OEWG/MYPoW/2017/02/06/03/OUTCOMES].

Innovative approaches for sustainable agriculture and food systems to improve food security and nutrition– 2019Rationale

55. The global food system is at a crossroads. In the face of a rapidly growing population, increased pressure and competition over natural resources, increasingly severe consequences of climate change and the loss of biodiversity, sustainable and innovative approaches need to be developed to

successfully combat hunger and malnutrition. It is key to promote more sustainable food systems that produce more with more socio-economic benefits and with less environmental consequences.

56. Future approaches and interventions will have to address the challenges behind poverty and inequality, unsustainable diets and consumption patterns, soil degradation, land and water scarcity, climate change, loss of biodiversity and stagnation of agricultural research. Given the challenges that food systems have to address in order to ensure food security and nutrition now and in the future, innovation have a key role to play.

Objectives and expected outcomes

57. The objective for the Committee is to agree on the type of interventions, tools and policies that would enable and incentivize positive changes in agriculture and food systems and help face the challenges and issues that were identified.

58. An HLPE report on this matter would be useful to identify and analyze those approaches that ensure food security and nutrition while addressing the challenges related to the sustainability of ecosystems, the involvement of the most vulnerable actors in economic development and equitable access to resources. The HLPE could be requested to analyse and provide evidence on the approaches and actions that have been effective. This may include considering:

- Efficiency in the use of resources;
- Rural livelihoods, equity and social well-being;
- Resilience of people, communities and ecosystems to risks;
- Context-specific solutions all along food chains;
- Use of local and traditional knowledge;
- The role of scientific research, innovation and capacity development programmes;
- Effective governance and incentives mechanisms.

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

Process

60. Depending on the time of the launch of the report, the follow-up work may be concluded by October 2019 or may need to continue to the next MYPoW, in order to give enough time to CFS stakeholders to analyze and review the evidence presented to draw lessons from those innovative approaches that contribute to sustainable agriculture and food systems.

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

Additional elements for consideration by the MYPoW OEWG

Timing of the report. MYPoW OEWG members may want to consider the implications of the date of the launch of the HLPE report for the follow-up process in the decision concerning when to present the agreed proposal for endorsement by the CFS Plenary.

e) CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development – 2018-2019

Rationale

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

Objectives and expected outcomes

63. In line with the agreed strategy, the Committee will:

- Ensure that its policy convergence tools assist policy integration efforts and advance collaboration in their use at the country level, regionally, and globally;
- Share lessons and exchanging on good practices and challenges in advancing food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture in the context of the 2030 Agenda implementation, building for instance on voluntary reports to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF);
- Contribute to global follow-up and review efforts through thematic progress review discussions, based on UN monitoring reports, and interactions with the HLPF.

64. To understand what policies and measures are effective, what mechanisms have been established to promote cross-sectoral integration and inclusiveness, how challenges have been addressed in different contexts and how the application of CFS tools effectively supports country-led efforts towards the SDG targets, lessons sharing events to present country experiences in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda will take place during CFS 45 and CFS 46 in 2018 and 2019.

65. To discuss the progress and challenges in achieving food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture based on existing UN reports such as the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World report and the UN Secretary General’s annual progress report on the SDGs, sessions will also take place in CFS 45 and CFS 46 to discuss the progress and challenges in achieving food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture. In 2018, the Committee will also develop and endorse its contribution to the 2019 HLPF meeting on “Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality”, held under the auspices of the United Nations General Assembly (at Heads of State and Government level). In 2019, based on the outcomes of the UNGA 74 discussions reviewing the follow-up and review arrangements of the HLPF’s first cycle, the Committee will prepare its contribution to the 2020 HLPF meeting.

Process

66. The lesson-sharing sessions will continue to be organized in collaboration with countries and interested stakeholders by the CFS Secretariat, which will also ensure dissemination of the results, lessons learned and good practices. The global progress review sessions will continue to be organized by the Secretariat, in collaboration with the relevant UN system agencies monitoring country progress, reporting to the Bureau, which has the mandate to prepare the agenda for CFS plenary, and which will consult with the Advisory Group. The preparation of the HLPF contribution will be carried out by [...] and endorsed by CFS plenaries.

Additional elements for consideration by the MYPoW OEWG

Contribution to the HLPF. Preliminary indications were provided in the context of the SDGs OEWG on the need to handle the preparation of the contribution to the HLPF differently. The contribution could be prepared by a Friends of the CFS Chair group, made up of interested CFS Members and Participants, reporting to the Chair and Bureau; or could be merged with an ongoing workstream (eg MYPoW).

f) CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for the period 2020-[tbc] – 2018-2019

Rationale

67. The Committee will continue working to set priorities, activities, objectives and expected outcomes for the next programme of work of the Committee, covering the period 2020 to [tbc].

Objectives and expected outcomes

68. The main objective of the MYPoW process is to identify important issues in the field of food security and nutrition that require a global response and select a set of themes and activities that stand out for their relevance to the international agenda, their alignment to the CFS mandate, and

their potential impact in the field and contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in line with existing resources and workload of the Committee.

Process

69. The work will be carried out by the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on MYPoW which will have to develop a programme of work based on realistic budgetary assumptions to ensure its full implementation.

70. CFS requested its HLPE to prepare a note on critical and emerging issues in the field of food security and nutrition to help the membership prioritize future actions and attention on a limited number of critical policy-relevant issues. The HLPE note will be presented to CFS in October 2017 and serve as a starting point for future CFS agenda-setting.

71. The selection of activities is based on the criteria adopted in 2015 and on the additional criterion approved at CFS 43 concerning the relevance and potential contribution of the proposed activity to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

72. The CFS MYPoW for the period 2020-[tbc] will be presented for endorsement by the Committee at its 46th Session in 2019.

Additional elements for consideration by the MYPoW OEWG

Longer-term MYPoW. The Committee at its 43rd Session invited the MYPoW OEWG to consider the possibility of a longer-term planning horizon (for instance 4 years). A proposal on the matter is expected to be presented for approval by CFS 44 in 2017.

MYPoW guidance note. If a longer-term MYPoW is agreed, the Committee in October 2017 will need to request the OEWG to revise the existing guidance note for the selection of CFS activities.

g) Sharing experiences and good practices on the use and application of CFS recommendations – 2018 - 2019

Rationale

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

Objectives and expected outcomes

74. A Global Thematic Event will take place at CFS 45 in 2018 to take stock of experiences and good practices concerning the use and application of [selected CFS policy recommendations], as a contribution to CFS monitoring function.

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

Process

76. The preparatory work for plenary events will be carried out by the CFS Secretariat reporting to the Bureau, which has the mandate to prepare the agenda for CFS plenary, and who will consult with the Advisory Group. The plenary events will be informed by inputs from national and regional events, in line with the approach formulated in the agreed terms of reference.

Additional elements for consideration by the MYPoW OEWG

Title of the workstream. The alternative suggested name of the current monitoring workstream highlights the objective of taking stock of the use and application of CFS policy products.

Activities and timing. Additional information regarding the focus of the 2018 Global Thematic Event, calendar and focus of next events, including the nature of the work to be carried out in 2019, will be made available after the next Monitoring OEWG meeting on 6 April.

Lesson-sharing function. The MYPoW OEWG may wish to discuss linkages between this work and the lesson-sharing events related to the SDGs and Nutrition in order to promote an integrated approach.

Format of the workstream. In light of the mandate of the workstream which consists of the organization of the Global Thematic Event, the MYPoW OEWG Chair suggests that the preparation of the events be carried out by the Secretariat reporting to the Bureau which will take decisions in consultation with the Advisory Group.

h) Implementation of the plan of action on the CFS Evaluation – 2018

Rationale

77. The Committee commissioned an independent evaluation of the effectiveness of the CFS Reform which was completed in April 2017. A plan of action, responding to the evaluation findings, will be submitted to CFS 44 in October 2017 for endorsement.

78. The implementation of the plan of action resulting from the CFS Evaluation may impact on the work of OEWGs, and Bureau and Advisory Group.

Objectives and expected outcomes

79. The objective in 2018 is for responsible actors and bodies to implement the agreed plan of action and carry out those tasks that were identified to address the recommendations included in the evaluation.

Process

80. Periodic updates on the status of the implementation will be presented to the Bureau which will be in charge of supervising, in consultation with the Advisory Group, the process to ensure it is in line with Plenary's decisions, and keeping a strategic view over the implementation of the different tasks.

81. A report consolidating the results of the work carried out by the different bodies in implementing the plan of action will be presented for consideration by the Committee at its 45th Session in 2018.

IV. INDICATIVE BUDGET

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

83. In order to carry out the programme of work proposed in this document, a core budget must be secured, covering the activities considered essential by the members. A core budget of USD 4.6 million will cover the costs associated with the Secretariat staff coordinating 6 workstreams with activities consisting of 2-3 half day meetings per workstream (no events, travel or other activities; meetings in Rome without interpretation except for meetings where policy outcomes are negotiated; support to Bureau and Advisory Group intersessional work; interpretation and translation of documents for Plenary sessions; travel for the Chair; an assistant to the Chair and limited support to communication). This budget would not have any flexibility to respond to new issues or outreach without additional funding.

84. The HLPE and CSM components also need to be supported financially as a deficit in any component threatens the effective functioning of CFS.

BUDGET ESTIMATE FOR 2018-2019				
	PLANNED COST 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	TOTAL 2018/2019	
CORE CFS BUDGET				
Workstream Coordination				
Core staff and technical support to core workstreams	1,500,000	1,500,000	3,000,000	CFS Secretary, IFAD, FAO and WFP 'in kind' professional staff, communications officer, 2 administrative staff, 1 professional staff, to coordinate and support 6 workstreams support Bureau and Advisory Group and intersessional work and CFS workstreams communication activities
Translation and interpretation for two negotiation processes per biennium	100,000	100,000	200,000	Interpretation services for two negotiation processes per biennium (interpretation for 5-day session, assuming 6 hours per day interpretation, and translation of approximately 12,000 words), based on 1 HLPE report per year.
Sub-total	1,600,000	1,600,000	3,200,000	
Plenary and Chair				
Interpretation for CFS Plenary Session + 1 Information Session	160,000	160,000	320,000	Based on 5-day plenary and one day of information session/briefing to delegates
Documents translation	200,000	200,000	400,000	Based on average cost of past plenaries (avg 95,000 words/year) + translation of misc correspondence
Travel of panellists and CFS Secretariat	40,000	40,000	80,000	Fares and DSA for 10 panelists to Plenary, plus Secretariat travel (e.g. FAO Regional Conferences and UN Geneva/NY liaison if needed)
CFS Chair related activities (support to Chair and travel)	120,000	120,000	240,000	Assistant to CFS Chair plus travel of the Chair (10 travels/year)
Support CFS communication	80,000	80,000	160,000	Coverage at plenary (photos, reporting), website maintenance, publicity materials
General Operating Expenses and logistics	100,000	100,000	200,000	Cleaning services, overtime, catering, IT support, messengers, graphic designer, temporary office helper, temporary staff for Plenary and core workstreams
Sub-total	700,000	700,000	1,400,000	
1. CORE CFS BUDGET (*)	2,300,000	2,300,000	4,600,000	
HLPE				
Staff	760,000	760,000	1,520,000	1 HLPE coordinator (provided in kind), 1 senior technical adviser (provided partly in kind), 1 technical officer, 1 administrative staff
Report printing and translation	180,000	180,000	360,000	Translation of 1 report in 5 languages (AR, CH, ES, FR, RU) and printing for major events and on demand
Project Team support	100,000	100,000	200,000	2 meetings (DSA, travel, meeting costs) per report
Steering Committee meetings	170,000	170,000	340,000	2 StC meetings (DSA, travel, logistics costs) per year.
Electronic consultations and HLPE website	20,000	20,000	40,000	2 electronic consultations per report (first one on the scope, second one on the Draft V0)
Report launch and outreach	30,000	30,000	60,000	Participation to events (travel of panelists), printing and shipping of HLPE reports, photo coverage, website updates, etc.
Plenary and other expenses	30,000	30,000	60,000	Cleaning services, IT support, office costs, messengers, etc.
2. HLPE TOTAL (**)	1,290,000	1,290,000	2,580,000	
CSM				
Participation in CFS Advisory Group meetings	90,000	90,000	180,000	Fares and DSA for 4 CSM participants to AG meetings, interpretation and translation costs
Participation in CSM policy working groups and CFS	350,000	350,000	700,000	Fares and DSA for 5 CSM participants to approx. 20 meetings, interpretation and translation costs
Annual CSM CC meeting, Forum and CFS plenary	170,000	170,000	340,000	Fares and DSA for 41 CSM participants, interpretation and translation costs, technical logistical support, communication activities
Staff	160,000	160,000	320,000	1 coordinator, 1 finance officer, 1 communication officer, travels and other expenses
Accountability, monitoring and other costs	10,000	10,000	20,000	Annual audit report
3. CSM TOTAL (***)	780,000	780,000	1,560,000	
GRAND TOTAL 2018-2019	4,370,000	4,370,000	8,740,000	

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

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

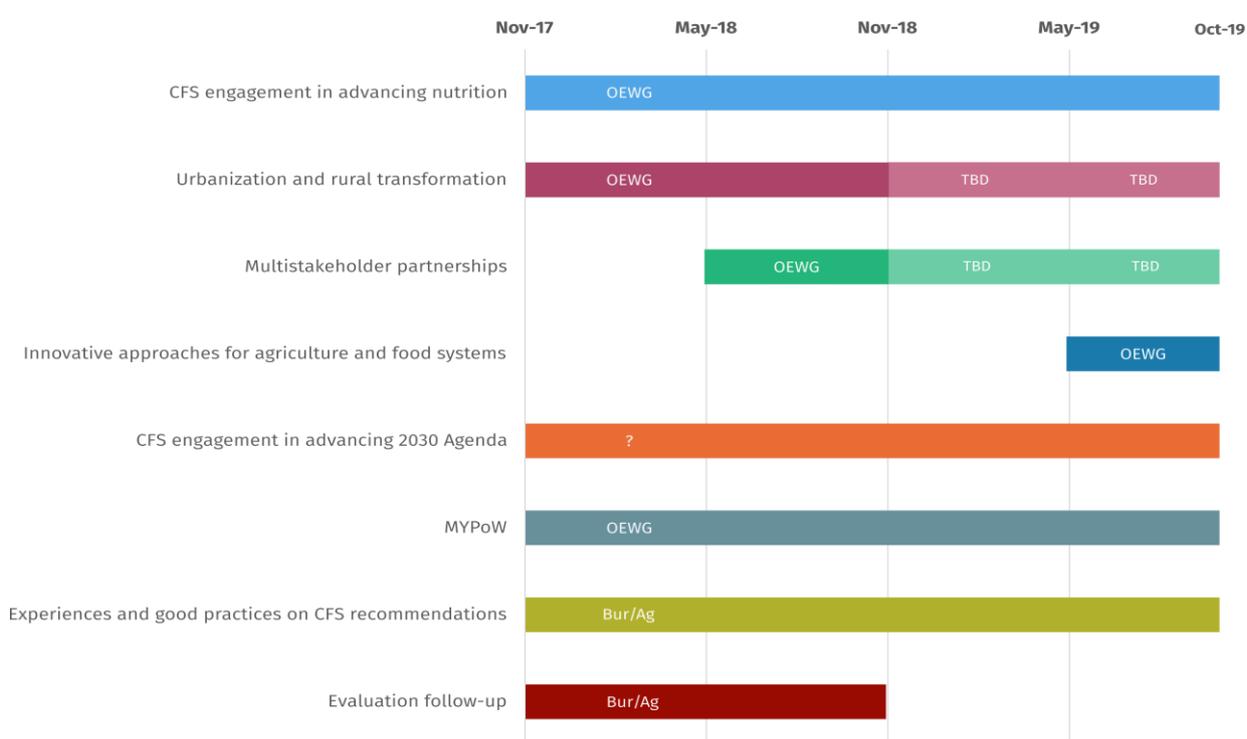
(***) Figures provided by CSM. For further information on CSM budget please contact cso4cfs@gmail.com

85. In the event the three Rome-based Agencies continue providing the same level of contribution in the next biennium (USD 4,050,000 equivalent, based on USD 675,000 per agency per year), the gap to cover the CFS core budget for workstreams and plenary amounts to USD 550,000 (12% of the core budget) that needs to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions in order to ensure the implementation of the proposed MYPoW. Extra budgetary contributions of USD 2,660,000 for the HLPE and USD 1,560,000 for CFS also need to be secured. As at 29 March 2017, for 2018-19 USD 20,000 have been secured for HLPE, while no resources have been secured for CSM.

86. Following the agreement on the activities to be included in the MYPoW 2018-2019, OEWG members will have to prioritize among the selected workstreams, which will guide the next OEWG in case there is insufficient funding. This discussion will take place at the last OEWG meeting on 19 June.

V. INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF PARALLEL ACTIVITIES

This table is intended to provide an overview of the different activities that will be carried out in parallel in the course of the next biennium. This could help visualize the level of workload for CFS stakeholders in the different periods of the year. It also indicates the activities that will be implemented through an OEWG and those which will be handled directly by the Bureau in consultation with the Advisory Group.



VI. ADDITIONAL ACTIVITIES NOT INCLUDED IN CHAIR'S PROPOSAL

87. A number of proposals received substantial support during the consultation phase and the last OEWG meeting but are not scheduled in the Chair's proposal given the indications provided on realistic workloads and resource availability.
88. At the meeting on 6 February, the OEWG appreciated the support shown for the proposal on engaging, recruiting and retaining youth in agriculture (see proposal in Annex 2). The multistakeholder dialogue on trade and food security and nutrition was mentioned as an interesting proposal that may warrant further attention (see proposal in Annex 3).
89. It was also suggested that a follow-up to the forum on women's empowerment should be considered. However, no proposals on the type of activity or expected outcome were presented.
90. There was also interest expressed on the proposed HLPE report on the role of food safety in ensuring food security and nutrition (see proposal in Annex 4)
91. The OEWG will need to determine the highest priority and value added activities that can be accommodated within a realistic workload. An option could be to replace activities in the Chair's proposal with priority activities in this section.

ANNEX 1

OUTCOMES OF THE MYPoW OEWG MEETING HELD ON 6 FEBRUARY 2017

The meeting was opened by the MYPoW OEWG Chair, Dr Md Mafizur Rahman (Bangladesh), who explained the objectives of the meeting, being the analysis of proposed themes and objectives of future activities and the discussion of implications of a longer-term MYPoW. He presented the agenda which was adopted by the OEWG.

1. Analysis of proposed themes and activities, objectives and expected outcomes of potential CFS workstreams

The OEWG Chair invited the participants to have a substantive discussion on what really deserves to be included in the next programme of work and focus on potential objectives and outcomes of future workstreams. They were reminded that the selection criteria are set out in the guidance note agreed at CFS 42 in 2015. An additional criterion was adopted at CFS 43 last October concerning the relevance and potential contribution of the proposed activity to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

OEWG participants reiterated the importance of selecting themes on which the Committee presents a clear value added, with a stronger sense of likely outcomes and the sort of policy deliberations expected, leading to practical solutions that would have a strong impact on the ground. Some commented on the need to empower CFS to stay relevant to the 2030 Agenda.

It was recognized that, in order to develop a feasible and realistic MYPoW, it is key for the OEWG to prioritize and agree on a limited set of activities. It was reiterated that it is important to better integrate the work of the HLPE in the CFS MYPoW by identifying what is expected to be achieved and defining the elements of the follow-up work to be carried out after the launch of the reports. Some noted the benefit of a longer term horizon for planning. It was highlighted that, according to agreed plans, no further ranking exercises are envisaged as it is now time to focus on the content of the proposals.

Attention was dedicated to discussing the HLPE first-ranked proposal on agroecology. The proponents and other members clarified that this is an approach which is intended to promote sustainable models of production and consumption and presents strong linkages with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It was pointed out that the proposal should be clearer on the aspects that the HLPE might have to consider as well as on the focus, objectives and expected outcomes of a CFS workstream. It was also highlighted that agroecology presents clear linkages with other proposals currently on the table, such as those on innovation, resilient agricultural practices and sustainable consumption. A number of members suggested a broader perspective dealing with innovative approaches for agriculture and food systems to improve food security and nutrition, as a narrow focus on one approach was insufficiently outcome oriented and not necessarily a good use of resources.

Several expressed interest in continued work in the next biennium on urbanization and rural transformation, either through follow-up to the current workstream or by requesting the HLPE to produce a report. No guidance was provided on the objectives and expected outcomes of this activity. Mixed views were expressed over one versus two HLPE reports.

Some elaboration was provided to the existing proposal on food systems and nutrition, noting that in addition to the follow-up to the HLPE report which will be presented this October, the nutrition workstream should also focus on the contribution to the Decade of Action 2016-2025. OEWG members were reminded that the OEWG on Nutrition is likely to continue in the next biennium and that more information on the objectives of this workstream should be first elaborated by the nutrition OEWG based on the outcomes of its work this year.

OEWG expressed their appreciation for the recognition received by the proposal on engaging youth in agriculture and stressed the possibility to follow-up on the outcomes of the event held during CFS 42 in 2015. The key role of food safety and trade for food security and nutrition was also highlighted by various members.

2. Analysis of current CFS workstreams and budgetary implications

OEWG members confirmed the need to develop a realistic and feasible MYPoW which is in line with anticipated resources and a manageable workload of the Committee. Some noted that it wasn't realistic to keep everything going as well as adding new issues, and CFS should look to go in depth on fewer topics, where it could really add value. The CFS evaluation draft recommendations were referenced in this regard. An overview of what can be covered through the core budget provided by the three RBAs was presented on the assumption that basic workstreams, without regional consultation, interpretation and translation services, are implemented. In this regard, it was noted that this skeleton budget already exceeds the RBAs contribution, if RBAs continue to contribute at current levels.

In light of the general agreement that the Committee is carrying out too many activities, OEWG members were reminded that the prioritization and the selection of what goes into the MYPoW is in their hands.

OEWG members provided their views concerning those activities that might continue in the next biennium, noting nutrition was already foreseen in the current MYPoW as continuing.

A follow-up process to the HLPE report on multistakeholder partnerships to finance and achieve food security and nutrition was raised, but no guidance was provided on the type of process or expected results.

Some suggested limiting or merging the number of workstreams that focussed on CFS internal work (eg MYPoW, GSF, monitoring, rules of procedure), though this would be unlikely to decrease the actual workload. A lighter process for developing the annual contribution to the HLPF was suggested as feasible in the future, together with better mainstreaming of the 2030 Agenda across CFS work. It was also suggested that alternatives to OEWGs could be considered to advance work. Others suggested the monitoring work should continue as a standalone OEWG. It was suggested that follow-up to the forum on women's empowerment be considered, but no proposals on the type of activity or the expected outcomes were made.

It was suggested to merge the plan of action on the CFS evaluation and the Working Group on Rules of Procedure, as they might have complementary mandates.

3. Implications of a longer-term MYPoW

Following the request made by the CFS plenary last year, the OEWG had an initial discussion on potential implications of a longer-term MYPoW with a view to submitting a response on the matter to CFS 44.

In response to questions, it was clarified that a longer term MYPoW did not inherently present challenges to the FAO biennial budgetary cycle, and several other committees already had longer term MYPoWs. The MYPoW would need to note the budgetary constraints (eg where budget wasn't secured beyond a certain time), and presently the MYPoW is approved without secure financing. The need to further explore the implications of a MYPoW whose term is longer than the mandate of the Bureau and Advisory Group was expressed. Alternative solutions, such as a five-year strategic plan in support of a two-year MYPoW or the development of a rolling-plan MYPoW, were also put on the table for future consideration.

Many felt a longer term horizon would improve planning and reduce pressure to overload CFS in the short term, but some had reservations. It was highlighted that this discussion would benefit from an in-depth analysis of the outcomes of the CFS evaluation which is expected to provide useful inputs on this matter.

Independently from its length, the importance of a flexible MYPoW where emerging issues can be accommodated throughout the process, was highlighted.

NEXT STEPS

A Chair's proposal will be prepared based on the discussions held on 6 February. The document will be circulated by the end of March and presented for discussion at the MYPoW OEWG meeting on 2 May where consensus is expected to be reached on the activities of the next CFS programme of work.

OEWG members are strongly encouraged to promote informal consultations among interested stakeholders in advance of the 2 May meeting in order to clarify the objectives and outcomes of preferred proposals.

An additional meeting will take place on 19 June to agree the last details and finalize the response on the longer-term MYPoW that will have to be presented at CFS 44 next October.

ANNEX 2

Proposed workstream on “Engaging, recruiting and retaining youth in agriculture”

Human capital and talent are critical drivers of growth, sustainability and security across the entire food chain. There is a need to recruit new talent, particularly youth, to agriculture. Despite the recent modest renewal in public sector investments in agriculture, there have been disinvestments in extension programmes and agriculture education – at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels - at the same time universities have disinvested in agriculture colleges.

Furthermore, there is a lack of appropriately-trained and work-ready people in the agriculture sector, a factor contributing to food insecurity and malnutrition. Some of the primary skills lacking are numeracy, agronomics, communications, business management (specific to the food and agriculture sector), marketing, finance, logistics, food processing, and broad, yet critical, teamwork and management skills.

With close to 40 % of the global workforce, agriculture is the world’s largest provider of jobs, employing over 1.3 billion people throughout the world. Nevertheless during the 20th century, the quantity of farmers has declined in every part of the world⁹ - from 35 to only 4.2 percent in developed nations between 1950 and 2010, and from 81 to 48.22 percent in developing countries¹⁰.

Considering that the world will need to feed nine billion people by 2050¹¹, a 70% increase in global agricultural production is crucial. This scenery demands greater labour force, people with adequate education and training who will be able to transform agriculture into a more productive, sustainable, competitive and efficient sector. Long term sustainability in agriculture requires a locality-specific knowledge base and technical competence including the up-skilling of the current workforce with diverse and more complete training programs.

Add to the challenges of hunger and food insecurity, a latent ageing of the farm workforce is an emerging issue. Incentives and campaigns that encourage young people to see agriculture as real possibilities for their career are needed.

CFS is ideally placed to highlight constraints, opportunities, and recommendations which include:

- a) Improving the mechanisms for sharing knowledge, adaptive strategies, and more sustainable techniques is the means to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (and beyond), food security and nutrition, and improved livelihoods.
- b) High degree of knowledge needed in farming to manage multiple variables.
- c) Improving impact on sustainable development of all forms of agriculture.
- d) The centrality of education and skills to sustain food production in the face of the vagaries of weather, climate change, political instability, market volatility, and increasing pest pressures.

⁹ FAOStat in 2011, based on a global workforce of 3.3 billion people.

¹⁰ IFAD and International Labor Organization (ILO) through http://www.momagri.org/UK/agriculture-s-key-figures/With-closeto-40-%25-of-the-global-workforce-agriculture-is-the-world-s-largest-provider-of-jobs-_1066.html

¹¹ <http://www.ifad.org/media/press/2014/12.htm#sthash.i6RmZX7U.dpuf>

It is proposed that CFS takes stock of evidence, including challenges, opportunities, and existing partnerships and programmes that can provide policy-relevant, evidence-based advice around the following:

- a) Examples of talent development in agriculture
- b) Concrete investments in education, know-how and manpower of youth in agriculture
- c) Opportunities and challenges to empower young rural talents
- d) Incentives and campaigns that encourage young people to see agriculture as real possibilities for their career.
- e) What actions are being done to promote demand-driven and innovative agriculture education, training, and skills development programmes in agriculture?
- f) How can we recruit and retain youth and women in agriculture through incentives and the promotion of conducive environments for equitable access to secure land tenure, inputs, financial services, knowledge, and markets?
- g) What examples can be found of national agricultural plans and resource mobilisation strategies to enhance talent development in agriculture?

In October 2013 the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held a Round Table entitled “A Plan of Action to Build Knowledge, Skills, and Talent Development to Further Food and Nutrition Security”.

This proposed workstream would contribute to identify the areas where actions are needed at local, regional and international level, through multisectorial policy approaches and inclusive mechanisms that engage civil society, private sector, universities and research institutions. This workstream could foster convergence by creating policy recommendations to encourage the engagement of youth in agriculture. The CFS also could hold a special panel to look at programmes at the national and regional level to promote youth in agriculture and foster greater cooperation among actors working on youth programming.

This topic is related to SDG target 2.1 which aims by 2030 to end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round. It is also related to target 4.7 which aims by 2030 to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture’s contribution to sustainable development.

ANNEX 3

Proposed “Multistakeholder dialogue on trade and food security and nutrition”

Rationale for the dialogue

The relationship between trade and food security is attracting increased attention on both the trade and the development agendas. The eradication of global hunger by 2030 is a key goal in the new post-2015 sustainable development agenda – and trade is one of the means for achieving this goal. Global trade in agricultural products is expected to continue to increase over the coming decades, influenced by evolutions in patterns of consumption and production. Trade will increasingly influence the extent and nature of food security and nutrition across all regions of the globe. The challenge, therefore, is how to ensure that the expansion of agricultural trade works for, and not against, the elimination of hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

FAO’s recently published State of Agricultural Commodity Markets (SOCO) addresses the linkages between trade and food security and the implications of measures intended to address national food security concerns on the one hand, and their effects on the food security of trading partners on the other. While there is growing recognition that trade in food and agricultural products will play an increasingly important role in most countries’ food security and nutrition strategies, evidence on the impacts of trade on food security and nutrition, and on the appropriateness of different trade policies in pursuit of these national objectives is mixed. Noting the context specificity of these impacts on each of the four dimensions of food security, SOCO highlights the importance of shifting policy debates away from the pros and cons of specific trade and related policies, the objectives of which address different dimensions of food security, differ across countries and will change over time, towards addressing weaknesses in the governance processes through which agricultural and trade policies are designed and implemented. Strengthening these processes requires building synergies to increase policy coherence for food security, to enable governments to balance national priorities in the design of trade policy and to improve their coherence with regional and global trade frameworks.

Extending the dialogue on these issues within the CFS multi-stakeholder setting would assist in bringing the wider food security and nutrition community towards a common understanding on the key debated issues with a view to strengthening coordination across a wider number of relevant policy process and in doing so, improving the coherence of advice provided to member countries. The dialogue would thereby create greater awareness of the implications that trade can have on food security and nutrition and provide guidance on how to ensure that trade works for and not against food security and improved nutrition.

Structure of the dialogue

- Keynote speaker to draw out the main findings from SOCO, highlighting the need for an improved understanding of the relationship between trade and food security and nutrition as prerequisite for closing the gap in policy debates, and in strengthening synergies between the policy process that condition the implications of trade.
- Panel discussion involving representatives of (i) trade community (e.g. Trade Minister); (ii) agriculture development community (e.g. CAADP focal point); (iii) donor community (one

from FSN oriented donor; one from trade-oriented donor); (iv) civil society; while maintaining geographical and gender representation.

Questions to panelists would draw out views on: how growth in agricultural trade has affected the four dimensions of food security through its effect on domestic market development and on different types of producer; the pros and cons of alternative trade strategies from an FSN perspective; and concrete actions that needed to ensure that trade strategies and related policies work for and not against FSN.

The event would be an opportunity to share views and eventually provide a technical basis to inform future discussions on the impacts of agricultural trade on food security and nutrition and ways to ensure that its expansion and related policies create the necessary conditions to improve food security and nutrition at country level. They would not lead to the adoption of any recommendation nor decision by the Committee.

ANNEX 4

Proposed HLPE report on “Role of food safety in ensuring food security, access to adequate nutrition, and improved health outcomes”

The SDGs incorporate food safety into the targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development yet the role of food safety has received little attention in the debates on food security, nutrition and health outcomes. Food safety has a tremendous impact on all three. As the World Health Organization says, “Food safety, nutrition and food security are inextricably linked.

Unsafe food creates a vicious cycle of disease and malnutrition, particularly affecting infants, young children, elderly and the sick. Foodborne diseases impede socioeconomic development by straining health care systems, and harming national economies, tourism and trade.” An estimated 600 million – almost 1 in 10 people in the world – fall ill after eating contaminated food and 420 000 die every year, resulting in the loss of 33 million healthy life years (DALYs). Children under 5 years of age carry 40% of the food borne disease burden, with 125 000 deaths every year. Farmers who have product rejected due to food safety issues face loss of income and unsafe food creates a waste stream with environmental consequences.

An HLPE report on this topic would provide a greater understanding of the key drivers and consequences of these phenomena, as well as pathways to address the potential challenges they might pose to food security and nutrition. A particular focus should be on the impact of capacity building for all actors in the agri-food chain, including farmers, processors, distributors, and retailers, in ensuring that they have the resources and knowledge necessary to minimize consumer risks with regards to food safety. A distinct but related challenge will be on how to ensure food safety while guaranteeing that producers, including smallholders, have access to local and regional markets, without negatively impacting traditional production and retailing systems, upon which many of the lowest-income consumers depend. This topic is in line with SDG target 2.1 which aims by 2030 to end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

The HLPE report could help the Committee:

- a) Identify policy processes to improve coordination on food safety. Most work is currently focused on food safety standards which are essential and need to be supported by policies that enable improvements across the food value chain;
- b) Identify positive examples of collaboration between governments, producers and consumers to ensure food safety, as food supply chains now cross multiple national borders;
- c) Identify key infrastructure such as cold chains, storage technologies, better testing capacity, crop protection, and animal health to improve food safety;
- d) Identify the role of capacity building and training, with a focus on smallholders, to meet food safety standards;
- e) Embed food safety in nutrition programmes globally, with a particular emphasis on addressing stunting (SDG target 2.2);
- f) Articulate specific subsets of food safety problems, including aflatoxins;
- g) Foster education on food safety especially at the household and farm levels.