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CFS OEWG-MYPoW Meeting # 03

Date: 19 June 2017

Time: 14.00-17.00

Location: German Room, FAO

CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for 2018-2019

Revised Chair Proposal

I. POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES FOR THE MYPoW FOR 2018-2019

1. OEWG members are strongly encouraged to develop a MYPoW which takes into account existing resources and workload. It is key that they are able to prioritize and select among the proposed activities, and reduce the list included in this section of the document. This approach would be in line with the shared principle to develop a feasible and realistic programme of work. Finally, it might be worthwhile to reiterate that the selection and prioritization of CFS activities is entirely in the hands of its members and participants.

List of potential activities for the MYPoW 2018-2019

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2. 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.

3. 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) Preparation of the Plan of Action of the CFS Evaluation (2018)

Rationale

4. The Committee commissioned an Independent Evaluation of the effectiveness of the CFS Reform which was completed in April 2017. A report on consultations held in 2017 and a roadmap outlining the details of the strategy leading to the preparation of the corporate response to the evaluation are presented for endorsement at CFS 44 in 2017.

Objectives and expected outcomes

5. Based on the results of the consultations leading up to CFS 44 and elements of the agreed roadmap, the Committee will develop a Plan of Action of the CFS Evaluation which will include the decisions made in response to the evaluation findings, conclusions and recommendations, including indications on whether they are accepted, actions that will be taken, responsibilities, timeframe and implications for additional funding.

Process

6. The work will be carried out under an inclusive process involving CFS Members and Participants to discuss the various matters addressed in the CFS Evaluation and prepare the Plan of Action that will be presented for endorsement at CFS 45 in 2018.

7. The possibility to have focus groups or friend of the Chair discussions on specific issues is foreseen, provided that the results are reported and discussed in an inclusive setting.

Additional costs which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions

EVALUATION	PLANNED COSTS 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION				
CFS Staff and technical support*	50,000	0	0	50,000
TOTAL	50,000	0	0	50,000

* 50% additional staff time

b) CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2018-2019)

Rationale

8. 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

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

10. Sharing lessons and exchanging on good practices and challenges in advancing food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture in the context of the 2030 Agenda implementation, building for instance on voluntary national reports to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF);

11. Contributing to global follow-up and review efforts through interactions with the HLPF and thematic progress review discussions, based on UN monitoring reports.

12. To discuss global and regional progress and challenges in achieving food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, discussions will take place in CFS 45 and CFS 46 based on UN reporting such as the 'State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World' and the UN Secretary General's annual progress report on the SDGs.

13. To understand what policies and measures are effective at promoting cross-sectoral integration and inclusiveness, how challenges have been addressed in different contexts and how the application of CFS tools effectively supports country-led efforts towards the SDG targets, lessons sharing sessions will take place during CFS 45 and CFS 46 in 2018 and 2019. The outcomes will support subsequent discussions on CFS' future programme of work.

14. The Committee will reflect on the way it develops inputs to the HLPF, based on feedback received from its first submission. The Committee will develop a contribution to the 2019 HLPF meeting on "Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness and equality", and agree any other activity called for in the context of the review organized under the United Nations General Assembly (at Heads of State and Government level). Based on the conclusions of the evaluation and CFS's response as it relates to the SDGs, the update of the UNGA resolution on follow-up and review arrangements for the next HLPF cycle, and stock-taking discussions on the impact of CFS' contribution and efforts to advance the SDGs, the Committee will consider continuing its engagement to the 2020 HLPF review.

Process

15. Inclusive intersessional discussions and work supported by a technical task team will allow CFS members and participants to oversee the development of contributions to the HLPF. A lighter approach is envisaged in the years when SDG2 is not under in-depth review, but the overall review theme still calls for CFS inputs emphasizing important cross-cutting issues and providing inputs on the organization of the global progress reviews and lesson-sharing discussions under the responsibility of the CFS Bureau and Advisory Group, to ensure that these discussions effectively inform future work of the Committee. 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 through an inclusive but light process.

Additional costs which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions

SDGs	PLANNED COSTS 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION				
CFS Staff and technical support*	50,000	50,000	0	100,000
Outreach and intersessional events**	10,000	20,000	0	30,000
Plenary events***	50,000	50,000	0	100,000
TOTAL	110,000	120,000	0	230,000

* 50% additional staff time

** travel of panelists, translation of documents

*** translation of documents, travels of panelists

c) CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for the period 2020-2021 (2018-2019)

Rationale

16. 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 the period determined through the follow-up to the CFS Evaluation. It is anticipated the response to the CFS Evaluation will lead to changes in the way the MYPoW is developed.

Objectives and expected outcomes

17. 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

18. The work will be carried out by the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on MYPoW (or as revised through Plenary decisions on follow up to the CFS Evaluation) which will have to develop a programme of work based on realistic budgetary assumptions to ensure its full implementation.

19. 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 (subject to further changes and a more strategic outlook that may result from the response to the CFS Evaluation).

20. The starting point of the CFS agenda-setting will be second note on Critical and Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition presented by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) in April 2017.

21. In the first intersessional year, the OEWG will host a series of multistakeholder dialogues, in consultation with the technical units of the three Rome-based Agencies, to promote an analysis and a better understanding of the issues presented in the HLPE note, and to foster a dialogue on how the value add of CFS in addressing them.

22. In 2018, the OEWG is also expected to select the theme and scope of any report to be requested of the HLPE in 2020, pending the availability of the necessary extra-budgetary resources.

23. The nature and the elements and guiding principles for the work of the OEWG in 2019 will depend on the outcomes of the follow-up to the CFS Evaluation which is expected to be presented at CFS 45 in 2018. This will define the length of future CFS programmes of work, its strategic outlook and the budgeting process, and will provide clarity and guidance on the expected outcomes of the MYPoW work, to be presented at CFS 46 in 2019.

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

Rationale

24. 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

25. A Global Thematic Event will take place at CFS 45 in 2018 to take stock of experiences and good practices concerning the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive

Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, as a contribution to CFS monitoring function.

26. 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

27. The preparatory work for plenary events will be carried out by the CFS Secretariat and overseen by the Bureau, after consultation with the Advisory Group (and all stakeholders in an inclusive consultation meeting). 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 costs which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions

SHARING EXPERIENCES	PLANNED COSTS 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION				
CFS Staff and technical support*	50,000	50,000	0	100,000
Translation for Global Thematic Event	50,000	0	0	50,000
Travels of panelists Global Thematic Event	20,000	0	0	20,000
TOTAL	120,000	50,000	0	170,000

*50% additional staff time

e) CFS engagement in advancing nutrition (2018-2019)

Rationale

28. The Committee in 2016 endorsed a strategy on CFS engagement in advancing nutrition (CFS 2016/43/9) which highlights that “the nutrition dimension is integral to the concept of food security and to the work of CFS and CFS is committed to further supporting on-going efforts of governments and other stakeholders to address malnutrition” The strategy foresees such efforts also in the context of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) and of the implementation of the ICN2 Framework for Action.

29. CFS work on nutrition has been planned and is being carried out through three interconnected and mutually reinforcing functions: policy convergence; lessons and good practice sharing; and using the CFS platform for tracking progress. Since endorsement of the strategy, CFS requested its High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) to prepare a report on Nutrition and Food Systems to be presented at CFS 44 in 2017, undertook intersessional events on investment for healthy food systems; impact assessment of policies to support healthy food environments and healthy diets; and on stunting, to 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 see an entire day dedicated to nutrition inclusive of sharing lessons and good practices on investments for healthy food systems and receiving progress reporting on ICN2 from FAO and WHO.

30. The strategy foresees a workplan that expands throughout three intersessional periods starting from the 2016-2017 one. While the workplan foresees the development of policy products in priority areas, building on the work undertaken in 2017, to commence after CFS 45 in 2018, the OEWG does not exclude the possibility of starting policy convergence work on nutrition following CFS44. Such products are to be brought to Plenary for endorsement.

Objectives and expected outcomes

31. The objective of the OEWG’s work in 2018 is to start substantive discussions on possible nutrition policy product/s including the development of Terms of Reference to guide the policy convergence work. The discussions and the TORs should define key terms, set parameters for policy convergence, clarify objective, scope and purpose, the main thematic areas that need specific attention, specific settings to be considered (e.g. regional ones; urban or rural), the process and the type of policy instrument that would be developed (not at all excluding the possibility of a CFS “major product” such as the RAI, FFA, VGGT), the modalities for the dissemination of the policy instrument, its intended users and potential partnerships amongst them for the instrument’s use. The TORs will also outline the process to present CFS guidance for endorsement in CFS 46.

Process

32. Policy convergence substantive discussions will be held and TORs developed through an inclusive process in an OEWG, using as basis the HLPE report on nutrition and food systems, which plays a central role in shaping the policy convergence work on nutrition. To be also used are: the Chair’s summaries of the intersessional events on nutrition; the Plenary-approved outcomes of the lessons and good practices sharing on investments for healthy food systems and reporting on ICN2 activities, which will take place in October 2017; and other relevant scientific literature. Action areas of the Work Programme of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) will also be considered.

33. The substantive discussions on policy convergence also leading to the drafting of the terms of reference for policy convergence will commence after CFS44 and will benefit from e-consultations, which could be carried out through the FSN Forum and with the strong support of the RBAs, WHO, other UN organizations and existing relevant initiatives and platforms. Were resources made available, regional conferences would provide a valuable opportunity for the CFS to understand priorities for nutrition and better define the thematic areas for specific policy attention. Where possible, CFS will benefit from the organization of regional consultations from FAO and other relevant consultations of UN organizations. A draft budget for such activities is described in the table below.

Additional costs which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions

NUTRITION	PLANNED COSTS 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP

CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION				
CFS Staff and technical support*	50,000	50,000	0	100,000
Translation/interpretation negotiation process**	0	100,000	0	100,000
E-consultation on ToRs***	30,000	0	0	30,000
6 regional consultations****	600,000	0	0	600,000
Translation and interpretation OEWG meetings*****	50,000	0	0	50,000
TOTAL	730,000	150,000	0	880,000

* 50% additional staff time

** Interpretation for 5-day session (6 hrs/day) and translation of approx. 12,000 words

*** 3 consultations through the FSN Forum

**** Travels of #2 Secretariat members to 6 consultations, translation and interpretation

***** 3 OEWG meetings/3hrs each

f) Urbanization, rural transformation and implications for food security and nutrition (2018-2019)

Rationale

34. 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

35. 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

36. 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.

37. 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.

38. 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 costs which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions

URBANIZATION	PLANNED COSTS		AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
	2018	2019		
CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION				
CFS Staff and technical support*	50,000	50,000	0	100,000
Translation/interpretation negotiation process**	0	100,000	0	100,000
TOTAL	50,000	150,000	0	200,000

* 50% additional staff time

** Interpretation for 5-day session (6 hrs/day) and translation of approx. 12,000 words

g) Engaging, recruiting and retaining youth in agriculture (2018-2019)

Rationale

39. 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 world while the latent ageing of the farm workforce is an additional emerging issue. Incentives and campaigns that encourage young people to see agriculture as real possibilities for their career are needed together with investments to

provide people with adequate education and training to transform agriculture into a more productive, sustainable, competitive and efficient sector.

40. 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 programmes.

Objectives and expected outcomes

41. This objective of this workstream is 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.

42. A set of policy recommendations aiming to increase the engagement of youth in agriculture will be developed, taking stock of existing evidence, opportunities, partnerships and programmes that can provide policy-relevant advice around the following thematic areas:

- Examples of talent development in agriculture;
- Concrete investments in education, know-how and manpower of youth in agriculture;
- Opportunities and challenges to empower young rural talents;
- Incentives that encourage young people to see agriculture as real possibilities for their career;
- Actions to promote demand-driven and innovative agriculture education, training, and skills development programmes in agriculture;
- Incentives for the development of conducive environments for equitable access to secure land tenure, inputs, financial services, knowledge, and markets;
- Examples of national agricultural plans and resource mobilisation strategies to enhance talent development in agriculture.

43. 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.

Process

44. The policy convergence work will be carried out by an Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) which will be responsible to analyze the existing evidence, examples and case studies. This exercise will initially draw on the case studies included in the CFS document "Developing the knowledge skills and talent of youth to further food security and nutrition" and the outcomes of the roundtable held at CFS 42 in 2015.

45. The OEWG will present an update on the status of the workstream to the plenary in 2018 in order to receive guidance concerning the way-forward and submit the final version of the policy recommendations for endorsement at CFS 46 in 2019.

46. The MYPoW OEWG in the next biennium is invited to consider the possibility to recommend the organization of a special panel, once the recommendations are finalized, 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 event would take place during the biennium 2020-2021.

Additional costs which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions

YOUTH	PLANNED COSTS 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION				
CFS Staff and technical support*	50,000	50,000	0	100,000
Translation/interpretation negotiation process**	0	100,000	0	100,000
TOTAL	50,000	150,000	0	200,000

* 50% additional staff time

** Interpretation for 5-day session (6 hrs/day) and translation of approx. 12,000 words

h) Multistakeholder partnerships to finance and improve food security and nutrition in the framework of the 2030 Agenda (2018)

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

48. 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.

49. 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.

50. 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.

51. 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.

52. 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.

53. Relevance and impact

54. 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.

55. 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.

56. 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.

57. 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

58. 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

59. Following the launch of the report, expected by the end of June 2018, the CFS Chair will invite interested CFS Members and Participants to review the evidence presented by the HLPE, discuss the potential offered by the various partnerships in connection to food security and nutrition towards implementing the 2030 Agenda, innovative financing and access to resources and present conclusions at CFS 45 in 2018.

i) Agroecological approaches and other innovations for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition (2019)

Rationale

60. 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.

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

Proposed scope

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

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

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

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

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

- Potential to deliver at scale and have an impact on global food security and nutrition, with particular attention to food availability, food price levels and fluctuations as well as socio-economic impacts, such as on employment;

- Contribution to improve resource efficiency, minimize ecological footprint, strengthen resilience and secure social equity and responsibility;
- Examples of context-specific solutions associated with different stages of agricultural development and diverse local situations;
- Types of markets and regulations that can create an enabling environment for the development of these approaches and for a positive impact in terms of food security and nutrition;
- Possible barriers to the adoption of certain practices and ways to address them;
- Controversies and uncertainties in the science and practices and risks and challenges associated to the development of these approaches;
- Review of extensive body of existing scientific and empirical evidence on the impacts of approaches which are being used to advance food security and sustainability.

Objectives and expected outcomes

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

68.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

69.The HLPE is requested to launch the report not later than March 2019 in order to give enough time to CFS stakeholders to analyze and review the evidence presented to draw lessons from those innovative approaches that contribute to food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture and food systems.

70.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 costs which need to be covered through extrabudgetary contributions

HLPE AND CFS FOLLOW-UP	PLANNED COSTS 2018	PLANNED COSTS 2019	AVAILABLE RESOURCES	GAP
<u>HLPE</u>				
HLPE Staff	760,000	760,000		
Report printing and translation	180,000	180,000		

Project Team support	100,000	100,000		
Steering Committee meetings	170,000	170,000		
Electronic consultations	20,000	20,000		
Report launch and outreach	30,000	30,000		
Plenary and other expenses	30,000	30,000		
Sub-total	1,290,000	1,290,000	320,000	2,260,000
CFS WORKSTREAM COORDINATION				
Translation/interpretation negotiation process*	100,000	100,000	0	200,000
Sub-total	100,000	100,000	0	200,000
TOTAL	1,390,000	1,390,000	320,000	2,460,000

* Interpretation for 5-day session (6 hrs/day) and translation of approx. 12,000 words

II. INDICATIVE OVERVIEW OF PARALLEL ACTIVITIES

71. This table is intended to provide an overview of the different activities currently in the list of proposals that might be carried out in parallel in the course of the next biennium.

72. The purpose is to help OEWG members visualize the potential level of the future CFS workload and facilitate the prioritization and selection of the adequate number of activities.

