

Reporting Exercise for the period January – December 2019

As per the agreed annual reporting exercise, members and ad-hoc Participants of the CFS Advisory Group during the 2018-2019 biennium were requested to answer the following questions concerning the activities undertaken by them over the period January-December 2019:

I. CONTRIBUTION TO CFS ACTIVITIES

Describe the work your organization or constituency has carried out in support of various CFS intersessional and plenary activities (meetings, Technical Task Teams, Open-Ended Working Groups, Bureau/Advisory Group meetings, etc), including coordination activities and the exchange of information and consolidation of inputs between your constituency and CFS;

II. USE, APPLICATION AND DISSEMINATION OF CFS OUTCOMES

Provide examples of the use and application of CFS products (guidelines, recommendations, etc.) in your work programmes and describe the main elements of your outreach activities undertaken to disseminate CFS products;

III. STRENGTHENING THE LINKAGES BETWEEN THE COMMITTEE AND THE ADVISORY GROUP CONSTITUENCIES

What suggestions do you have to enhance the interaction between the Committee and different relevant actors on the ground to increase knowledge about CFS work at country level?

IV. SUCCESS STORIES (optional)

Describe how your organization or constituency has used a CFS product or products to improve the food security and nutrition situation of individuals, communities, etc. in furtherance of accomplishing SDG 2.

Reports were submitted by the following Advisory Group members:

- ✓ Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO);
- ✓ United Nations World Food Programme (WFP);
- ✓ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD);
- ✓ World Health Organization (WHO);
- ✓ United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN);
- ✓ UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food;
- ✓ The World Bank
- ✓ Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation
- ✓ Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR);
- ✓ Civil Society Mechanism (CSM);
- ✓ Private Sector Mechanism (PSM);

Ad-hoc Participant:

- ✓ World Farmers' Organization (WFO)

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)

Question 1

As a member of the joint CFS Secretariat, FAO continues to provide:

- services to the joint CFS Secretariat, contributing at least 1/3 the costs for human and financial resources, as well as physically hosting the Secretariat
- most of the meeting venues, including for inter-sessional activities/events and CFS Plenary and associated side and other events
- translation, interpretation, and conference services (messengers, security, IT support, etc.)
- assistance for managing financial contributions and trust fund support for CFS activities
- FAO LEG provides legal advice to Plenary and Bureau and Advisory Group, as necessary.

FAO actively participated in the joint Bureau and Advisory group meetings, open-ended working groups (OEWG) and other inter-sessional activities and provided substantial inputs to technical task teams (TTT) and to CFS46 Plenary sessions, including:

- Lead the preparation of the annual SOFI report to provide a situation report and help identifying important FSN issues for consideration by CFS 46
- Co-hosted numerous side events during CFS46 week
- Worked closely with FAO management regarding World Food Day and CFS events.
- Monitoring, including support for preparations for the Global Thematic Event on the use and application of the *Framework for Action on Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises*, which will be held at CFS 47
- Agro-ecology and Other Innovations, including substantial inputs through TTT and OEWG, collaborated with the HLPE in the elaboration of the HLPE Report, especially in reference to the FAO Ten Elements of Agroecology
- Nutrition and Food Systems – substantial inputs through TTT and OEWG. All FAO Regional Offices actively participated in the regional consultation on the draft Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition held in 2019, including helping with organization and logistics
- FAO actively participated in the meeting on “Sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition”, which was a follow-up discussion on FSN in relation to plantation forests
- FAO provided substantial inputs to the CFS concept note for the ‘Expert’s Group Meeting on Closing Data Gaps and Promoting Evidence-Informed Decision-Making in Agriculture for Food Security’, to explore linkages between strengthening data systems for food security and nutrition and inequalities and contribute to a major work-stream as part of the Multi-Year Programme of Work 2020-2023, entitled ‘*Data collection and analysis tools*’
- Actively contributed to HLPE Consultations, including the Scope and Outline of the forthcoming report - *Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems*, which is one of the core areas of work of FAO
- Raise awareness and communication on Right to Food, as well as outreach of CFS46 in particular, the organization of a special side-event: Launch of the Report “Fifteen Years implementing the Right to Food Guidelines – reviewing progress to achieve the 2030 Agenda”

- As a key partner of International Financial Institutions (IFI), the FAO Investment Centre actively encouraged and supported engagement of IFIs in CFS processes and events.

Question 2

Regular consultation with relevant FAO staff before and after Bureau and Advisory Group meetings, to gather inputs and disseminate outputs.

FAO continues to support the application of CFS results through several outputs within the Strategic Framework, such as [**Excerpts from Bureau Advisory Group Meeting 13 March 2020: Doc No: CFS/BurAG/2020/03/13/01: Briefing on the uptake of the VGGT and RAI principles - FAO inputs**]:

FAO supports VGGT implementation and multi-stakeholder expert meetings to mainstream tenure governance to achieve land degradation neutrality in the frame of the UN Decade of Ecosystems Restoration.

Concerning the FAO VGGT implementation program, some of its accomplishments include:

- *Worldwide support to VGGT implementation by FAO to 88 countries, of which 17 are in Latin America/Caribbean region, 35 in Africa, 14 in Asia Pacific, 16 in Europe/Central Asia, and 6 in Near East/North Africa.*
- *19 countries now have multistakeholder platforms to ensure inclusive and participatory governance of tenure reform processes. FAO supports capacity development programmes specifically designed to enhance civil society (and Indigenous People) participation in 21 countries.*
- *29 countries are reviewing/reformulating policy and legal frameworks using the VGGTs, while 18 countries received FAO support to improve land administration systems in projects implemented by FAO or partners (e.g., World Bank).*

FAO VGGT programmes ensure availability of global tools on land governance (on website):

- *11 technical guides (ranging from pastoral lands to safeguarding land tenure rights in the context of agricultural investment); a People's Manual on the VGGT, and a technical guide to enhance use of VGGTs by civil society, jointly elaborated with FIAN.*
 - *A set of 10 e-learning modules were developed; 3 more are in development. All e-learning modules are available on line on FAO e learning platform, accessed by over 15 000 users.*
- FAO has built enabling land administration technology with SOLA and Open Tenure: softwares to support tenure rights registration, which can be used by government and by communities. CFS-RAI have been developed to ensure that agricultural investments generate net positive impacts on food security and nutrition at global, regional, national, and local levels.*

Concerning CFS-RAI application, FAO accomplishments include:

- *25 countries have applied FAO's capacity development planning tools to enhance responsible investment, in particular for the enabling environment and youth.*
- *5 countries are committed to projects that aim to establish or build on existing multi-stakeholder platforms (existing platforms being those created by the VGGT programme) to ensure inclusive, participatory processes, and to enhance the enabling environment for RAI.*
- *6 countries are engaged in a programme to bring together the CFS-RAI and other global instruments (RtF, SSF, VGGT) to enhance food security and nutrition.*

- *The ASEAN Guidelines on Promoting Responsible Investment in Food, Agriculture, and Forestry were developed with FAO's technical advice, adopted by AMAF in October 2018, and launched by FAO, IISD and Grow Asia in June 2019. FAO is now supporting the roll out of this regional instrument.*
- *Over 150 parliamentarians and their advisors have been engaged in capacity development through activities with the Parliamentary Front against Hunger of Latin America and the Caribbean, the Pan African Parliamentary Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, and the new the Parliamentary Network of Food Security in Africa and the Arab World.*
- o *The Global Parliamentary Summit Against Hunger and Malnutrition Summit (Madrid, 2018) declaration highlights the "need of creating an enabling environment for responsible investments in the food systems".*
- *G20 Agriculture Ministers include expressions of support for the CFS-RAI in Ministerial Declarations including those in 2014 through 2019. Since 2017, support has been extended to include the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains. FAO is supporting the current G20 President, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, to develop a G20 "Framework to Enhance Implementation and Reporting on Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food System" (tentative title).*
- *Over 20 countries have benefited from capacity development on inclusive business models, in particular responsible contract farming and the use of the FAO-IISD Model Contract.*
- *5 national civil society networks have taken FAO's tool for RAI and Youth on board to empower their RAI-related advocacy and policy interventions.*
- *FAO is working with the International Bar Association and others to develop the capacity of private sector lawyers in avoiding and addressing, preventing and mitigating adverse human rights impacts when advising on agricultural investments.*

Tools and instruments (re: VGGT and RAI) made available by FAO include:

- *At global level, FAO has developed a series of tools, instruments and learning programmes available through the Organization's RAI website*
- *The RAI Learning Programme currently consists of several courses (available free of charge online) in multiple languages, including: An introduction to CFS-RAI principles; A 4 module programme for policy makers creating an enabling environment for RAI; An innovative short course for the private sector (mid-2020) focused on compliance and risk mitigation*
- *FAO itself uses the course content to deliver blended learning programmes (working online, then face-to-face, and then with follow up mentoring online), creating a learning process much richer and more practical than a self-guided tool alone. This method has been successful in four African countries, and FAO is preparing to launch the programme in Asia.*
- *A consortium of universities in Africa, ITOCA and FAO are adapting parts of the policy makers course to a curriculum on creating an enabling environment for RAI by and for youth.*
- *For the private sector FAO developed the OECD-FAO Guidance for Responsible Agricultural Supply Chains in partnership with OECD. FAO and OECD have completed a pilot study that identifies lessons learned, good practices and challenges in implementing supply chain due diligence identified by pilot participants, and sets out recommendations and next steps for companies and policymakers.*

- *Capacity assessment and planning tools have been developed and validated for creating multi-stakeholder RAI platforms, for responsible investment by and for youth, and for RAI and gender.*
- *FAO's Guide on due diligence, tenure and agricultural investment and Guide to assess national regulatory frameworks affecting larger-scale private investments⁶ provide support for legal professionals and policy makers.*

Question 3

- Actively supported, through FAO Regional Offices, the regional consultations on the Voluntary Guidelines on Nutrition and Food Systems, including the promotion of inclusive participation with key partners to identify gaps and highlight relevant regional priorities;
- Continue to actively promote CFS principles and the application of CFS results, in the FAO Strategic Framework, through bi-lateral discussions, development of projects, designing seminars/side events, etc.;
- Ensure that CFS results are cited/used, where appropriate, in all relevant FAO meetings/seminars and publications, including governing body documents, flagship publications, briefing notes, workplanning, etc.

Question 4

As part of the support to the application and use of VGGT, FAO has provided technical assistance in several countries for the development of agricultural land markets, policy advice related to building up national land consolidation programmes and management and privatization of state owned agricultural land. For example, in the REU region, a *Legal Guide on Land Consolidation* was prepared based on a study of good European practice and will be published in 2020 by LEGN/REU, which will support the further development of LANDNET, a regional network of land tenure professionals from more than 30 countries in the region.

CFS RAI Principles are promoted and used within the frame of its work on Decent Rural Employment, and are explicitly referred to in E-learning products, such as the *Productive Employment and Decent Work in Rural Areas*. In the RAP region, CFS-RAI principles were used to strengthen capacities of national organizations, empowering youth through responsible investment with capacity development in 16 countries, and a training of trainers for the regional organization AsiaDHRRA (Asian Partnership for the Development of Human Resources in Rural Areas).

FAO promoted the wider use of 2017 key policy recommendations on *Sustainable forestry for food security and nutrition* through conducting country assessments on the forest and food security policies in Sri Lanka and Peru; developing a national training manual in Tanzania; and organizing the CPF Global Core Set of Forest Indicators Key Expert Meeting (Indicator 14 – Forests and Trees for Food Security and Nutrition), held October 2019.

Actively used multi-stakeholder processes and considered Right to Food guidelines in the FAO Investment Centre's technical inputs to the formulation and implementation support to investment and policy projects of international financial institutions (IFI).

FAO featured the CFS' Policy Recommendations for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition at the Fisheries Symposium in November 2019. In 2019 FAO released the Food Loss and Waste in Fish Value Chains website, which supports and references CFS recommendations centered on food loss and waste as highlighted in *HLPE, 2014*. FAO is working on producing 4 briefs that aim to provide an overview of the linkages between the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication and four CFS instruments: the Right to Food Guidelines, the VGGT, the RAI principles and the FFA, with the objective of increasing awareness of how these instruments could and should be used together and highlighting their practical connection through entry points that could be used to support their complementary implementation.

United Nations World Food Programme (WFP)

Question 1

Joint support to the CFS is a priority for the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) – FAO, IFAD and WFP – and exemplifies successful RBA collaboration. In 2019, the three RBAs have agreed to become *ex-officio* and *extra-quota* members (i.e. permanent members) of the CFS Advisory Group. In 2019, WFP actively engaged in the new strategic direction of the CFS, as set out by the CFS Evaluation's Plan of Action that was endorsed at CFS 45th Session. In 2019, WFP continued to provide financial, technical and staffing support to the CFS. This included the secondment of a senior staff member to the CFS Secretariat, based in FAO Headquarters, and a staff member, based in WFP Headquarters, working full-time on all CFS-related matters as WFP-CFS liaison. WFP's dedicated capacity to CFS ensures a systematic coordination mechanism and two-way communication between WFP and the CFS Secretariat. It also ensures, on the one hand, timely dissemination of information and requests related to CFS within WFP while, on the other hand, consolidation of WFP's technical inputs and their submission to the CFS. The engagement and strategic participation of WFP senior and technical staff in CFS was encouraged and attained, particularly, in the workstreams on Food Systems and Nutrition and Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches.

In the course of 2019, WFP:

- Contributed to the work of the CFS through active participation as a Member of the Advisory Group, Open-Ended Working Groups (OEWGs), Technical Task Teams (TTTs) and related intersessional activities.
- Engaged in the CFS 46th Session (CFS 46) in October 2019¹, and its preparatory process, at all levels by:
 - ✓ Providing strategic inputs, technical advice and support to develop CFS 46 background documents;
 - ✓ Co-organizing, with a wide range of partners, 12 side events on: (i) putting food security and nutrition at the heart of climate action; (ii) reaching SDGs through school feeding; (iii) investing in schools for sustainable nutrition impact; (iv) information and predictive analytics for innovation in food security and agriculture; (v) private and public sector

¹ Over 70 WFP staff, including Senior Management, from Headquarters, Regional Bureaus and Country Offices attended the CFS 46 week (14-18 October 2019).

contributions to food system transformation for improved nutrition; (vi) gender equality and malnutrition transformation; (vii) leveraging technological innovation to address malnutrition; (viii) migration pulse; (ix) RBA partnership to strengthen resilience for food security, nutrition and gender equality; (x) stopping and reversing the trends in food crises; (xi) triple nexus approach; (xii) international digital council for food and agriculture. The number of WFP's co-organized side events has increased from 8 at CFS 45 to 12 at CFS 46.

- ✓ Providing inputs and technical support to the following inter-sessional workstreams and related activities leading up to CFS 46: (i) food systems and nutrition; (ii) urbanization and rural transformation; (iii) Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2020-2023.
- ✓ Moderating the Plenary session on Multistakeholder Partnerships (MSPs) to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition.
- Prepared detailed highlights from all CFS 46 Plenary sessions and shared them with staff at Headquarters, Regional Bureaus and Country Offices.
- Substantively engaged as well as provided advice and inputs throughout the process which led to the development and endorsement of the CFS MYPoW 2020-2023 in October 2019. WFP co-sponsored the following workstreams for the MYPoW 2020-2023:
 - ✓ “Conflicts, migrations and food security and nutrition” (alongside Italy and South Africa);
 - ✓ “Gender equality and women’s empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition” (together with FAO, IFAD and Spain). The latter workstream has been accepted and will be one of the CFS workstreams in the MYPoW 2020-2023.
- Contributed, as member of the Nutrition Technical Task Team, to the development and finalization of the Zero Draft of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.
 - ✓ Technical inputs from several relevant divisions and units were gathered and consolidated into a WFP’s Position Paper on the Zero Draft of the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.
- Actively engaged in the CFS Regional Consultations on the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition with staff attending from HQ, Regional Bureaus and Country Offices.
- Contributed, as member of the Urbanization and Rural Transformation Technical Task Team, to the organization and rollout of the intersessional event “Promoting youth and women engagement and employment in food systems across the rural-urban continuum”.
- Supported the CFS Secretariat and the Rapporteur of the CFS policy convergence process on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches in developing the “Rapporteur’s Note” and the “Zero Draft CFS policy recommendations” on the topic.
- Actively participated, along with FAO and IFAD, in a meeting of the Food and Agriculture Cluster of the NGO Major Group in New York where the CFS was prominently featured. During the meeting, among other issues, WFP:
 - ✓ Highlighted its commitment, along with the other RBAs, to continue supporting the CFS and its MYPoW 2020-2023;
 - ✓ Emphasized the importance of and WFP’s engagement in the CFS policy process on Food Systems and Nutrition which aims to developing Voluntary Guidelines on the topic by October 2020.
- Actively participated in the the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)

Management Segment in New York, specifically during the annual reporting of CFS and UNSCN to ECOSOC. During the session, FAO delivered a statement on behalf of the three RBAs and WHO highlighting:

- ✓ CFS' and UNSCN's substantial contributions to food security and nutrition, the 2030 Agenda, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and the UN Decade on Family Farming;
- ✓ Support to the ongoing CFS work to develop Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition; and
- ✓ The inherent value of the multi-stakeholder dialogues that take place within the CFS.
- Hosted, in its Geneva Office, a joint FAO/WFP briefing session on CFS organized by a member of the CFS Secretariat during a mission in Geneva. During the session, it was discussed, among other issues, how to better connect the CFS work with that of FAO & WFP Geneva liaison offices, as well as with relevant discussions at Geneva level. Potential opportunities for strengthened engagement between the CFS Secretariat and the two liaison offices were also identified.
- Met, together with FAO, with the former CFS Chairperson, Ambassador Mario Arvelo in New York during an outreach mission aimed at briefing Member States on the work of the CFS.
- Facilitated meetings between the CFS Secretary and WFP Deputy Executive Director and Assistant Executive Director, Partnerships and Advocacy Department.
- Channeled the first tranche of EU's funds to the CFS Secretariat, HLPE and CSM in the context of the four-year project "Strengthening governance of food security and nutrition through the Committee on World Food Security" (2019-2022). During this time frame, WFP will be acting as "indirect manager"/Administrative Agent - while FAO as "co-delegatee" - of the EU's financial contribution to the CFS.
- ✓ In this context, WFP drafted a press release on the EU's contribution to the CFS which has been published on WFP's website in October 2019 ([link](#)). The press release contains, amongst others, background information on the CFS and a link to its website.

Question 2

Dissemination and awareness raising

- WFP continued to regularly and timely channel all communications/correspondence from the CFS and HLPE Secretariats to relevant HQ divisions and field offices on a case-by-case basis, particularly regarding requests for inputs to CFS workstreams and HLPE e-consultations.
- Reports and highlights were prepared and shared with WFP Senior Management, Directors, as well as relevant divisions/decentralized offices, to keep them abreast of the CFS work.
- The outcomes of CFS work were cited, where appropriate, in relevant WFP meetings and publications, including governing body documents.
- Webcast of CFS meetings and events, as well as information about CFS workstreams and policy products, were made available on WFP intranet.
- The content of the RBA & CFS Unit's webpage on WFP intranet has been updated. It now contains up-to-date information on CFS, WFP's engagement therein and useful links.
- WFP continued to raise awareness of and disseminate relevant CFS policy

instruments/outcomes and related information within the Organization at all levels.

- In line with the reference made to CFS and its policy instruments – particularly the CFS-FFA – in WFP’s Strategic Plan 2017-2021 and the joint RBA collaboration paper (2016), RBA collaboration on CFS was reported on in a dedicated section of the [2019 “Update on collaboration among the Rome-based agencies” paper](#) (section 26) as well as referenced in other sections (4, 24, 31).
- During WFP Executive Board’s induction sessions in January and September 2019, WFP provided new Executive Board members with an overview of CFS and WFP’s engagement therein.
- WFP will continue exploring opportunities to reference and incorporate the CFS-FFA and its eleven principles in some of our core documents. WFP stands ready to further support countries with the use and application of the CFS policy instruments, and internalize them into our programmes, as relevant.

Use and application of CFS policy products

CFS Policy Recommendations on Smallholders²

- WFP substantively contributed to the call for inputs on the use and application of three sets of CFS policy recommendations on smallholders. Contributions were prepared and submitted by WFP Country Offices in Nicaragua, Cuba, as well as the Centre of Excellence in Brazil, the School-based Programmes and Smallholder and Food Systems Support Divisions, on how these policy recommendations have been used, could be used and are relevant to WFP’s work. *Please refer to section IV for further details.*

CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA)

- The two (ongoing) calls for inputs related to the use and application of the CFS-FFA were shared widely in WFP, both with relevant HQ divisions, as well as Regional Bureaus and Country Offices.
- WFP/RBA & CFS Unit has followed up with relevant Country Offices in view of their potential contributions to these calls and/or discussion of the CFS-FFA with partners at country level. This endeavor also helps further raising awareness of the CFS-FFA with Country Offices and undertaking a mapping exercise of WFP’s work relevant to the CFS-FFA. Guiding questions have been developed and shared with Country Offices to guide this exercise and shape the narrative.
- WFP is exploring the possibility of having the CFS-FFA adopted by the newly formed Global Network Against Food Crises as one of its main reference documents. This would be useful when it comes to the use and application of the CFS-FFA at country level.

Question 3

General remarks and suggestions

² 1) “Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition” (2013), 2) “Connecting Smallholders to Markets” (2016), and 3) “Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?” (2016).

- The political and strategic leadership role of the CFS Chair - along with his/her outreach efforts - is key to raise the CFS' profile at all levels, strengthen the interaction with relevant FSN actors on the ground, as well as increase the knowledge about CFS work in different fora at global, regional and country levels.
- Side events organized by the CFS Secretariat during the annual HLPF sessions in New York, FAO Regional Conferences, and other fora are a major opportunity to showcase the relevance of CFS work and its policy products to a global multi-stakeholder audience.
- Outreach events - such as those organized by the CFS Secretariat in Abidjan and Addis Ababa in 2017 on enhancing smallholders' access to markets - can enhance the interaction between the CFS and the different relevant FSN actors on the ground, as well as increase the knowledge of CFS and its policy products at country and regional levels.
 - ✓ Should such events be repeated in the future, the RBAs and other CFS stakeholders present in the selected countries might assist the CFS Secretariat with logistical support and by identifying relevant participants, including government counterparts.
- The six multi-stakeholder consultations on the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition held in 2019 were key to ensure adequate alignment between the Guidelines and regional/national priorities and needs, as well as the ownership and success of the policy convergence process from the outset.
- The CFS Secretariat is well positioned to develop information briefs on CFS, its work and functions, to support and facilitate CFS stakeholders' interaction with their constituencies and relevant actors on the ground.
- The HLPE should continue to accompany the launch of its reports with short documents containing the reports' main findings and recommendations with a set of key messages which can be disseminated to a wide and non-technical audience on the ground.
- A briefing session on key outcomes and takeaways from the annual CFS session would be useful.

Bureau and Advisory Group Members

- The CFS Members have the necessary convening power to take up a leading role in outreach activities at country and regional levels.
- Advisory Group members are encouraged to:
 - ✓ Ensuring timely correspondence, including through periodic updates, on all CFS-related matters.
 - ✓ Further actively engaging in the Advisory Group, OEWGs and TTTs, as appropriate.
 - ✓ Strengthening internal communications and preparation to CFS processes/activities.
 - ✓ Further strengthening advocacy and disseminating the results of the CFS work through various channels (e.g. publications, meetings, seminars, etc.).

WFP

- As far as WFP is concerned, more CFS meetings could be organized at WFP HQ which would be live webcast both in Rome and in the field. This would in turn help raising the profile of CFS and its work within WFP.
- The launch of the HLPE reports may also take place at WFP HQ and be live webcast in

Rome and in the field.

- WFP could contribute to the Bureau and Advisory Group meetings by updating/briefing Members on its work for improved food security and nutrition at country level.
 - In doing so, WFP's analytical and monitoring tools and products (i.e. Hunger Map, Global Report on Food Crises, Cost of Hunger/Cost of Diet/Fill the Nutrient Gap reports) could be used as reference.
- WFP and FAO could also think about a joint briefing on the newly formed Global Network Against Food Crises during one of the CFS Bureau and Advisory Group meetings.

Question 4

WFP's experiences in the use and application of three sets of CFS policy recommendations on smallholders, i.e. i) "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition" (2013), ii) "Connecting Smallholders to Markets" (2016), and iii) "Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock?" (2016):

- *WFP's experiences in connecting smallholders to markets* - [link](#). Geographical coverage: global with country-specific examples, i.e. Burkina Faso, Niger and Ethiopia.
- *Estrategia de Desarrollo Local Sostenible en Mozambique, Kenia, Tanzania y Benín, por medio de programas de fomento de compras locales para la Alimentación Escolar e Integración con Programas de Sostenibilidad de Cadena Textil* - [link](#). Geographical coverage: regional and national (i.e. Mozambique, Kenya, Tanzania and Benin).
- *Metodología del PMA para el fortalecimiento de cadenas de valor agrícola orientadas a las redes de protección social en Cuba* - [link](#). Geographical coverage: Cuba (national and local).
- *WFP's experience in Nicaragua* - [link](#). Geographical coverage: Nicaragua (national).

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Question 1

In 2019, IFAD continued to provide financial and technical support to the CFS Secretariat.

Policy and Strategic Considerations: IFAD's vision of pro-poor and inclusive rural transformation recognizes that we must integrate food security and nutrition concerns into poverty reduction efforts to make the most of the synergies between eradicating poverty, hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. By reducing gender inequalities and social exclusion and by placing people and communities at the centre of our development interventions, we set ourselves on the path to ending hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, while "leaving no one behind". IFAD's increasing engagement with the CFS is based on the strong conviction that it is a unique platform to develop and further policy guidance that supports the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. By actively supporting and engaging in the CFS, IFAD contributes to developing and promoting an enabling global and national policy environment for financing smallholder agriculture and inclusive rural

transformation, empowering smallholder farmers and poor rural people, and thus assisting countries in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

With 820 million people in the world who are still hungry and 250 million children under the age of five years in low and middle-income countries who are at risk of not reaching their developmental potential (WHO, UNICEF, Lancet study “*A Future for the World’s Children?*” Feb. 2020), IFAD understands the importance of partnering with civil society and the private sector in achieving SDG2, both of which are integral constituencies of the CFS.

IFAD’s engagement in this multi-stakeholder platform for Food Security and Nutrition has been explicitly highlighted in IFAD’s Strategic Framework 2016-2025; and is also one of the central pillars of IFAD’s Global and Multilateral Engagement functions.

Specific Management decisions in 2019: In 2019, through IFAD’s organizational realignment, both the Rome-based agencies and CFS agenda have been brought together under the Global Engagement, Partnerships and Resource Mobilization (GPR) Division. This will further consolidate and strengthen RBA collaboration and ensure enhanced synergies with IFAD’s wider multilateral relations, partnerships and global policy engagement work, also housed in GPR.

IFAD Management continues to encourage strengthening of its engagement in the CFS and to make greater use of CFS outcomes. These include: (i) more systematic consideration of CFS policy recommendations in the development of IFAD country strategies and country level policy dialogue, depending on their relevance to the country context; (ii) building greater internal awareness among IFAD staff (especially Programme Management Department -PMD) on the CFS and its implications to country programmes; (iii) providing an annual update to the Executive Board on IFAD’s engagement in the CFS; and (iv) ensure that IFAD provides its full annual financial contribution, as per established agreements, to the CFS secretariat and its work.

Engagement in CFS management and operational content: In 2019, IFAD (along with FAO and WFP) became ex-officio and extra-quota members of the Advisory Group, thus freeing up three additional seats for the anticipated benefit of other constituencies and the CFS, generally.

During 2019, there was a marked increase in IFAD’s engagement within the CFS compared with previous years. IFAD has been actively engaging in Bureau and Advisory Group meetings and contributing to the strategic direction of the CFS. IFAD has also routinely contributed its staff expertise through CFS Open-Ended Working Groups (OEWGs), Technical Task Teams (TTT)s, the CFS Secretariat, informal consultations, and joint events on themes of strategic importance for achieving the food security and nutrition goals of the 2030 Agenda.

In particular, IFAD provided technical expertise for a number of CFS workstreams, including development of Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition; Preparation of the CFS Multi-Year Program of Work (2020-2023); Monitoring the use and application of CFS policy recommendations; and Policy Recommendations on Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches. More recently, IFAD also actively participated in regional consultations of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (VGFSyN) and has provided cross-divisional feedback on the latest version of the document, taking into consideration its broad and multi-

disciplinary nature. In an effort to increase the visibility of the CFS within IFAD, a Bureau and Advisory Group meeting was hosted at IFAD in June 2019.

In the lead-up to and during the CFS 46 plenary session, IFAD provided significant support to the CFS and its Secretariat. IFAD's President (e.g., plenary opening statement), IFAD senior management, along with 80 staff from 15 divisions participated in Plenary and in the organisation and management of 12 side events and in some instances, as Panellists: (i) Nutrition Smart Agriculture: contributing to nutrition outcomes via smart investments in farms and agribusinesses. Interventions to increase profits and improve nutrition for better food systems; (ii) Putting food security and nutrition at the heart of climate action. Climate change, food security and nutrition: a key nexus for a sustainable future; (iii) The RBA partnership to strengthen resilience for food security, nutrition and gender equality: Joint Rome-based Agencies' and partners' impact in operationalizing resilience in DRC, Niger and Somalia along the humanitarian-development nexus; (iv) Private and public sector contributions to food system transformation for improved nutrition: Multi-stakeholder actions for sustainable food systems - How coordinated analysis and investments can scale up nutrition in Africa; (v) Enhancing Food Security through Innovation in Sustainable Livestock Systems: Presentation and discussion of innovative multistakeholder actions and examples of good practices; (vi) Telling Stories of People-Centered Land Governance to Drive Change: Great storytelling can inspire changes to land policies & normative frameworks and how these link to the sustainable development agenda; (vii) What data supports family farming? How data and information systems can empower family farmers, advance goals of the UNDF and guide better policy; (viii) Growing Young Agripreneurs: How can the next generation of agri-businesses support the transition to sustainable agriculture?; (ix) Gender Equality & Malnutrition Transformation: approaches to addressing causes & improved nutrition: Three new perspectives: relationship between gender equality and food; gender-transformative approaches to nutrition; and scaling up; (x) International Digital Council for Food and Agriculture: Discuss and achieve a consensus on the mandate, organization, ToR, Rules of Procedure and position in the global governance architecture; and (xi) Triple nexus approach: Humanitarian response, Rural development, and Peace Building: A joint nexus experience to improve food security and nutrition of vulnerable groups; Migrants, host communities, victims and FARC Ex combatants; (xii) The impact of extractivism on women's right to food and the struggle for a just transition: Addressing root causes of violence against women and the way ahead for concrete solutions towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. At CFS 46, IFAD also facilitated the participation of an African woman farmer representing the smallholder farmers' constituency to deliver keynote remarks on the occasion of the International Day of Rural Women. Moreover, IFAD's Vice-President delivered opening remarks at this session

Question 2

Database on CFS Policy Recommendations: During 2019, IFAD Management has on several occasions voiced their concern that the CFS outcomes, such as policy recommendations and principles, are not systematically utilized nor referred to by member countries or the RBAs in their country strategies and programmes. The CFS Evaluation also commented that CFS policy recommendations and other products are largely unknown at country level.

To promote the uptake of CFS policy products, in 2019 IFAD commenced planning and designing a database where these products can be easily accessible on an easy-to-use platform. The database was conceived as a user-friendly IFAD platform free on the web as an open-access public good. The first phase of the project will cover all policy recommendations from CFS 36-44 and is expected to be released before CFS 47. This database will be connected to IFAD's internal IT system where Country Strategies and Options Papers (COSOPs) are prepared. This will ensure that staff can easily refer to CFS products in their reports. As the database will also be available to field staff, it is expected that at country level, depending on the context and IFAD priorities, relevant CFS policy products will be duly considered in all forthcoming COSOPs, Country Strategy Notes, and IFAD policy dialogue efforts.

Operationalising CFS Products in IFAD: In 2019, CFS products on themes of direct relevance to IFAD and its stakeholders have continued to be used in various ways as a basis for developing and adopting related policy recommendations. As reported on earlier occasions, the VGGT has been used as a basis for providing voluntary guiding principles to underpin access and ownership of land and water (including forests and fisheries) in the design of several loan projects in developing regions.

IFAD continues to proactively bring key considerations for responsible investment, as defined by the CFS-RAI Principles, to provide the underpinning to help deliver on internationally recognized labour, social and environmental standards and commitments in its operations.

IFAD's Social, Environmental and Climate assessment procedures – the SECAP protocols - were rigorously applied to IFAD's entire programme pipeline in 2019. As the SECAP protocol is in full alignment with the CFS-RAI principles, IFAD is de facto furthering their deployment in countries where it works.

Question 3

Given the importance of the CFS to its Members, and the fact that several Member States have recently requested further information on the participation and engagement of the RBAs in the CFS, IFAD management has committed to presenting an annual update (progress report/presentation) on IFAD's engagement in the CFS to its Executive Board each year. The last such report dated 4 April 2019 is available on our public site [here](#). The next such report and Board session is expected to take place in September 2020.

In a meeting between the CFS Secretary and the President of IFAD, the latter reiterated IFAD's strong and continuing support – both financially and technically – to the success of the CFS, highlighting the importance the Fund attaches to CFS's crucial role as a unique and inclusive platform to facilitate reaching the 2030 agenda.

In 2019, IFAD funded the CFS work through an annual cash contribution (USD 500,000) from its regular grant resources, along with an additional USD 50,000 from its divisional admin budget. Furthermore, throughout 2019 IFAD contributed to the CFS work through its active engagement in various CFS work streams and the plenary and AG constituencies.

Question 4

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World Health Organization (WHO)

Question 1

Between January and December 2019, the World Health Organization (WHO) contributed as Advisory Group member, through its previous Department Nutrition for Health and Development (NHD) which is now transformed into the Department for Nutrition and Food Safety (NFS), to the implementation of the CFS programme of works. More concretely:

WHO engaged in the intersessional work and preparatory process of the 46th annual session of CFS:

- WHO assisted the Bureau in the identification of new developments and expert debates in the area of food security and nutrition through its active participation in joint Bureau and AG meetings (in 3 meetings), provided updates on developments under the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and follow-up of the outcomes of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), supporting a cross-sectoral approach to food security and nutrition by creating bridges between Agriculture and Health that necessitate also a multi-stakeholder approach.
- Provided technical expertise in nutrition and health related matters to the Advisory Group, Bureau and Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Nutrition (in 3 meetings in person and 1 meeting from remote); including brought to the attention of the Bureau new knowledge on the Double Burden of Malnutrition and the global risks of malnutrition in all its forms, which threaten the economic, social and environmental health of individuals, communities, and countries.
- In particular, WHO provided expert support for all steps in the development of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (CFS VG), which is CFS contribution to the Nutrition Decade.
- Provided technical expertise and WHO guidance on the improvement of nutrition quality of food systems enabling sustainable healthy diets as active member of the Technical Task Team (TTT) for nutrition (in 6 meetings); and provided comments in writing at all stages of the process on the Zero Draft and the First Draft of the CFS VG.
- FAO/WHO Guiding Principles were made available to the OEWG Nutrition as valuable input into the discussion and to inform the further development of the CFS VG. These are the outcome of the International Consultation on Sustainable Healthy Diets organized by FAO and WHO in July 2019.
- Contributed to the work of the CFS OEWG for the new Multi Year Programme of Work (MYPOW 2020-2023), provided written contribution into the online consultation, and developed jointly with FAO a proposal for a 'Global Forum for the Dialogue and Uptake of the CFS VG' which is the input of the joint Nutrition Decade Secretariat; this proposal was presented to the MYPOW meeting by the FAO Director of the Division Food Systems and Nutrition.
- Contributed to the follow-up process on the HLPE released report in 2018 on Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships to finance and improve food security and nutrition, and supported

organizing a plenary session at CFS46 on lesson-sharing on effective multi-stakeholder partnerships: provided written contributions to the process, participated in interview with the workstream chair, proposed panelist for presenting a success story for learning.

- Contributed technical inputs to the **online scoping consultation on the planned HLPE report: Building a global narrative towards 2030**, advocating for the full integration of the new nutrition narrative based on the ICN2 outcomes.

WHO contributed to the CFS 46th annual session:

- WHO partnered with FAO, IFAD, WFP and UNICEF, in the joint report on The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2019. This partnership on the SOFI report highlights the need for multisectoral action in addressing the new global developments in food security and nutrition including the continuously rising trends in overweight and obesity and diet-related NCDs and the interconnectedness of the multiple forms of malnutrition and hunger.
- WHO contributed to the Plenary session 'Food Systems and Nutrition': WHO Assistant Director General for Universal Health Coverage/Healthier Populations addressed the Committee in her key note address about partnerships with multiple stakeholders for food system transformation and improved nutrition, with a focus on a proactive engagement with private sector actors referring to the need for clear rules of engagement and management of conflicts of interest. Moreover, WHO Director Department of Nutrition and Food Safety, together with FAO Director Food Systems and Nutrition Division, presented the second progress report on the ICN2 and the implementation of the Nutrition Decade relevant to CFS. At this opportunity, the Committee was also informed about the Mid-term Review of the Nutrition Decade and potential ways to engage and contribute.
- WHO Delegate from the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health participated as panelist in the session on 'Multistakeholder partnerships to finance and improve food security and nutrition in the framework of the 2030 agenda'. She shared concrete experiences and lessons learned from the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn & Child Health with focus on the importance of commitments for action and the accountability framework.
- WHO was co-organizer of the CFS46 side event on 'Antimicrobial resistance: everyone's concern from farm to fork'. This side event addressed AMR as a societal concern that spans primary production, consumption and the environment through a joint effort by FAO, WHO, OIE, WFP and the Norwegian Farmers' Union and the Norwegian Ministry of Agriculture and Food.

Throughout the reporting period, the mission of the WHO constituency - to promote health, keep the world safe and serve the vulnerable – to be achieved, among others, through actions that address the multiple burdens of malnutrition simultaneously, were continuously represented in CFS discussions through advocacy for CFS stepping up its role and engagement in the operationalization of the outcomes of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) and its Framework for Action recommendations on sustainable food systems enabling healthy diets under the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) in line with the UNGA resolution A70/L.42 and in line with CFS mandate; including advocacy for the need to stop working in silos but to work at the linkages between SDG2 and SDG3 and with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as a whole.

Question 2

One of the priorities for WHO's work in nutrition and food safety is to leverage changes in relevant non-health sectors to improve and mainstream nutrition, such as through WHO's continuous participation in the development of global policy frameworks that address agriculture and food systems including food environments (e.g. through leadership and contributions to the work of CFS).

There is two-way communication with the WHO constituency on the nutrition related work in CFS.

- WHO promoted CFS's engagement in nutrition and the CFS46 agenda within its constituency and beyond including through the regular communications to all nutrition and food safety staff and WHO Nutrition Advisors in six World Regions. WHO Regional Nutrition Advisors were regularly updated on the process of the development of the CFS VG and possible entry points to engage and contribute. Importantly, WHO Director General communicated directly to the WHO Regional Directors to inform them about the regional consultations, with the result that all Regions responded positively and actively engaged in the respective Regional consultative workshop on the Zero Draft that were organized by the CFS Secretariat.
- Moreover, the WHO Secretariat and the joint WHO/FAO Secretariat of the Nutrition Decade reflected CFS nutrition workstream activities and plenary decisions during the past biennium (2018-2019) in the second progress report presented to the World Health Assembly, and the forthcoming report that has been drafted for the UN Secretary-General on the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025).

Question 3

- WHO ADG welcomed the Senior External Partnerships Officer in the CFS Secretariat in WHO in Geneva, discussing possibilities to increase the visibility of the forthcoming CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition and their role in food system transformation under the Nutrition Decade. More of such interactions are encouraged.
- WHO recognizes the central role of transforming our agriculture and food systems within the SDG agenda to fight food insecurity, hunger and malnutrition in all its forms. Unhealthy diets play a central role and remain one of the main contributors and risk factors for the global burden of disease. About 11 million deaths are accounted for by unhealthy diets. The world cannot afford unhealthy diets, not only due to their detrimental impacts on people's health, moreover due to their damage to our environment, biodiversity and acceleration of climate change.
- Under the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025, countries and stakeholders are encouraged to scale-up policy and programmatic action for sustainable food systems supporting health diets. With only ten years left to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, CFS has an important role to boost momentum, provide a platform for sharing experiences and catalysing actionable commitments by countries and their partners to promote sustainable food systems - for the health of both people and planet.
- WHO regularly interacts with the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism for relations with the CFS as well as the Civil Society ICN2 Nutrition Group on updates and other matters

related to the Nutrition Decade, through quarterly call organized by the joint WHO/FAO Nutrition Decade Secretariat. In the period under review, one focus was on the Mid-term review of the Nutrition Decade. This continued interaction is an important element in strengthening the linkages between the Advisory Group constituencies as well as between them and the Committee.

- Moreover, a consultation took place with the Private Sector Mechanism at the CFS and the joint WHO/FAO Nutrition Decade Secretariat. Quarterly calls are now planned to take place in 2020 to further strengthen a regular dialogue with the representatives of the PSM about their role and support for the Nutrition Decade.
- To fully reflect CFS mandate, it would be important to continuously mainstream nutrition pro-actively in all CFS workstreams avoiding the risk of using the current nutrition workstream as the placeholder for nutrition. Mainstreaming nutrition should be related to strengthening policy coherence and working across sectorial boundaries to truly reflect the spirit and ambition of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The main link of the global CFS platform to country level are the Ministries of Food and Agriculture (and related Ministries) and the regional and country networks of the respective Advisory Group members. WHO's constituency are the Ministers of Health in 194 Member States. Member States are grouped into six world regions with each region having a WHO regional office and WHO staff working in 150 country offices. WHO plays an active role in communicating the nutrition related work of CFS beyond the food and agriculture community, supporting a cross sectoral communication and approach.
- WHO has embedded the food system transformation agenda in its Strategic priority promoting healthier populations with the goal that 1 billion more people are enjoying better health and well-being. Implementing evidence-based actions to create supportive environments is one key element in the agenda for improving health and preventing disease including hunger, malnutrition, noncommunicable diseases and premature mortality. Building on WHO's expertise on food systems actions for informed policy choices and supportive environments, we look forward to continuing supporting and disseminating CFS work.

Question 4

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United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)

Question 1

UNSCN has been actively engaging with the CFS throughout the entire year 2019. The UNSCN Secretariat participated in and supported all the various CFS intersessional and plenary activities.

- The UNSCN Coordinator took part in all Advisory group meetings in 2019, providing inputs when

relevant to better highlight the role of nutrition and the interlinkages with the work of the CFS. During these meetings information/ideas were provided regarding links UNSCN could establish between CFS work and other UN System processes in the area of nutrition. [SEP]

- The UNSCN Coordinator is an active member of the TTT on Nutrition that in 2019 continued to support the OEWG on Nutrition towards the preparation of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition. UNSCN has been working throughout the year within its constituency (UN agencies with an explicit or implicit interest in nutrition) in order to provide valid and concrete inputs to the zero draft of the Voluntary Guidelines. [SEP]
- Throughout this process, UNSCN facilitated outreach in several international fora, contributing to the knowledge about CFS beyond Rome (examples are: UN Environment Assembly, High Level Political Forum, 4th Eurasian Food Security Conference). [SEP]
- UNSCN has been actively engaged in the process to prepare and agree on the CFS multiyear planning (MYPOW) for the 2020-2023 period, working within its constituency to provide concrete inputs to the discussion about prioritization of CFS activities. [SEP]
- UNSCN supported the CFS Secretariat in organising the session on Food systems and nutrition during the forty-sixth session of the CFS Plenary in October 2019. [SEP]
- During CFS46, UNSCN partnered with others to organize and promote three side-events that helped to draw attention to nutrition and presented a coherent narrative to various audiences on tackling all forms of malnutrition: *“Maximizing the impact of the Nutrition for Growth Summit in Japan in 2020: What more can be done to transform our failing food system?”*; *“Treasures of the oceans and inland waters – ensuring food security and nourishing nations: Gaining and sharing knowledge in the Decade of Action on Nutrition. From healthy waters to healthy people.”* ; *“Investing in schools for sustainable nutrition impact: Using schools to transform food systems and promote double duty actions for improved nutrition.”* [SEP]
- The UNSCN Secretariat forwarded several calls for contributions on CFS products published on the FSN Forum platform to relevant UN members beyond the RBAs (UN Environment, WHO, OHCHR, UN OCHA, UNIDO, etc.). The Secretariat itself submitted inputs for several of these calls, including the two e-consultations on the *CFS policy process on the development of the VGs on Food Systems and Nutrition*, and the *Call for experiences in the use and application of three sets of CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture in the context of food security and nutrition*. [SEP]

Question 2

UNSCN keeps its members and broader audience constantly updated on the work of the CFS, by regularly sharing information about CFS products and activities and calling for feedback and inputs,. UNSCN makes sure to distribute CFS outcomes and reports to relevant members beyond the RBAs (and WHO), who are already part of the AG.

All CFS products are included in the UNSCN online library and shared through all UNSCN

communication channels (UNSCN newsletters and e-alerts are read by nearly 5,000 users from all over the world and our social media accounts reach around 8,000 followers on Twitter and 3,000 on Facebook).

Question 3

Governments have the primary responsibility in strengthening the linkages between CFS and actors on the ground as well as ensure CFS products are well received and used at country level. CFS could support this by strengthening its communication and outreach channels and make sure the relevant information reaches as many interested actors as possible also at the regional and sub-national level. We earlier suggested that creating inventories of relevant food security and nutrition networks and implementing structures existing at country level might help CFS outreach and raise awareness at all levels (from global to local). In case of nutrition, possibly organise joint CFS and UNSCN thematic meetings/seminars specifically about nutrition related topics in CFS could be a way to enhance interaction with relevant actors and increase knowledge of the work done in Rome. One possible topic is of course the CFS Voluntary guidelines on Food systems for Nutrition but also Agroecology and other innovations and other topics could be interesting.

Question 4

UNSCN works towards policy coherence for nutrition at global level. However in 2020 UNSCN is evolving into UN Nutrition, which is better connected with country levels as well, and this may create opportunities for better linking CFS products with governments and actors working in countries.

UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

Question 1

As UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food and member of the Advisory Group of the Bureau of the CFS, I believe the mandate plays a critical role and the seat assigned to the position is crucial to provide a human rights based approach to food security. In view of strengthening the mandate's presence at the World Committee on Food Security, since July 2018 through voluntary contribution from the government of Switzerland, a team supports the Right to Food Mandate. The team focuses on: (i) strengthening the permanent membership and visibility of the UNSR to the Advisory Group of the CFS Bureau; (ii) ensuring an active participation of the UNSR and technical contribution from a right to food and human rights-based approach (HRBA) perspective to CFS work streams; (iii) building a more solid network with CFS members and stakeholders (government, CSM, PSM among other); (iv) honoring the UNSR's membership to the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN); (v) and maintaining solid relationship and coordination with the work on the right to food undertaken at the UN FAO. The mandate has also taken up the role of informal facilitator of the Friends of the Right to Food Group to the CFS, in order to ensure coordination and dialogue.

In 2019, my participation, with the support of the team, in the AG&B meetings as well as the representation in all scheduled CFS meetings, including OEWDs has been regular and very consistent. Written contributions to the different CFS processes have been prepared and submitted, and a

number of interventions during these meetings have been made to ensure an active participation from the Right to Food mandate.

As a result, a number of **positive results** have been observed, including the following:

- Increased awareness on the human right to adequate food among CFS stakeholders, as well as enhanced coordination, information sharing and exchange, achieved through numerous bilateral meetings held with members of the CFS Secretariat, including CFS Chair, CFS workstream Chairs (Germany, Switzerland, China), and stakeholders (CSM, PSM, UNSCN, B&MG Foundation, EU, WFP, IFAD, numerous perm reps of member countries);
- Revamped and ongoing facilitation of the Friends of the Right to Food Group key to lobby for keeping the right to food high on the CFS' agenda;
- High-level visibility of the mandate during CFS week in 2019 (guaranteed through the organization of ad hoc high-level multi-stakeholder events, meetings, participation to media and supporting the interventions of the UNSR during plenary sessions and numerous side-events), as well as through the keynote address to CFS plenary during the opening at the session on the SDGs;
- Positions shared and public statements made to provide specialist advice to the Bureau during Advisory Groups and Bureau meetings, as well as to CFS stakeholders during OEWG meetings, and other high-level forums;
- Right to food mainstreamed in relevant work streams of the CFS (VG on FS&N, MYPoW, SDGs, Monitoring, Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships) as well as in high-level reports (Agroecology, HLPE, Sustainable Food Systems) prepared by CFS stakeholders;
- Increased coordination with the Civil Society Mechanism; ^[1]_[SEP]
- Enhanced relationship and collaboration with the CFS Secretariat and Chairperson (e.g. also through ^[1]_[SEP]the facilitation and organization of joint events).

During the CFS 46, I actively participated into the session's plenary, side-events and meeting. As mentioned above, I was one of the keynote speakers during the CFS plenary session "CFS and the Sustainable Development Goals: Lessons Learned", during which I provided an overview on the Right to Food across the SDGs, also by discussing my 2019 thematic report on SDGs.

Within CFS 46, I also: (i) participated in the launching event hosted by the FAO's Right to Food team for the publication "15 years of implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines"; (ii) supported the side event organized by the Friends of Right to Food (Using the Right to Food to build Public Policies for Sustainable Food Systems and Nutrition: What support is expected from the CFS, the RBAs and other specialized UN agencies?); (iii) and was a speaker in several side-events, such as the CSM Youth Working group side event "The future of food and the visions of the youth" and FIAN International side-event for the Right to Food and Nutrition Watch's Report on "Women's Power in Food Struggles".

Question 2

As the UNSR on right to food, I conducted 2 mission trips in 2019, in Azerbaijan and Zimbabwe, and prepared two thematic reports that I presented during the Geneva Human Rights Council (HRC) in

March 2019 (Fishery Workers, A/HRC/40/56), and UNGA, 3rd committee in New York (Sustainable Development Goals, A/74/164) in October 2019. Most recently, on March 4th 2020, during the 43rd session of the Human Rights Council in Geneva, I presented my final report to the HRC on Critical Perspective on Food Systems, Food Crises and Future of the Food (A/HRC/43/44), a compilation of my 6-years mandate's experience, challenges and opportunities, which also included recommendations for the future of the right to food. In all these reports I quote, promote, and disseminate the various outcomes of the CFS products. Where appropriate, the reports specifically highlight the contribution of CFS and outcomes that will ultimately assist States in guaranteeing the progressive realization of the right to food. For example, in my final thematic report I emphasized my collaboration with the CFS and identified CFS' contributions to the right to food as among the positive developments that I witnessed over the course of my 6-year mandate. Full-text versions of these reports are available on the official OHCHR website, and summaries of the reports are accessible on my personal site. These summaries were prepared for and disseminated during the CFS46 Marketplace.

My team continued to maintain and systematically update the **mandate's website**, originally created in 2018 (hilalelver.org), through which the activities and work-products of the mandate, as they pertain to CFS, and general resources relevant to the right to food mandate are accessible to the public. The website features a dedicated section on the CFS activities, including links to the latest publications, contributions and documentation of the processes and outcomes of CFS. During CFS46, updates on the CFS sessions were uploaded on the website on a daily basis as well as the numerous CFS-related events to which I contributed, raising public awareness on the CFS's work. I further shared updates from CFS46 with website subscribers via mass mailings, as well as through daily Tweets, including of links to relevant CFS products and processes. The site's content is updated regularly to reflect any significant outcomes in which I contributed, or which affect the right to food mandate.

CFS outcomes and upcoming events are also reported in periodic newsletters that have been sent to approximately 500 members of civil society, experts, colleagues and partners, and which offer a more in-depth explanation of my recent activities under the mandate. Notable outcomes may also be shared via my Twitter account, which counts 4,244 follower.

During CFS46, I also met with Qu Dongyu, the new Director-General of the FAO, giving the Rapporteur an opportunity to highlight the important work carried out by the CFS and its relevance to the progressive realization of the right to food.

Question 3

In collaboration with the CFS Chair, and through the support of my Team in FAO and at the OHCHR, we have organized joint event to promote the CFS, the role of the UNSR at CFS as well as the relevance of the right to food to the reformed CFS. For example, an event of such nature was organized in Geneva on March 1st 2019, during the 40th session of the Human Rights Council (25 February - 22 March 2019). On that occasion, I invited Member States of the Bureau of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) as well as the former CFS Chair to an introductory meeting on the work of the mandate, and in particular with the Committee on World Food Security. This was

followed by a series of consultations on the SDGs, in preparation of, then upcoming report on the right to food and the SDG, to which the CFS constituency contributed.

At the global level, these kinds of initiatives can indeed be favorable to promote the CFS outside of the food security and nutrition Capital. Using other UN hubs, has the obvious advantage that CFS members and stakeholders can be already 'found' and are easily approachable.

Furthermore, as mentioned above, I interacted consistently with the Friends of the Right to Food Group to the CFS, which has ensured a direct coordination and dialogue on the topic of the human right to food within the work of the CFS. This interaction has sparked a number of initiatives both within and outside of the CFS regular sessions, which have the ultimate goal of keeping the right to food high on the CFS agenda, but have also affected positively the overall knowledge of the CFS activities globally and at national level through the active participation of the Bureau Members.

However, at the national level, based on my personal experience, I came to conclusion that the understanding of CFS, and its work is still lacking or ambiguous. One concrete **suggestion** to CFS might be to engage more with the UN Country Teams. UNCTs offer important hooks with a multitude of national stakeholders working on common macro issues such as food security and nutrition (for example the Food Security and Nutrition clusters (humanitarian operations) and FSN thematic groups (development work) are often co-led by FAO and WFP in partnership with national government institutions and branches, and could be a port-of-call to increase information and knowledge about CFS.

As the UNSR on the right to food, I encounter in my work an incredible amount of **structural challenges** (from lack of political commitment, unbalanced power structures, to lack of capacity, and much more) to ensure that global efforts on FSN do not hamper the enjoyment of the human right to adequate food for all. UNSRs carry the following responsibilities:

- (a) To promote the full realization of the right to food and the adoption of measures at the national, regional and international levels;
- (b) To examine ways and means of overcoming existing and emerging obstacles to the realization of the right to food, including the lack of respect, protection and fulfilment of other human rights (health, decent work, water sanitation, social security, housing, right to information, etc.);
- (c) To continue mainstreaming a gender perspective and taking into account an age dimension in the fulfilment of the mandate;
- (d) To submit proposals that could help the realization of the SDGs, as well as to realize the right to food, in particular, taking into account the role of international assistance and cooperation in reinforcing national actions to implement sustainable food security policies;
- (e) To present recommendations on possible steps with a view to achieving progressively the full realization of the right to food, including steps to promote the conditions for everyone to be free from hunger and as soon as possible enjoy fully the right to food, taking into account lessons learnt in the implementation of national plans to combat hunger;

(f) To work in close cooperation with all States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, as well as with other relevant actors representing the broadest possible range of interests and experiences, within their respective mandates, to take fully into account the need to promote the effective realization of the right to food for all, including in the ongoing negotiations in different fields;

(g) To continue participating in and contributing to relevant international conferences and events with the aim of promoting the realization of the right to food.

UNSRs produce regular thematic reports, but also carry out regular country missions and report back to UN bodies what we see in these countries. Therefore, we share a monitoring function with CFS. For this reason, I value **the monitoring role of CFS**, and the great challenges it has to ensure its effectiveness. Unfortunately, one of the results of these challenges was very clear when the final report of CFS46 was endorsed. The report lacked an analytical description of the contents of the session, including –but not limited to - the right to food prospective on the SDGs discussed during the first plenary session, as well as the overall human right to food outlook across the topics that were central to CFS46.

Question 4

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The World Bank

Question 1

The World Bank's double mandate, to end extreme poverty and to promote shared prosperity, includes a strong focus on agriculture and food to help raise incomes and improve food security. The World Bank Group is a leading financier of agriculture and food with new annual commitments of US\$3-4 Billion and a total portfolio of approximately US\$20 billion.

The Bank's Agriculture and Food Global Practice (AGF GP) serves as entry point for the cooperation with CFS and dissemination of CFS products. In 2019 the World Bank engaged actively in the discussions of the CFS Multi Year Program 2020-2023, participated with different types of inputs to all CFS workstreams, and took part in the CFS46 Plenary as well as in several WB co-organized CFS46 side events.

Preeti Ahuja, Practice Manager for Latin America and the Caribbean presented the World Bank's successful concept of [Productive Alliances in Latin America](#) and regarding [Repurposing Agricultural Budget Support](#) to strengthen small holder farmers at session V FOOD SYSTEMS AND NUTRITION of the CFS46. Furthermore, concrete examples of the World Bank's approach on smallholders were highlighted in session XI MONITORING CFS POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS ON SMALLHOLDERS of CFS46.

The Latin America and the Caribbean Unit of the AGF GP organized together with the FAO, the Norway Minister of Development Cooperation and the Norwegian Church Aid the side event ["Strengthening Smallholder Food Systems. Productive Alliances-Scalable Solutions."](#) Ms. Ahuja

highlighted Productive Alliances as a strategic approach aiming to link several core agents (smallholder producers, buyers, technical assistance providers, and commercial financial institutions) through three core activities linked to producer's needs (productive investment, technical assistance, and business development). The model promoting the integration of smallholders into value chains, enhancing their livelihoods and reducing inequality contributes significantly to achieving central goals of the Agenda 2030, notably SDG 1 (End Poverty), SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 10 (Reduced inequalities). After two decades of successful implementation in the Latin American and Caribbean region, innovation to leverage diverse financing arrangements, technological advancements, and attention to environmental and social sustainability are underway. The integration of aspects like diversified production, value addition, digital technologies and innovations in terms of products and processes vital to the Productive Alliances 2.0 were addressed.

The Democratic Republic of Congo and a multi-agency team (CIAT/ Bioversity International, FAO, GAIN, IFAD, IFPRI, IICA, JICA and WB) under the lead of Aira Htenas, Agricultural Economist, World Bank organized the CFS46 side event [Business and Nutrition Success: contributing to nutrition outcomes through smart investments in farms and agribusinesses](#). The event introduced the concept of nutrition smart agriculture to a wide audience, and its potential to guide supply-side decisions to make available diversified, safe, and nutrient-rich foods. Nutrition-smart investments in agriculture are those that achieve the double objective of contributing to improving nutrition while increasing farm and/or agribusiness-level productivity or revenue – the drivers for agribusiness investment.

The event discussed the importance of balancing multisectoriality vs. sectoral approaches in integrating nutrition into agriculture development interventions, and how nutrition smart agriculture practices and technologies are no-regret-type of interventions that agriculture sector ministries could promote regardless of multisectoral coordination on the nutrition agenda.

The event also showcased a preliminary version of the nutrition smart agriculture country profile for the Democratic Republic of Congo that aims to provide a developing snapshot of country-specific agricultural and nutritional challenges, while advancing recommendations on entry points for investment and what type of nutrition smart agriculture interventions could be developed.

The World Bank co-sponsored the side event [International Digital Council for Food and Agriculture: Discuss and achieve a consensus on the mandate, organization, ToR, Rules of Procedure and position in the global governance architecture](#)

Furthermore, the World Bank was invited as panelist (Astrid Jakobs de Padua, Senior Agriculture Specialist) to the following side events [The contribution of Biodiversity Mainstreaming and a Nutrient Focused Approach to Sustainable Diets: cross-sectoral policies and innovative approaches that support healthy diets and accelerate the progress on SDG2](#) and [Strengthening Agricultural Innovation Systems for Family Farming: multi-stakeholder processes to develop capacities to innovate for food and nutrition security](#).

The World Bank participated in the CFS workstream of Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition through its written comments, its active participation in the [North America Regional consultations](#) as well as organizing an event at the World Bank for internal and external audiences on November 13, 2019 FOOD SYSTEMS AND NUTRITION: Negotiations on Voluntary Guidelines at the

Committee on World Food Security (CFS), Rome (PRESENTERS: Liliane Ortega, Chair of the CFS Open-ended Working Group on Food Systems, Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation; Stineke Oenema, Coordinator, United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN); DISCUSSANTS: Hana Brixi, Manager Human Capital, World Bank and Robert Townsend, Lead Economist Agriculture and Food, World Bank; CHAIR Geeta Sethi, Adviser Agriculture and Food, World Bank).

The World Bank supported CFS with knowledge inputs regarding its different workstreams such as Agroecological and other innovative approaches, Data collection and analysis tools as well as Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food and topics like Gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition.

The [Global Agriculture and Food Security Program \(GAFSP\)](#) is also strongly engaged with CFS and its stakeholders. GAFSP is hosted by the World Bank as a Financial Intermediary Fund (FIF) for which the World Bank serves as a Trustee. GAFSP was launched by the G20 in response to the 2007-08 food price crisis and its mandate mirrors the CFS vision of bringing together partners through its multi-stakeholder structure to support country-led processes towards fighting hunger and improving food security. GAFSP's steering committee consists of governments, civil society, and major development partners, including the Rome Based Agencies. GAFSP funds are targeted to competitively selected projects in support of public and private sector investments to fight hunger, malnutrition, and poverty in over 40 low-income countries, by investing in resilient and sustainable agriculture that benefits and empowers smallholder farmers, particularly women and youth.

Natasha Hayward as head of GAFSP delivered a statement during session VII MULTISTAKEHOLDER PARTNERSHIPS TO FINANCE AND IMPROVE FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE 2030 AGENDA of CFS46. She shared the program's experience as a multistakeholder partnership.

GAFSP launched its investment case at the CFS 46 side event [Investing in Smallholder and Family Farmers: Taking GAFSP to 2030](#) showcasing its added value as an inclusive platform working in complementarity with its partners to ensure food security and nutrition and the achievement of the agenda 2030.

Following the CFS 46, GAFSP formally expressed its interest in working more closely with the CFS through an ad hoc membership role on CFS the Advisory group to share its experiences gained through periodic Calls for Proposals aligning with CFS's policies and frameworks.

In the most recent 2019 Special Call for Proposals, targeting countries in fragile and conflict-affected situations, GAFSP's guidelines to country applicants highlighted the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA), as an existing instrument focusing on improving the food security and nutrition of populations affected by, or at risk of, protracted crises. Therefore, in March 2020, GAFSP submitted its contribution to the *Call for Sharing Experience and Good Practices in the Use and Application of the CFS-FFA*.

GAFSP also attended the meetings of the Food Systems and Nutrition OEWG and participated in the CFS Regional North America Consultations on Food Systems and Nutrition. GAFSP is committed to increasingly contribute to the implementation of the CFS policy outcomes at national levels through GAFSP's operational model and guidelines.

Question 2

The World Bank's Agriculture and Food Global Practice as well as other global practices are engaged as part of their core business in many of the issues addressed by the CFS, including nutrition and food systems; climate change; gender; employment, smallholder farmers and food systems. CFS products and the results of the CFS work undertaken by the Agriculture and Food Global Practice are disseminated internally to colleagues and are included in internal results monitoring. This includes the information on CFS and its activities in the Global Practice's newsletter and the organization of discussion and learning events such as the one in November 2019 on the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.

Through its Advisory Services and Analysis, lending, partnership, and SDG-related work, the World Bank has been implementing major CFS activities.

For example, regarding the Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security (VGGT), the World Bank systematically advises the use of VGGT in country-based operations as well as in policy dialogues with countries related to land tenure. The VGGT are an integral part of the yearly [World Bank Land and Poverty Conference](#) where the VGGT are discussed with all stakeholders including the highest political levels. As a member of the VGGT Steering Committee, the World Bank participates in FAO-organized meetings in Rome to assess and evaluate the use of the VGGT in CFS member-states.

To achieve key development goals including ending poverty and hunger, boosting shared prosperity through more and better jobs, and better stewarding the world's natural resources, the World Bank Group has been implementing the [Maximizing Finance for Development \(MFD\)](#) approach to crowd-in private investments and optimize the use of scarce public resources. To operationalize the MFD approach in the agriculture and food sector, the World Bank Group promotes principles and guidelines on Responsible Agricultural Investments (RAI) including CFS-RAI as key guiding principles.

Question 3

The Agriculture and Food Global Practice remains committed to engage with CFS on substance and dissemination. Our ability to participate in CFS meetings is limited and depends on the possibility to remotely connect at reasonable times of the day.

Question 4

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Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation

Question 1

- Attended almost all meetings and events, including all the OEWDs meetings (SDGs, MYPOW, Evaluation and Nutrition) and the B&AG meetings

- Engaged like-minded philanthropies (Eleanor Crook Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation) to collaborate on select themes of CFS
- Senior level attendance at the Plenary of CFS46, where the foundation underlined its concern on the increase in the number of hungry and the need for improved agricultural statistics
- BMGF co-hosted and sponsored side-events during the CFS Plenary
- During the year and in preparation for CFS46, BMGF provided inputs and technical support to multiple CFS work-streams
- BMGF, in collaboration to USG and Uganda, proposed a new data workstream for MYPOW 2020-2023, which was approved at CFS46.
- BMGF sought agreement and support of CFS counterparts for the approval of the Data proposal. This effort these included outreach to Permanent Missions from all regions, the RBAs, the PSM, the CSM and other AG members, such as the CGIAR and World Bank.
- In partnership with the CFS Secretary, BMGF organized a well-attended event on the data workstream which high level representation from the foundation to showcase its support for the CFS and also the value of a multi-stakeholder and inclusive body for such discussions
- President Rodger Voorhies met with the CFS Chair and CFS Secretary and expressed appreciation and support for the role of the CFS and the foundation's representation

Question 2

- Reports and highlights of CFS outcomes documents are prepared and shared internally at BMGF and with other like-minded philanthropies
- CFS products and news on CFS activities were disseminated through social media of BMGF partners (e.g. SDG2 Advocacy Hub)

Question 3

- The CFS annual plenary is a premier opportunity to meet with a wide cross section of organizations and individuals working on food and nutrition security. For the kind of work that we do at the Gates foundation, this is an invaluable event. One way to increase interaction between country and global work would be to incentivize participation of developing country decision makers in the annual plenary, which would allow for a better flow of ideas from the Global South.
- An important structural challenge for the achievement of food and nutrition security is in adequate access to resources and the national level and lack of coordination amongst regional and global actors supporting their delivery. The CFS could focus additional attention on this investment gap.

Question 4

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Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Question 1

CGIAR is a member of the CFS Advisory Group, and is represented by the System Organization of the CGIAR (Dr. RD Cooke and Mr A Zandstra), and by Dr James Garrett of Bioversity who represents CGIAR principally on the FSN work stream. CGIAR comprises 15 international research centres working in close collaboration with hundreds of partners, including national and regional research institutes, civil society organizations, academia, development organizations and the private sector.

Participation in the Bureau/Advisory Group meetings involved regular focus on the preparations for the annual meeting, CFS46, and inputs into the updates on all the current work streams, MYPoW review and actions arising from CFS45. Principal support actions are summarised below, first on CFS46, then on inter-sessional events and AG meetings.

1. CFS 46

The annual meeting is the principal activity. CGIAR participated in all plenary sessions, with a special focus on the following events: SOFI/SOFA, International Day of Rural Women, Food Systems and Nutrition, Urbanization and Rural Transformation, Multi-stakeholder Partnerships, Agro-ecological Approaches and Other Innovations, UN Decade on Family Farming, MYPoW, and CFS Policy Recommendations on Small holders. The CGIAR delegation also met with the FAO DG, Dr Qu Dongyu, who in his previous role as Vice Minister of Agriculture of China had been a member of the CGIAR Centre, CIP's (the International Potato Centre's) Board of Trustees.

CGIAR provided convener/ co-organiser/ panellist roles in 9 of the 55 side events:

SE062 Reducing Post-Harvest Losses in Agriculture: A Ceres 2030 perspective: Combining a cost model and evidence synthesis to determine effective interventions to reduce post-harvest losses

SE120 Treasures of the oceans and inland waters - ensuring food security and nourishing nations: Gaining and sharing knowledge in the Decade of Action on Nutrition: From healthy waters to healthy people.

SE022 Business and Nutrition Success: nutrition outcomes via smart investments in farms and agribusinesses: Support policies and programs to increase profits and impact nutrition for better food systems

SE042 Road Testing Healthy Diets: Perspectives from the Global South: Examining the Global South's role in sustainable food system transformation with insights from the EAT Lancet report and WEF's Food Systems Dialogues

SE029 Closing the hunger gap through improved seed access - Latest developments in policy and practice: Showcasing how SMEs can sustainably deliver quality seed locally/regionally within specific agroecological zones

SE137 The contribution of Biodiversity Mainstreaming and a Nutrient Focused Approach to Sustainable Diets: Cross-sectoral policies and innovative approaches that support healthy diets and accelerate the progress on SDG2

SE044 Partnering for impact: a research and development response to SDG2: CGIAR and FAO partnership in agricultural research and development for sustainable food and nutrition security and improved livelihoods

SE131 Enhancing Food Security through Innovation in Sustainable Livestock Systems: Presentation and discussion of innovative multistakeholder actions and examples of good practices

SE013 Agroforestry, an agro-ecological pathway for SDG2: A multi-stakeholder event to discuss ways to scale-up agroforestry .

The AG and inter-sessional activities that involved CGIAR in 2019 focused primarily on:

HLPE consultation on the Report – Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships (MSPs) follow-up meeting and written comment to Oliver Mellenthin on options for lessons sharing on effective MSPs continued in January – March. A key MSP mechanism is the value chain (from farmer to consumer and all the stakeholders and links in between) to deliver on FSN. The challenge is to ensure that these interventions and MSP developments benefit the poor farmers and smallholders. This discussion was informed by documents cited from CGIAR and IFAD, including a recent book and associated articles from the CGIAR Centres CIP and IFPRI “Innovation for inclusive value-chain development: successes and challenges”: Andre Devaux, Maximo Torero, Jason Donovan, Douglas Horton, (2018).

Food Systems and Nutrition stream, including the OEWG developments recorded in the work stream (led for the CGIAR by Dr James Garrett of Bioversity and of the CG Research programme Agriculture for Nutrition and Health, A4NH). This action also included a CFS Private Sector Mechanism half-day meeting on Transforming Food Systems for Improved Nutrition (April).

Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition. Exchanges with CGIAR centres on follow-up to the HLPE report on sustainable Forestry and FSN (CFS 44), to organise the meeting in September 2019. This was co-ordinated primarily by the CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA). CIFOR leads FTA with Bioversity, CATIE, CIRAD, ICRAF, and many others. The CFS Bureau aimed to address issues that were not sufficiently discussed during the policy convergence process, including the relation between commercial plantations and food security and nutrition. Specific attention was paid to the need to strengthen policy coherence across sectors by integrating resilience-enhancing dimensions of forests into agricultural and food security and nutrition programmes and policies.

The HLPE paper on ‘Agro-ecological approaches’ was launched in summary form at a CFS event on 3 July at FAO, and then presented at CFS46. The project team for this Report was led by Fergus Sinclair

(of CGIAR's World Agroforestry Centre, ICRAF). Further comments involved the B/AG, and led to the exchanges beginning the policy convergence process in November.

Involvement in the FAO International Symposium on Fisheries Sustainability: 'Strengthening the Science-Policy Nexus' (November 2019). The Centre 'World Fish' was the CGIAR lead, and CFS involvement was indicated for Session 3 entitled "Fish in Food Security and Nutrition"

Question 2

The use and dissemination of CFS policy products is a mechanism for the implementation of SDGs. The CFS outcomes and products comprise major Voluntary Guidelines, principles and policy products focusing on FSN and the SDGs. SDGs and FSN provide the overall strategic direction, research priorities and results framework for the CGIAR Portfolio. The uptake and impact of CGIAR programmes in the policy sector is the link to CFS outcomes, and the way of promoting appropriate CFS products.

A major channel of CGIAR impact derives from the contribution of its research results and outcomes to policies and investments at national and international levels. The CGIAR Performance Report 2018 (published late 2019) noted that 105 such policies/strategies, legal instruments and investments were modified in their design or implementation, informed by CGIAR research. This involved 1,003 partnerships (Annex 4 of this report), 368 (37%) of which were related to research, 164 on delivery, 188 on policy, and 231 on capacity development. And 1,015,495 people were trained by CGIAR, with 3,271 in long-term courses (37% women), including 546 PhD students; and 1,012,224 (44% women) in short-term courses.

CGIAR contributions to international and national policies, legislation and significant investments were spread over global, regional, multi-country, national and sub-national contributions. The majority were contributions at the national level, which accounted for 59% of contributions. The range of contribution types included policies or strategies, budgets or investments, curricula, legal instruments and others. The majority were policy and strategy contributions, which accounted for 77% of contributions. Ten contributions had gender as a principal objective, and 35 had gender as a significant objective. Policy involvement relative to FSN are indicated below and in Section IV.

Examples of Regional or multi-country contributions were the regional plan for Cassava Mosaic disease in Southeast Asia; the African Development Bank's multi-sectorial nutrition action plan; the Climate Research for Development (CR4D) Africa 2018-2022 Strategic Plan; and intra-regional Fish Trade in sub-Saharan Africa.

Examples of national policy contributions included the National Fisheries Strategy for Timor Leste; the Scientific Fish Farming in Gram Panchayat Tanks by Women Self Help Groups policy in Odisha, India; China's Rural Revitalization Strategy; the Direct Seed Marketing Program in Ethiopia; and the Rwanda Livestock Master Plan.

A complete list of these policies is given in Annex 5 (26 pages) of this CGIAR Performance Report (available on cgiar.org).

Question 3

The CGIAR System is represented by Dr. RD Cooke (also the CIP Board Chair, based in Rome) and Mr A Zandstra of the System Organization (now also based in Rome) and for some events by Dr James Garrett of Bioversity in Maccarese. In late 2018, CGIAR decided to increase its representation in Rome through the establishment of a “hub” for the CGIAR System Organization. Objectives of a CGIAR Rome Hub are to support deeper collaboration and greater profile within the global food security community, including many based in Rome (FAO, WFP, IFAD, CFS, World Farmers Organization, IDLO, International Land Coalition, GFAR, etc.). This enhanced CGIAR System presence in Rome, which is now taking shape, would operate both as a resource and active contributor to CFS meetings, dialogues and related events.

Question 4

Examples of Policy involvement related to FSN:

PIM (CGIAR Research Programme on Policies, Institutions and Markets, led by IFPRI) research using computable general equilibrium modelling informed the development of the National Agricultural Investment Plans of Malawi and Rwanda. These strategic documents provide a country-wide framework to coordinate and prioritize investments by government agencies, development partners and other actors in the agricultural sector.

The CGIAR Research Programme on Livestock (led by ILRI) used modelling expertise to provide a guide for public and private investments in Ethiopia, with the objective of reducing poverty; achieving food and nutritional security; contributing to economic growth, exports and foreign exchange earnings; and contributing to climate mitigation and adaptation. This roadmap, or master plan, was then used by various actors, including the World Bank, to shape their investments, which will ultimately impact more than 2.3 million of Ethiopia’s 11million livestock-keeping households.

The CGIAR Research Programme on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security (CCAFS, led by the Alliance of CIAT and Bioversity) is supporting a five-year(2018- 2022) pan-African climate research for development (CR4D) strategy that links climate research to agriculture for food security and resilience. CCAFS contributed to CR4D’s initial agenda and launch, and its 2018-2022 Strategic Plan, which sets priorities and strategy to catalyse climate research that is responsive to development stakeholder needs at local, national and regional levels.

The CGIAR Research Programme on Roots, Tubers and Bananas (RTB, led by CIP) has as one work area how education on nutrition improves the diets of young children. A large community-level agriculture-nutrition intervention, led by CIP, implemented the program Scaling up Sweet Potato through Agriculture and Nutrition (SUSTAIN); this used a combination of nutrition education and social and behaviour communication (SBC) strategies to improve infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices among different categories of women in western Kenya.

Nutrition education activities comprised nutrition messaging, counselling, cooking demonstrations in health facilities, mother- to-mother clubs, public awareness campaigns and SBC. These approaches were used to promote the incorporation of bio-fortified orange-fleshed sweet potato (OFSP) into the diets of children 6-23 months of age. The SBC focused on addressing cultural and psychosocial factors that hinder or facilitate the adoption of recommended IYCF practices.

A study on the impact of the intervention on the behaviour of caregivers showed that early breastfeeding initiation was largely adopted (75%). Adoption of other practices included the provision of diverse diets (21%), and the incorporation of OFSP roots (21%) and OFSP leaves (11%) into the diets of young children.

The findings indicate that using a combination of nutrition education strategies has a positive effect on improving the use of recommended IYCF practices, but long-lasting efforts are needed to influence behaviours at scale.

Civil Society Mechanism (CSM)

Question 1

The Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSM) for relations with the CFS is an open space that facilitates the participation of hundreds of organizations to the reformed CFS. Our organizations are from 11 global constituencies (Smallholder family farmers, Indigenous Peoples, Women, Youth, Pastoralists, Fisherfolks, Agricultural and food workers, Landless, Consumers, Urban food insecure, and NGOs).

The CSM is the largest global platform of civil society and Indigenous Peoples organizations working on food security and nutrition and relates only to CFS. The global and continental participating organizations in the CSM have more than 380 million affiliated members from all constituencies and regions.

The Work of the CSM is guided by its Coordination Committee which is elected by participating organizations from all 11 constituencies and 17 subregions. The interaction with the CFS is mainly through the CSM Working Groups to each of the CFS Processes and the CSM Advisory Group to the CFS Advisory Group. CSM works in [English](#), [French](#) and [Spanish](#).

A) Contributions to the CFS Bureau and AG meetings

The CSM Members to the Advisory Group synthesized and presented the different inputs received from the CSM Working Groups on the items of the Joint Meetings of the CFS Bureau and Advisory Groups that took place during the period January-December 2019. 5 CFS Bureau and AG meetings were held during 2019, in January, March, June, July, and in November.

The CSM contributions provided substantial input to all agenda items of all these meetings and the preparation of the CFS 46. CSM contributions were usually presented orally during the meeting and then submitted in written form before the subsequent Bureau meeting so that all CFS Bureau Members could receive these contributions before taking the decisions. See all CSM contributions to AG-Bureau meetings [here](#). They are all available as well in [French](#) and [Spanish](#).

B) Contributions to CFS intersessional events and Open-Ended Working Group meetings

In preparation of the CFS 46, CSM facilitated civil society in indigenous peoples' contributions to all processes on the agenda of CFS. This participation was organized through the CSM Policy Working Groups which are open to all interested civil society organizations.

Contribution to the definition of CFS Multi Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for the period 2020-2023

- [CSM submitted a joint proposal with Indonesia, South Africa and Hungary on Inequalities](#). In a second step, this proposal was merged with a similar proposal of IFAD. Due to a high degree of support from members states and participants, the theme was included in the final MYPOW document. Additionally, CSM supported the proposals on: a) Women's empowerment and gender equality; b) Youth; c) Conflicts and migration and d) Water and Climate Change.
- CSM engaged in the whole process which included open-ended meetings and Advisory Group and Bureau meetings during the inter-sessional period. Delegates from the CSM Youth Working Group participated and spoke to the CFS meetings on MYPOW. See more details on the activities on MYPOW [here](#).

Contributions to the OEWG meetings and CFS regional consultations on Food Systems and Nutrition

- Delegates of the CSM WG on Food Systems and Nutrition participated the CFS OEWG meetings in January, March and May. On March 22nd the CSM WG submitted its [written contributions](#) to the preliminary zero draft of the Guidelines. In June 2019, the CSM WG published its [vision document](#) for the process.
- From July to November the CSM WG has been actively involved in participating in all CFS Regional consultations on the preliminary zero draft (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Near East, Latin America and Caribbean, North America). See a more detailed description of activities on this process [here](#).

Contributions to the HLPE report on Agroecological approaches and other innovations

- Throughout several meetings in the first nine months of 2019, CSM contributed to the CFS deliberations which led to the agreement of a timeline for the policy process and the appointment of a Rapporteur for the policy process before CFS 46. On July 3rd, the HLPE Report was launched, to which the CSM presented some preliminary observations.
- In September, an input and vision paper drafted by the [CSM Working Group of Women](#) was published to inform CSM positions towards the upcoming CFS Policy Process on Agroecology and other innovations: *"Without Feminism there is no Agroecology! Towards healthy, sustainable and just food systems"*. Find here the link to the [paper](#).
- In December, the CSM WG submitted its [comments on the HLPE Report](#) recommendations. See a more detailed description of activities on this process [here](#).

Contributions to the CFS Stocktaking event on monitoring the use and application of three sets of Smallholders oriented CFS recommendations

- CSM participated actively in the process for the first CFS Stocktaking event in the Plenary to monitor the use and application of three sets of Smallholder oriented CFS Policy Recommendations.
- The CSM participating organizations provided many inputs to the CFS e-consultation and held a face-to-face consultation in May for the elaboration of the CSM autonomous input to the Plenary session. For more detailed information, see the CSM Independent Report [here](#).

Contributions to the OEWG on CFS engagement on SDGs and contributions to HLPF

- The SDG OEWG only convened once in the year, in the month of March, with the objective of finalizing the CFS contributions to the High-Level Political Forum session of July and Summit of September. [CSM brought its contributions](#) to the meeting.

Contributions to one open-ended meeting on Urbanization and Rural Transformation

- A CFS intersessional event of this workstream was held in February 2019 and focused on "[Promoting youth and women engagement and employment in food systems across the rural-urban continuum](#)". CSM engaged with delegations from the Women and Youth Working Groups. The CFS event was prepared jointly by the CSM and PSM in collaboration with the CFS secretariat.

CSM events during the intersessional period:

- *CSM Event on March 7, 2019: Priorities and Perspectives of Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' organizations towards the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.* The [public briefing](#) shared and discussed CSM expectations towards the CFS policy convergence process of the guidelines and was open to all CFS members and participants.
- *CSM informational event on September 19, 2019: Sharing Views in Preparation of CFS 46.* [CSM Information Event of the CSM Advisory Group](#). The meeting was held the day before the Bureau meeting on 20 September, and well attended by CFS members and participants.

C) CSM Forum and Contributions to the CFS Plenary

CSM Forum 2019:

- The [Opening Public Debate of the CSM Forum](#) was held addressing the following theme: "*10 years after the CFS reform – what role for the CFS in the future architecture of global food governance?*", with speakers from social movements and indigenous peoples, and high-level UN representatives including, the new FAO Director General Qu Dongyu, CFS Chair Amb. Mario Arvelo, and CSM Coordination Committee members Nettie Wiebe (Canada), Azra Sayeed (Pakistan), Musa F. Sowe (The Gambia), and Silvia Dywili (Mozambique).
- [The CSM Forum](#) was attended by more than 200 members of civil society and Indigenous Peoples' organizations from all regions and helped to finalize the CSM contributions to the CFS Plenary session and discussed strategies for the themes of the upcoming year, in this case particularly the workstreams on food systems and nutrition, on agroecology and other innovations, and the draft vision document of the CSM Youth constituency.

Contributions to the CFS 46 Plenary

- CSM contributed to all agenda items of the Plenary with positions that had been prepared, discussed and approved by the respective bodies in the CSM. See all CSM Interventions to the CFS Plenary 46 [here](#).
- Youth organizations from CSM and PSM prepared jointly the successful [Special Session](#) of the CFS Plenary on Youth on 18 October.

The CSM held the following [Side events](#) to the CFS Plenary 2019:

- [14 October 2019](#): *Fighting hunger between rights and inequalities: Too many left behind! How can human rights be used to reduce inequalities and overcome discrimination for achieving food security and nutrition for all?*
- [15 October 2019](#): *Food Systems & Nutrition Guidelines: Proposed Pathways by the Private Sector and Civil Society: Perspectives and proposals by civil society and the private sector on how to reshape food systems to ensure sustainable and healthy diets (Joint CSM and PSM Side Event)*
- [15 October 2019](#): Re-thinking and Re-shaping Food Systems through Agroecology: CFS policy convergence on Agroecology and Food Systems & Nutrition as the key opportunity to chart the transition to a truly sustainable future.
- [17 October 2019](#): The impact of extractivism on women’s right to food and the struggle for a just transition: Addressing root causes of violence against women and the way ahead for concrete solutions towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda.
- [18 October 2019](#): The future of food and the visions of the youth: “We don’t inherit land from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children”.

Question 2

In July 2019, CSM requested its constituencies and sub regions concrete information about how they have been using CFS policy outcomes in their work. The following examples show that CSM participating organizations are using CFS policy outcomes in all continents, in many ways and contexts. A more complete overview is given in the upcoming CSM Annual Report 2019.

- The constituency of agricultural and food workers organized a workshop on Right to Food and Food Security and Nutrition for banana workers in Ghana with the aim to train the workers how to use CFS products, specifically the CFS Global Strategic Framework and Policy Recommendation on Social Protection, as a tool in their negotiations which resulted in improved wage and social security conditions for the workers.
- The CFS Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets inspired the process of elaboration and discussion of the regional guidelines on Family farming in the CPLP (Portuguese Speaking Countries). Also, at national level, efforts were made in the different countries to approve national statutes / policies specifically to family farmers. This is the case, for example, in Portugal, where the national Statutes for Family Farming were approved in 2018, and include references to some of the CFS policy recommendations on access to markets, namely, short food supply chains that enable smallholders to obtain a better income from their production and acknowledge the key role smallholders provide in the sustainable use and management of natural resources.

- The West Europe sub-region contributed to the monitoring of the CFS recommendations on Smallholders by applying them to analyze the impacts of the European agricultural and trade policies on West Africa's local milk production and livelihoods of pastoralists. European and West African civil society organizations (of small-scale dairy and farmers producers, women, processors, NGOs, academics) highlighted the incoherence of dairy policies that are favoring European dairies' and European investments in West Africa at the expense of the local livelihoods and territorial markets.
- From 11 to 15 March 2019, the CSM organized the Southern African regional meeting in Johannesburg, South Africa. More than 21 organizations (global, regional, and national), with delegates originating from almost all countries in the region, namely: Mozambique, Eswatini, Malawi, Zambia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Botswana, took part to the meeting. The purpose of the Southern Africa CSM sub-regional meeting was to reactivate the sub-regional facilitation work towards the CSM/CFS, and to inform and deepen the knowledge of the organizations represented there about the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSM), its organization, structure and priorities, as well as the function, mandate and policy outcomes of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

More examples on the use and application of the three sets of smallholder related policy recommendations are given in the CSM Publication: ["Towards Smallholder-oriented Public Policies"](#).

- This CSO Report assesses the use and implementation of three sets of Policy recommendations that support investment and development in smallholders: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and nutrition (CFS 40, 2013), Connecting Smallholders to Markets (CFS 43, 2016) and Sustainable Agriculture Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? (CFS 43, 2016)
- The Report shows how civil society groups across the globe have used the recommendations in their advocacy efforts. A major effort was made to draft this independent report to serve as civil society's contribution to the CFS's Stocktaking Event monitoring implementation of three sets of Smallholders policy recommendations. The structure of the report was defined and agreed upon through a global consultation held in May 2019 organized by the CSM Working Group on Monitoring. The independent CSO report was presented at the CFS Stocktaking Event at the 46 Plenary Session (see above).

Question 3

In times of unprecedented crises following the COVID19 outbreak, these linkages are more important than ever. If the Rome-home nexus works, the CFS can make a real difference for food security and nutrition by using its function as the foremost inclusive intergovernmental and international platform for food security and nutrition.

It is fundamental that governments, international institutions and other relevant actors, who are now engaged in the response to the crisis by monitoring the food security and nutrition situation and fighting the deeply worrying impacts on most affected social groups, share their experiences, analyses and policy responses in the CFS.

Effective and efficient linkages between Rome and countries can significantly help to use the CFS as a platform for exchange and learning, for the benefit of everybody, as well as to contribute to develop coherent policy responses to the new food crises that come along with the health, economic and financial crises.

Strengthening the strengthen the linkages between the CFS and the relevant actors on the ground and making the CFS policy outcomes more useful for countries and people has been a major concern of the CFS evaluation and the [CFS Response to the CFS evaluation](#). In this regard, paragraphs 28-33 of the core implementation report (especially 28 and 29) require high attention of CFS members and participants, and more concretely the actions mentioned in annexes E and C.

These specific actions were discussed and agreed by the CFS during the evaluation process and need to be implemented now. Certainly, they request a leading role of members states, the very active, supporting role of the Rome-Based Agencies, and require the full engagement of all actors involved in the CFS. In one of the next CFS Bureau and Advisory Group, one agenda item could address the question how these agreed actions could be better implemented, learning from successful experiences.

Question 4

Examples of successful use and application of CFS policy outcomes have been identified and described also in previous CSM Monitoring Reports presented to the CFS plenaries in 2016 and 2018:

2016: [Synthesis Report on Civil Society experiences regarding the use and implementation of the VGGT and the challenge of monitoring CFS decisions](#)

2018: [Civil Society Report on the use and implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines](#)

Private Sector Mechanism (PSM)

Question 1

Throughout the year, PSM is active in the diversity of CFS workstreams contributing regularly in meetings, written submissions, and raising \$320,000 to support the co-ordination and participation of private sector at CFS.

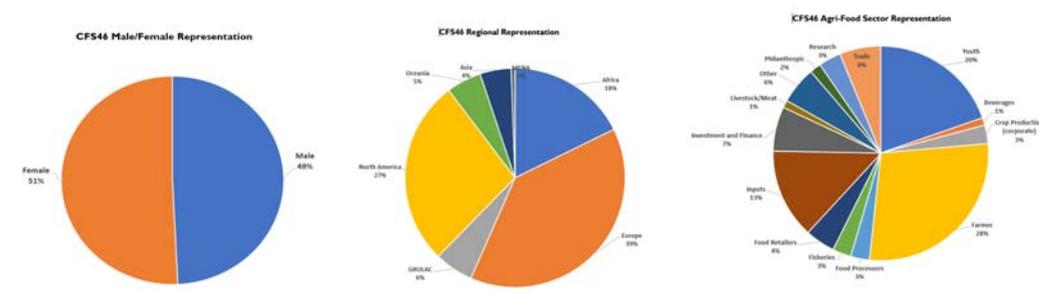
CFS46

CFS46 was a very successful event and PSM highlights:

- A 211-person delegation of business leaders from over 45 countries in Rome.
- The delegation was 49% male and 51% female;
- Participation of over 45 youth delegates;
- 5 Side Events organized by PSM members at CFS46 (reports available [here](#)):
 - Youth for World Food Day

- The Future of Farming
 - Partnering for Change: Multistakeholder Partnerships and CFS
 - Transforming our Food System
 - Food Systems and Nutrition Guidelines: Proposed pathways by the Private Sector and Civil Society
- 14 interventions were delivered by PSM members in plenary from panels and from the floor, on a broad selection of topics under the CFS agenda;
 - PSM members participated as panellists or moderators at 11 different CFS side events.

A Breakdown of the CFS46 PSM Delegation



Annual Meeting

In 2019 the PSM Annual Meeting brought together 47 business leaders from throughout the agri-food value chain and across the globe to Rome. The PSM delegation met with CFS Secretary Mr. Chris Hegadorn and then Chair of CFS, H.E. Mario Arvelo, and Chair of the VGFSyN Mme. Liliane Ortega.

CFS Nutrition Workstream:

PSM participated in the Regional Consultations on the VGFSyN, which benefitted from the funding of CFS stakeholders:

- African Regional Consultation in Addis Ababa: 8 PSM members
- Asian Regional Consultation in Bangkok: 6 PSM members
- European Regional Consultation in Budapest: 8 PSM members
- Near East Regional Consultation in Cairo: 4 PSM members
- Latin American Regional Consultation in Panama City: 6 PSM members
- North American Regional Consultation in Washington D.C.: 4 PSM members

On April 26, 2019, the PSM hosted an event in Rome to present forward-looking policy recommendations to be considered for inclusion in the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition. This event provided an opportunity to have a first exchange of views on these recommendations with CFS stakeholders and how they could significantly contribute to transforming the food systems to deliver food which is available, affordable, acceptable, safe and of adequate quantity and quality and contribute to the achievement of the global nutrition goals and towards Agenda 2030:

- Over 75 guests attended, including Ambassadors, staff from all RBA's, CFS Bureau Members, private sector actors, and others
- The report is available [here](#)

Nutrition Strategy Sessions for PSM members were conducted ahead of in-person meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Nutrition during the process of formulating the Terms of Reference (ToR) for Voluntary Nutrition Guidelines;

- The PSM secretariat has attended, with external PSM members all the following OEWG meetings on Nutrition:
 - The last OEWG that took place in November was an opportunity for the OEWG Chairperson to provide an update on the outcomes of the six Regional Consultations held in preparation of the First Draft of the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition to be circulated by the end of the year, as well as on the next steps in the process toward finalizing these guidelines ahead of CFS 47 in October 2020
 - PSM Statements delivered in the OEWG are available [here](#)
- The PSM developed and shared key messages and input to the nutrition guidelines.

CFS Agroecology & Other Innovative Approaches Workstream:

The PSM secretariat has attended, with external PSM members the following sessions on Agroecology:

- 16 October 2019 (extraordinary session within the CFS Plenary) to provide guidance on the policy priorities to be addressed
- 29 November 2019—PSM input was provided on the priority issues to be addressed during the CFS policy convergence process

CFS MYPOW Workstream

Throughout the development of the MYPOW, PSM was active and particularly advocated for a focus on Youth. In relation to this, PSM raised funds to have youth participate at CFS, and a strong delegation was present. Youth Members also participated in meetings with the outgoing CFS Chair: H.E. Mario Arvelo as well as the incoming CFS Chair: Mr Thanawat Tiensin. Another successful meeting was held with youth focal points from the RBAs to discuss current projects at country level, the type of support needed for youth in their programmes and how youth can identify/develop the skills to jointly participate in RBA projects.

Question 2

PSM members are closely involved in the drafting of CFS products, since they recognize their value as a tool to highlight the challenges and successes of Private Sector in promoting food security.

The PSM held an event with the DFID Core Land Support Team in October 2019 (and a related CFS side-event) to take stock of lessons to implement the VGGT from recent pilots, partnership and platform initiatives with governments, CSOs and business to improve responsible land investment. The principle lessons from analysis and practical piloting were: i) timely identification of land rights issues; ii) prior documentation of legitimate land rights; iii) fair negotiation processes and community consent to investments; iv) independent, politically informed community legal support; v) mainstreaming land issues in companies' operations and business practice; vi) flexibility and inclusiveness in business plans and models vii) a systemic approach to building an equitable regulatory environment for land investments. The three top measures to ensure that agricultural investments respect legitimate land rights were highlighted by participants as:

- Stronger national investment rules and procedures for regulation of agricultural investment are essential to obtain full buy-in from the private sector;
- Prior land rights mapping and registration of; and,
- Greater investment in smallholder and community businesses.

All final CFS documents and PSM input into CFS outputs are posted on the [IAFN agrifood website](#).

Question 3

Upon request by the CFS Secretariat, the PSM and CSM developed a joint side event: Proposed Pathways by the Private Sector and Civil Society provided perspectives, expectations and concrete proposals of the PSM and CSM on the VGFSyN.

This was extremely useful since each CFS stakeholder group will have side event proposals that align with their own member requests and may overlook the possibility of working together. The Side event was very successful and benefitted from a diverse panel and moderation by the CFS OEWG Nutrition Chair, Dr Liliane Ortega. The PSM would suggest these requests from CFS secretariat continue to promote interaction between the mechanisms, perhaps with greater participation by CFS leadership.

Member States active on CFS often mention the desire to see more work on common ground between PSM and CSM, but this can be made more feasible when the requests originate from a third party, such as was the case with this side event.

Another useful suggestion would be for Regional Chairs to request joint informational updates from CSM and PSM at their regional meetings. PSM would be very happy to participate in these and has pro-actively requested these with regional groups, but a nod/nudge by the CFS secretariat to do so may be useful.

Question 4

The PSM used the HLPE 2018 report "Multistakeholder Partnerships to improve food security and nutrition in the framework of the 2030 Agenda" through side-events at CFS 46 and made it the theme of the PSM High Level Dinner. The Dinner aimed to encourage, promote and create effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise,

technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals.

In order to enable successful multistakeholder partnerships, it is important to develop a clear narrative and framework for stakeholder cooperation in public, private, and civil society. Partnerships should have a defined problem, which the multistakeholder partnership addresses directly with clear, evidence-based targets, common goals and commitments to frame the partnership. With a clear set of indicators, success can be measured and potentially replicated in other partnerships. Participants also encouraged partnerships between institutional investors, local or indigenous entrepreneurs and smallholders. This also includes partnerships between public, private, and youth that focus on the case for sustainability, and not solely the business perspective.

In addition to this, it was a pleasure to announce several new multi-stakeholder partnerships in 2019. Please see a variety of resources on the website, including this thoughtful blog by academic Herman Brouwer: <https://agrifood.net/iafn-updates/445-are-multistakeholder-partnerships-effective-to-reach-sdg-goals>

World Farmers' Organization (WFO)

Question 1

Since 2012 WFO has been advocating for the establishment of an official mechanism of farmers' representation within the CFS Advisory Group. Despite the fact that this official recognition has not been approved as of today, in 2019 WFO seized the opportunity provided by the CFS of contributing with farmers' inputs to the discussions in the OEWDs meetings, as well as in the Bureau and Advisory Group meetings, when invited by the Chair.

The contributions provided by WFO, both oral and written, (i.e. comments to the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition, MYPoW 2020-2023, Agroecological and Other Innovative Approaches, FSN Forum online consultations on CFS policy products) were always the result of a democratic and open consultation with the farmers' organisations, in light of a bottom-up and farmers driven approach. WFO inputs always aimed at showing the key role farmers play within our food systems, as well as the central role of the agricultural sector in the fight against hunger and malnutrition among others.

Furthermore, as per the past years, WFO also brought a delegation of farmers, including young farmers, to the CFS 46 plenary. As always, the CFS plenary was the occasion for them to participate as speakers in various side events that WFO co-organised during the whole CFS week with key partners including FAO, TAP, GFAR, Member States, as follows:

October 17, 2019: the side event "*Farmers driven innovation to boost food systems transformation toward global sustainable development*" featured the participation of different stakeholders to highlight how innovation, conceived not only as technology but also as a way of engaging actors

differently, especially farmers' driven innovation, can help in the path towards sustainable development, with agriculture playing a central role in this journey.

October 17, 2019: the side event *"Strengthening Agricultural Innovation Systems for Family Farming: Multi-stakeholder processes to develop capacities to innovate for food and nutrition security"* highlighted the importance of innovation and multi-stakeholder approach to boost the key role farmers, especially family farmers, play transforming food systems, building resilience to climate shocks among others, as well as preserving the environment while contributing to food and nutrition security.

October 17, 2019: the side event *"Antimicrobial resistance: everyone's concern from farm to fork"* gather panelists from different sectors involved in the debate on Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) in food production, namely farmers, researchers, representatives of multilateral organisations. They discussed how to collaborate in order to reduce the risks of AMR as part of the efforts to achieve global food security.

October 18, 2019: the side event *"Towards an International Digital Council for Food and Agriculture"* was organized by FAO as a follow-up of its mandate to elaborate a concept, together with other relevant stakeholders, for the establishment of an International Digital Council for Food and Agriculture.

For more information, please visit WFO website at the following link:

https://www.wfo-oma.org/wfo_news/wfo-at-cfs46-it-is-what-happened/

Question 2

In order to disseminate the results of the CFS work within the farmers' constituency, WFO engaged in the following activities:

- sharing background documents prior to the CFS meetings in order to get feedback from the farmers to be shared in the interventions during the meetings or sent as response to call for contributions;
- consulting farmers from all over the world on the use they/their communities have made of CFS products in order to put their experiences at disposal of the public;
- sharing the outcomes of the meetings with the WFO farmers' constituency;
- using a mailing list of more than 300 addresses to keep the WFO members constantly updated on the works of the CFS as well as requesting inputs to CFS policy documents and workstreams;
- sharing a newsletter with information on CFS activities and products;
- updating social media and website with news on the activities of the CFS and on the participation of WFO;
- mentioning and promoting the work of the CFS and its policy products during interventions in other international processes (UNFCCC COPs, UNDRR, HLPF, UNDF, IFAD Farmers' Forum);
- dissemination and discussion of the CFS policy products during the WFO General Assembly

that was held in Luxembourg, from 20th to 23rd May 2019:

1. HLPE report on Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda (during the side event organized by the WFO Youth and Women Committees on “United Nations Decade of Family Farming – Women and Youth as its transversal objective”)
2. CFS policy recommendation on Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock? (during the side event on “The Importance of Livestock in Feeding the World’s Population”)

Question 3

The actors on the ground, especially farmers from the different regions of the world considering the mandate of the CFS, should be more involved in the activities organised by the Committee, both during the intersessional period and during the plenary. From WFO perspective, given the mandate of the Committee, official recognition should be given to the global farmers’ constituency through farmers’ representation as official Advisory Group members, as well as their participation as panellists, experts, special guests during the various events and plenaries.

Also, farmers’ engagement should not be limited to this: farmers should be included in task teams for the preparation of policy documents and HLPE reports in order to give them the opportunity to provide their concrete experience from the field both in terms of challenges and opportunities with regards to the different topics under discussion. This would give a sense of inclusion but also coherence, pragmatism and effectiveness to the work of the Committee and its HLPE.

Furthermore, WFO reiterates that a stronger linkage should be created between the Permanent Representations in Rome and their offices at country level. In fact, for the CFS to be really effective, CFS policy products and recommendations should influence and be included in the national legislations, as well as disseminated at the country level. The actors on the ground, which in the case of developing countries coincide with the most vulnerable to food insecurity and malnutrition, should be informed of the existence of the Committee and involved in the policy-making process at the national level. This could be achieved for example by organising awareness raising activities (workshops, seminars, webinars, information campaigns) at the country level with the support of the RBAs through their country offices as well as the national governments, involving also all the other CFS stakeholders through their networks. Also, the work of the CFS should go further beyond Rome in order to increase coherence and interlinkages with other international processes and frameworks (i.e. HLPF, UNDRR, UNFCCC COPs, Food Systems Summit, Nutrition Summit, WEF among others) as well as to have an effective and real impact on the ground. This would imply, among other things, a stronger coordination also between the Permanent Representations in Rome and those in the Countries where such processes take place or among the representatives of the Permanent Representations attending the meetings for the sake of coherence and effectiveness.

Question 4

Please find below the contributions shared by WFO after consulting its member organisations on the occasion of the *Call for experiences in the use and application of three sets of CFS policy recommendations on smallholder agriculture in the context of food security and nutrition*, to monitor the use and application of the following CFS policy recommendations:

Set 1: Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition (endorsed in 2013) Set 2: Connecting Smallholders to Markets (endorsed in 2016)

Set 3: Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? (endorsed in 2016)

http://assets.fsnforum.fao.org.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/public/discussions/contributions/Template%20CFS_smallholders_FSN%20-%20WFO_Coldiretti_Campagna%20Amica%20.pdf

http://assets.fsnforum.fao.org.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/public/discussions/contributions/Template_EN_CFS_Smallholders_FSN_WFQ-%20MuGeDe.pdf

http://assets.fsnforum.fao.org.s3-eu-west-1.amazonaws.com/public/discussions/contributions/Template_FR_CFS_Smallholders_FSN%20-%20WFO_UTAP.pdf