

Reporting Exercise for the period January – December 2018

As per the agreed reporting exercise, CFS Advisory Group members and ad-hoc Participants were requested to answer the following three questions concerning the activities undertaken over the period January-December 2018:

I. CONTRIBUTION TO CFS ACTIVITIES

Describe the work carried out in support of the various CFS intersessional and plenary activities (meetings, Technical Task Teams, OEWGs, Bur/AG, 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 outcomes in your work programmes and describe the main elements of your outreach activities undertaken to disseminate CFS outcomes;

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 the different relevant actors on the ground and to increase the knowledge about CFS work at country level? From your constituency's perspective, what are the main structural challenges they face in the fight to achieve food security and nutrition?

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
- ✓ Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR);
- ✓ Civil Society Mechanisms (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, supported by the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs), 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 intersessional activities/events and CFS Plenary and associated side and other events;
- translation, interpretation, and associated conference services (messengers, security, IT support, etc.);
- assistance for administering and managing financial contributions and trust fund support for CFS activities;
- legal advice to Plenary and Bureau and Advisory Group, as necessary;
- lead in the selection process for the selection of the CFS Secretary, in close collaboration with IFAD and WFP.

FAO actively participated in the joint Bureau and Advisory group meetings, open-ended working groups (OEWG) and other intersessional activities and provided substantial inputs to technical task teams (TTT) and to CFS45 Plenary sessions, including:

- Nutrition and Food Systems – substantial inputs through TTT and OEWG
- CFS and the 2030 Agenda, including inputs through TTT to prepare inputs for the High Level Political Forum
- Monitoring, including support for the Global Thematic Event on the Right to Food Guidelines which was held at CFS 45
- Event(s) on urbanization, rural transformation and implications for food security and nutrition
- CFS Evaluation, active participation during the preparation of the response and the implementation of the response, especially those most relevant to the RBAs
- CFS 45 Plenary sessions on the SOFI and SOFA
- Co-hosted numerous side events during CFS45 week
- Worked closely with FAO management regarding World Food Day and CFS events.

Question 2

- Regular meetings with FAO team before and after Bureau and Advisory Group meetings, to gather inputs and disseminate outputs;
- Lead the preparation of the annual SOFI report to provide a situation report and help identifying important FSN issues for consideration by CFS;

FAO continues to support the application of CFS results through several outputs within the Strategic Framework, such as,

- **VGGTs** are applied in various FAO areas of work, including the development of [on-line e-learning courses](#), awareness raising workshops at regional and country level, with [indigenous people](#), and developing a [series of Technical Guides](#) to elaborate and provide more detailed guidance on thematic areas contained within the Guidelines;

- FAO has also been applying the **CFS-RAI**, including strengthening collaboration on VGGT and RAI Implementation, including the development of [on-line e-learning courses](#);
- **FFA** - FAOs' work on protracted crisis, which is guided by the CFS-FFA, emphasizes the linkages between food security, peace and stability, as well as linkages with displacements and migration, including the development of a [Guidance note for CFS-FFA implementation](#);
- FAO, in collaboration with RBAs and UNSCN, participated in the 2018 HLPF side event in New York entitled *Moving to Sustainable and Resilient Societies: The Food Security and Nutrition Dimensions*.

Question 3

- Ensure support, through FAO Regional Offices, to 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.
- Worked closely with WFP, HLPE Secretariat, and CSM to finalize co-delegation agreement with the EU, entitled *Strengthening governance of food security and nutrition through CFS*, which will support CFS Secretariat, HLPE and CSM with 3 million Euros between 2019-2022;
- Ensure sufficient time is allocated for discussions on the HLPE report to establish the draft final policy recommendations.

Recommendations for improvements

- Regarding calls for engagement in future CFS policy convergence processes, such as the MYPOW process, FAO observed the wide range of proposals for consideration covering critical themes of direct relevance to Food Security and Nutrition. However, there was significant variation of submitted proposals in terms of their quality and clarity. FAO suggests that in future calls for inputs, transparent and clear processes are established that allow sufficient time to review the proposals in terms of their quality, clarity, resource needs or other qualifications before their submission, presentation and discussion with CFS members.
- FAO, is in agreement with IFAD's recommendations for CFS to focus on a smaller number of themes directly linked to its core mandate as suggested by the CFS Evaluation. This is one step to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of the Committee in its policy convergence work, especially given scarce resources. It will also help improve time efficiency for all stakeholders engaging with CFS, as too many workstreams and meetings is very demanding from a time management perspective.
- The role of CFS Chair remains critical in engaging with relevant actors globally on the work of the Committee as the foremost inclusive platform for improved policy coordination on FSN issues.
- Increased interaction between CFS with other committees that provide policy guidance on issues relating to food security and nutrition, such as agriculture, livestock, fisheries, forestry, rural development, natural resources management and others. Examples include the Committee on

Agriculture (COAG), Committee on Fisheries (COFI), Committee on Forestry (COFO), and Committee on Commodity Problems (CCP) as well as other relevant UN committees.

- One of the recommendations from the CFS Evaluation with regards to the CFS Secretariat was to *review and revise as appropriate to ensure that the Secretariat can effectively support CFS and to make the most efficient use of staff and resources ... The RBAs support this recommendation and indicated willingness to review and revise levels and terms of reference of the positions in the joint Secretariat*. The RBAs had initiated this process in 2018 and presented a draft response, but this issue needs further attention to ensure the CFS Secretariat makes optimal use of the scarce resources to address the complex food security and nutrition themes that the Committee is addressing.
- More effective communication strategy and information sharing is needed at many levels: between the CFS Secretariat and technical staff working on TTTs; on behalf of the RBAs, to improve communication and information sharing between country and regional teams, with Headquarters, and New York and other UN offices engaging with CFS-related issues; and between government representatives in Rome and their capitals and New York, to strengthen the collaboration on CFS outcomes and optimize its contribution towards food security and nutrition objectives. Serious efforts are needed to improve the visibility of CFS so as to assure its work delivers its expected influence and impact on food and nutrition security.

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 2018, WFP continued to provide financial, technical and staffing support to the CFS Secretariat. In addition, WFP:

- Contributed to the work of the CFS through active participation as a Member of the Advisory Group, Open-Ended Working Groups (OEWGs) and Technical Task Teams (TTTs).
- Engaged in the CFS 45th Session (CFS 45) in October 2018, and its preparatory processes, at all levels by:
 - Providing strategic inputs, technical advice and support to develop CFS 45 background documents.
 - Co-organizing/co-hosting side events on: (i) RBA partnership to strengthen resilience for food security, nutrition and gender equality; (ii) Integrated School Meals Programmes for Multiple Contributions to the SDGs; (iii) Working together against food crises; (iv) Climate change and food security; (v) Hand in Hand for Climate Resilience: Inclusive Approaches to Transformative Adaptation; (vi) Shock-responsive Social Protection in Latin America and the Caribbean; (vii) Women’s empowerment for food security and nutrition for all: evidence from joint UN work; (viii) Adapting to an Urban World: tailoring food security assessments to address the challenges of urban settings.

- Providing inputs and technical support to the following CFS inter-sessional workstreams leading up to CFS 45: (i) Evaluation; (ii) Nutrition; (iii) SDGs; (iv) Urbanization and Rural Transformation; (v) monitoring.
- Moderating the following Plenary sessions: SOFI 2018 panel discussion and SDG lesson sharing session.
- Strongly engaged in the follow-up discussions on the CFS Evaluation by providing substantive advice and inputs.
- Contributed to the implementation of the responses to the Evaluation recommendations, particularly those concerning the RBAs (i.e. recommendations 3, 8 and 9).
- Engaged, alongside FAO and IFAD, in the 2018 HLPF side event “Moving to Sustainable and Resilient Societies: The Food Security and Nutrition Dimensions” co-organized by the CFS Secretariat and UNSCN where FAO delivered a statement on behalf of the three RBAs.
- Identified technical experts/focal points in relevant geographical and technical areas to engage in the CFS work on nutrition, urbanization and rural transformation, monitoring, and evaluation.
- Ensured technical and non-technical divisions/units participating in relevant CFS meetings and events.
- Engaged in the process leading up to the finalization of the CFS Evaluation Plan of Action and implementation report.
- Contributed, as member of the Nutrition Technical Task Team, to the development and finalization of the Terms of Reference for the preparation of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.
- Contributed, as member of the Urbanization and Rural Transformation Technical Task Team, to the organization and rollout of the intersessional event “The Food security and Nutritional Impacts of Urbanization and Rural Transformation on Lower Income Groups”.
- Contributed to the HLPE study on Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships (MSPs) for FSN by sharing: (i) three case studies; (ii) a compilation of country-level examples of MSPs; and (iii) comments on the draft VO of the report. These contributions were prepared by WFP HQ divisions, Regional Bureaux and Country Offices and channelled to the HLPE.
- Provided support and technical expertise, alongside FAO and IFAD, to the CFS Secretariat in developing and finalizing the CFS contribution to the 2018 HLPF.
- Continued to regularly channel all communications/correspondence from the CFS and HLPE to relevant divisions/field offices on a case-by-case basis, particularly regarding requests for inputs to CFS activities and HLPE consultations.
- Facilitated, together with FAO and IFAD, the CFS Chair’s meeting with the Directors of the RBA Offices in New York in the margins of the ECOSOC Coordination and Management Meeting.
- Actively participated in a session focusing on CFS organized by the German working group on food security in Berlin. WFP contributed to the discussion by sharing views on: CFS future/outlook; CFS Evaluation; ownership and implementation of the CFS policy products; and monitoring.
- Signed, together with FAO, a co-delegation agreement with the EU needed to channel the EU’s financial contribution to the CFS (i.e. CFS Secretariat; CSM; HLPE) over the period 2019-

2022. During this time frame, WFP will be acting as “indirect manager”/Administrative Agent of the EU’s financial contribution to CFS, while FAO will act as “co-delegatee”.

- Actively engaged, alongside FAO and IFAD, in the selection process of the new CFS Secretary and participated in the RBA interview and selection panel.
- Hosted Bureau and Advisory Group and Evaluation meetings.
- Attended all CFS meetings and events.

Question 2

- WFP actively engaged in the multi-stakeholder meeting on “Addressing the Implications of Protracted Crises on Food Security and Nutrition in the Arab Region” in Beirut, Lebanon organized by the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM)/Arab Group for the Protection of Nature (APN):
 - During the meeting, WFP provided the audience with a presentation on the impact of conflicts and crises on food security, as well as an update on WFP’s use and mainstreaming of the CFS Framework for Action for Food security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA).
- Reports and highlights are prepared and shared with WFP Senior Management and Directors, as well as relevant divisions/decentralized offices, to inform on the outcomes of CFS work.
- The results of the CFS work are cited, where appropriate, in relevant WFP meetings and publications, including governing body documents.
- Webcast of CFS meetings/events, as well as information about CFS processes and policy products, are made available on WFP intranet.
- WFP continued to promote the knowledge of and disseminate relevant CFS policy instruments/outcomes and related information within the Organization at all levels.
- In particular, WFP has been promoting the awareness of and the application of the CFS policy instruments, where relevant, at country and regional levels in the context of WFP’s Country Strategic Plans (CSPs).
- Advice was provided to Regional Bureaux and Country Offices to call attention to relevant CFS policy instruments when developing and implementing their CSPs.
- Reference to relevant CFS policy instruments - in particular the CFS-FFA - and their use is made in WFP’s Strategic Plan 2017-2021, the joint RBA collaboration paper, as well as the paper “update on RBA collaboration”.
- During WFP Executive Board’s induction sessions in January and September 2018, WFP provided new Executive Board members with an overview of WFP’s engagement in CFS.
- If requested, WFP stands ready to further support countries with the use and application of the CFS policy instruments, and internalize the various CFS policy recommendations into our programmes, as relevant.

Question 3

- The political and strategic leadership role of the CFS Chair 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 at country level.

- The side events co-organized by the CFS Secretariat and other CFS stakeholders during the annual HLPF sessions in New York continue to be 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 planned regional multi-stakeholder consultations on the Voluntary Guidelines on Nutrition and Food Systems will be crucial to best align the Guidelines with regional and national priorities and needs, as well as ensure the ownership and success of the policy convergence process from the outset.
- The CFS Secretariat is in a position 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 shorter documents containing the main findings and recommendations with a set of key messages which can be disseminated to a wide audience on the ground.
- 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 should:
 - Ensure timely correspondence, including through periodic updates, on all CFS-related matters.
 - Further actively engage in the Advisory Group, OEWDs and TTTs, as appropriate.
 - Strengthen internal communications and preparation to CFS processes/activities.
 - Further strengthen advocacy and disseminate the results of the CFS work through various channels (e.g. publications, meetings, seminars, etc.).
- A briefing session on key outcomes of the annual Plenary session would be useful.
- 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.

International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

Question 1

- In 2018, IFAD continued to provide the required financial and technical support to the CFS Secretariat.
- **Policy and Strategic Considerations:** IFAD attaches high importance to the CFS and recognizes the forum as a platform for inter-governmental deliberations combined with IFAD's direct and proactive support for the broadest possible civil-society and private sector

engagement on Food Security and Nutrition (FSN). IFAD's engagement in the CFS is highlighted as a priority in IFAD's corporate global engagement approach paper, which was endorsed by IFAD's Management and further reinforced in 2018 based on the outcome and recommendations of the 2017 Independent Evaluation of the CFS. IFAD's engagement in this multistakeholder platform for Food Security and Nutrition has been explicitly highlighted in IFAD's Strategic Framework 2016-2025; and also as a flagship initiative in IFAD's 2018 annual Update on RBA Collaboration.

- The importance attached to the CFS in these IFAD policy documents and Reports is based on the rationale that active engagement in the CFS would contribute 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).
- IFAD views the CFS as an important platform to develop and further policy guidance that support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda with a specific emphasis on IFAD's role within the lead Entity UN Hub that the RBAs represent in the delivery of SDG 2 on food security and nutrition, sustainable agriculture and related SDGs. In 2018, through IFAD's organisation realignment, both the Rome-based agencies and CFS agenda have been brought together under the Global Engagement and Multilateral Relations (GEM) division, in an effort to further consolidate and strengthen RBA collaboration and ensure enhanced synergies with IFAD's wider multilateral relations and global policy engagement work, also housed in GEM. Moreover, as a part of the follow up on the CFS Evaluation (in which IFAD engaged strongly), the Strategic Objectives of the CFS have been reformulated to better align with the 2030 Agenda making it even more relevant to the UN Reform agenda and IFAD's own engagement in its delivery, also as a part of the UN Development System.
- **Specific Management decisions in 2018:** IFAD Management have made specific policy decisions for the Fund to undertake a number of actions to further strengthen 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 general, in 2018, there was a significantly enhanced engagement of IFAD within the CFS compared with earlier years. IFAD has been involved strongly in various ways – as the RBA providing the predominant share of the CFS budgetary resources in cash, but also providing a complementary in-kind contribution. IFAD has also engaged in the Bureau and Advisory Group Meetings contributing to strategic direction of the CFS; Open-Ended Working Groups (OEWGs); Technical Task Teams (TTT)s; staff participation in the management team in the CFS Secretariat; informal consultations and joint events on themes of strategic importance for achieving the food security and nutrition related goals of the 2030 Agenda.

- During intersessional periods, IFAD provided support and technical expertise to a number of workstreams: Food Systems and Nutrition; CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; evaluation and; Monitoring use and application of CFS policy recommendations.
- Moreover, IFAD provided ample support to the CFS Secretariat leading up to the CFS 45 Week. IFAD senior management participated in the CFS Plenary and in the organisation and management of several side events: (i) UN Decade of Family Farming: from global challenges to regional and national action; (ii) A concrete example of multi-stakeholder platform for investment towards SDG2: the SAFIN network; (iii) The RBA partnership to strengthen resilience for food security, nutrition and gender equality; (iv) Integrated School Meals Programmes for Multiple Contributions to the Sustainable Development Goals; (v) Climate change and food security: Is the link strong enough; (vi) Launch of: Transforming the Livestock Sector through the SDGs; (vii) Hand in Hand for Climate Resilience: Inclusive Approaches to Transformative Adaptation; (viii) Realizing the VGGTs and SDGs; (IX) Improving Agricultural Investment Contracts and the Contracting Process; (X) Women's empowerment for food security and nutrition for all: evidence from joint UN work; (XI) Indigenous peoples' communal access to land: tenure rights and country experiences.
- The Decade of Family Farming (2019-2028) also presents a unique opportunity to draw attention to the importance of family farming in the promotion of sustainable and inclusive rural transformation and the achievement of the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and SDGs. The RBAs have been closely involved in the Decade's Steering Committee, along with the Chairperson of the CFS in his capacity as Permanent Representative of the Dominican Republic to the RBAs. IFAD would like to further explore how to systemize this collaboration, given the many interlinkages between the work of the CFS and the Decade.
- In late 2018, IFAD engaged strongly through its Director, of GEM in the recruitment process for the Executive Secretary, participating in both the RBA interview and selection panel.
- In November 2018, IFAD hosted a Bureau and Advisory Group meeting, as it is now becoming a tradition that the meetings of some of the statutory CFS bodies are hosted by all the 3 RBAs.

Question 2

- **Operationalising CFS Products in IFAD:** In 2018, CFS products on themes of direct relevance for IFAD and its stakeholders have been used in various ways as a basis for developing and adopting related policy recommendations. This is not merely because IFAD – alongside with a broad range of stakeholders and member countries – have invested time and expertise in developing these outputs but also because there was a clear recognition that some of these products can serve to inform Policy briefs and How-to-do Notes which could contribute to the design and implementation of IFAD-financed lending programme.
- Among examples of the use and application of CFS outcomes in IFAD's operational content – 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 – particularly in Eastern and Southern Africa and in South Asia. Another policy product, The Framework for Action was used by IFAD (in partnership with WFP) to provide high-level guidance for engagement in States with Fragile

situations and under protracted crises – as a part of the RBA Resilience initiative in Somalia, Niger and DRC.

- IFAD highlights CFS products in the context of its global engagement activities, especially in the context of SDG follow-up and review processes. As mentioned above, products such as the VGGT and the recommendations on connecting smallholders to markets provide important guidelines on protecting and promoting the interests of the rural people IFAD is mandated to serve in the context of transformative processes. As such, IFAD has used our platform as a UN agency in global fora such as the HLPF and linked events to draw attention to these products and encourage their uptake by Member States and other stakeholders. For instance, the dedicated policy brief prepared by the GEM division in late 2018 provide policy recommendations for the SDGs due for in-depth review during the HLPF 2019 and includes a dedicated box to highlight and advocate for the uptake of the VGGT as a tool for promoting more inclusive and equal societies (see: <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/knowledge/publication/asset/40868896>).
- IFAD has proactively brought 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, principles and commitments in its operations. As a part of IFAD's inclusive and sustainable rural transformation agenda any "responsible" investment in Agri-food Systems extends the benefits of increased business opportunity to the service sector bringing coherence across interests of a diverse range of stakeholders and with applicability being explored vis-à-vis the rural-urban nexus, climate change adaptation, inclusive rural finance and so forth.
- In furthering this pioneering CFS product, IFAD's revamped Social, Environmental and Climate assessment procedures – the SECAP protocols - are being rigorously applied to IFAD's entire lending programme pipeline starting in 2018. They include protocols for assessments, monitoring measures and compliance indicators for the full range of environmental, social, climate related interventions, also involving resettlement, and indigenous peoples' issues – including obtaining free, prior and informed consent of the communities on the use of natural resources they customarily own. The mandatory use of such protocols brings about empowerment and equality for workers, respect for land tenure, conservation, safety and governance, as well as improved accountability. Since, the SECAP protocol is in full alignment with the CFS-RAI principles, IFAD will be able to further the deployment of the principles, by default.
- IFAD Management (OMC) has discussed the concern that the CFS outcomes are not systematically utilized or referred to by the member countries or the RBAs in their country strategies and programmes. The CFS Evaluation had also found that the CFS policy recommendations and products are widely unknown at country level, which is primarily due to the insufficient communication between the Rome-based CFS country representatives and their national ministries. In response to the aforementioned, in 2015, the IFAD President issued a Memorandum urging IFAD staff to use CFS policy products in their country programming, policy dialogue, COSOPs, and project development work and this commitment was reiterated in IFAD's replies to the CFS evaluation. Hence, a more systematic engagement by IFAD's Country Programme Managers (CPMs) in applying CFS policy advice in an effort to position our country programmes in an enabling policy and institutional environment, with greater impact prospects. The new Revised 2018 COSOP guidelines have introduced the

scope for enhancing and monitoring efforts to disseminate the CFS policy guidance. Depending on the country context and IFAD priorities, relevant CFS policy recommendations will be duly considered in all forthcoming COSOPs, Country Strategy Notes, and IFAD policy dialogue efforts.

Question 3

- Given the importance attached by member states to the CFS and the fact several member states have recently raised the role of the RBAs in the CFS, in 2018, IFAD management has decided to provide an update (progress report/presentation) on IFAD's engagement in the CFS to the Board each year at its April/May session.
- In a meeting between the GEM Director and the Chair (July 2018) it was decided to conduct a proactive internal awareness building on IFAD's engagement in the CFS and the implications for IFAD's country programme staff and operations. In cooperation with COM, GEM is developing a communication plan that includes the organisation of an IFAD Interact session on the CFS, posting of CFS45-related messages on the log on, and other sensitization activities.
- The effectiveness and impact of the CFS work will need to be enhanced through an increased awareness and use by IFAD (and other RBAs) of CFS products and policy recommendations. While the main responsibility for this lies with the CFS member countries, IFAD can enhance the use of CFS policy recommendations and products in IFAD's country strategies and operations, including through its country level policy engagement, SSTC and knowledge sharing activities.
- Also, IFAD's organizational realignment and decentralization (new Regional Hubs and IFAD Country Offices (ICOs) are expected to strengthen IFAD's engagement in the CFS moving forward. IFAD has a dedicated technical team dealing with nutrition and working in synergy with other cross cutting thematic groups to ensure FSN challenges are addressed through IFAD's investment portfolio instruments.
- In 2018, IFAD funded the CFS work through an annual cash contribution (USD 500,000 in 2018), supplemented by *ad hoc* funding of specific consultancies, hosting CFS meetings at IFAD as well as grant funding for the CSM (USD 250k). In 2019, IFAD will continue paying the Fund's obligations to the CFS Secretariat.
- Furthermore, IFAD contributes to the CFS work through its active engagement in various CFS work streams and the plenary and AG constituencies such as the CSM. IFAD has been a strong partner and supporter of the CSM in fulfilling its mandate to facilitate and strengthen civil society participation within the CFS, and in jointly underlining the importance of policies/CFS policy products in support of small-scale food producers. IFAD has provided contribution grants to CSM since 2016. While this has helped in the facilitation of civil society contributions to all CFS work streams and decisions; it has also helped in specific areas emphasized by IFAD e.g., preparation of the CFS Forum on Women's empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition; updating of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF); and contribution to the scope of the HLPE report on Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships for financing Food Security in the context of the Agenda 2030, among others.
- IFAD has participated at the highest level in the annual CSM Forum which always precedes the CFS Week. IFAD also facilitated and supported the participation of a Woman representative of the smallholder Farmers' constituency at the CFS Plenary October 2018. The Director (GEM) represented IFAD along with the FAO Director-General at the Plenary held in October 2018.

- **Recommendations for improvements:** The inclusive consultative processes of the CFS is sometimes considered time-intensive and costly, which is why the CFS Evaluation recommended focusing on fewer themes at a time to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of the CFS work. This is important also from IFAD's perspective, since the many simultaneous CFS work streams that IFAD is expected to engage in by the CFS member countries are very demanding in terms of the time devoted to the CFS work by IFAD staff.
- The CFS Chair should continue to be a catalyst in sensitizing relevant actors on the ground regarding the work of the CFS and the unique role it plays as the foremost inclusive multi-stakeholder platform for policy coordination and guidance on food security and nutrition globally. Relevant outreach events at the country and regional level can increase the knowledge of CFS and its policy products.
- From IFAD's perspective, the side events co-organized by the CFS Secretariat and other CFS stakeholders during the annual HLPF sessions in New York continue to provide a prominent platform to showcase the work of the CFS and its policy products at the global level. The RBAs should continue to engage in these high-level side events as they provide the scope for the agencies to reiterate the distinct role CFS plays as in advancing the 2030 Agenda, in particular SDG2.

World Health Organization (WHO)

Question 1

Between January and December 2018, the World Health Organization (WHO) contributed as Advisory Group member, through its Department Nutrition for Health and Development (NHD), to the implementation of CFS programme of works. More concretely:

WHO engaged in the intersessional work and preparatory process of the 45th annual session of CFS:

- 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 represented in CFS discussions through continuous advocacy for CFS stepping up its role and engagement in the operationalization of the ICN2 outcomes and Framework for Action recommendations on sustainable food systems enabling healthy diets under the Nutrition Decade 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. Moreover, the partnership on the SOFI report highlights new global developments relevant to food security and nutrition such as the rising trends in overweight and obesity and diet-related NCDs and the interconnectedness of the multiple forms of malnutrition.
- WHO assisted the Bureau in the identification of important developments in the area of food security and nutrition through its active participation in joint Bureau and AG meetings (in 5 meetings), providing updates on developments under the Nutrition Decade and ICN2 followup and from the World Health Assembly (WHA), advocating for 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 Groups (OEWG) on Nutrition (in 4 meetings) and on the CFS Evaluation Response (attended 1 meeting and followed other meetings from remote); and provided comments in writing on draft documents of these processes, including to the list of reference documents for the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.
- Provided technical expertise and guidance on the improvement of nutrition quality of food systems enabling healthy diets as active member of the Technical Task Team (TTT) for nutrition (in 10 meetings).
- Contributed technical inputs to the online-consultations on the Zero Draft of the HLPE reports on 'Multistakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda', and 'Agroecological approaches and other innovations for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition'.
- Inputs from WHO constituency to CFS processes were provided by consulting with WHO regional offices on potential country case studies for the co-organized CFS45 side-events. This consultation resulted in identifying Argentina's success story in eliminating industrially produced trans-fats, which was presented by a speaker from the National Ministry of Health and Social Development at CFS45. It show-cased the application of WHO guidance for healthier food environments at country level.

WHO contributed to the CFS 45th 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 2018.
- Jointly with FAO and in collaboration with the Initiative for Food and Nutrition Security in Africa (IFNA) /Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and NEPAD, WHO co-organized the side-event '[Aligning agriculture and food processing related policies to enhance healthy sustainable diets](#)' under the umbrella of the Nutrition Decade;
- Contributed to the, jointly organized by the Governments of Brazil, Government of Italy and FAO, side-event on '[Healthy food environments and the urban context – Implementing the Commitments of the Nutrition Decade](#)'; and moderated the UNSCN organized side-event on 'Bringing policies to life – translating global nutrition policies into country practice'.
- Moreover, the event on '[AMR Impacts on Food Security and Nutrition](#)', was co-convened by the tripartite partners (WHO, OIE and FAO) and addressed the consequences of AMR on livelihoods and food security and nutrition- all also important in trade and commerce.
- Contributed to joint side-event reports for the CFS website.
- Participated in the CFS45 market place by making available recent WHO guidance and publications on relevant policy measure for improving the food environment and enabling healthy diets.

Question 2

There is two-way communication with the WHO constituency on the nutrition related work in CFS. CFS is included in WHO's Ambition and Action in Nutrition 2016-2025, as important platform for the

nutrition discussion by agriculture and food security actors. One of the priorities for WHO's work in nutrition is to leverage changes in relevant non-health sectors to improve and mainstream nutrition, such as through WHO's 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). <http://www.who.int/nutrition/publications/nutrition-strategy-2016to2025/en/>. Implementing WHO's nutrition strategy, which is in line with the Thirteenth WHO General Programme of Work 2019-2023, implies continuous engagement with CFS at all levels of the organization.

WHO promotes the results of CFS work related to nutrition within its constituency and beyond including through the following:

- The joint WHO/FAO Secretariat of the Nutrition Decade reflected CFS nutrition workstream activities and plenary decisions during the past biennium in the progress report prepared for the UN Secretary-General on the Implementation of the United Nations Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) which was delivered to the General Assembly on 11 April 2018.
- Promotion of CFS work through public communications on the WHO website, such as on the SOFI report 2018, the CFS45 and nutrition related sessions, and communications to all nutrition staff and WHO Nutrition Advisors in six World Regions about CFS's engagement in nutrition and the CFS45 agenda.
- Included information about CFS role and work in a training module about the Nutrition Decade in the WHO/UNITAR Nutrition Knowledge hub e-learning course that is accessible to all WHO staff worldwide.
- Engaged with the CFS Chair with respect to the WHO/FAO co-organizing this side event on "A Decade of Action to End All Forms of Malnutrition" at the global event on Accelerating the end of hunger and malnutrition in Bangkok, Thailand, November 2018. The CFS Chair among other main actors dealing with very different aspects of ending the malnutrition burden represented CFS approach to nutrition and provided closing remarks.
- Engaged with the CFS Chair and other key players in co-authoring a joint publication for a Special Supplement on NCDs for the British Medical Journal (BMJ), in the context of the Prince Mahidol Award Conference (PMAC) entitled "The Political Economy of NCDs: A Whole of Society Approach" that will take place 29 January – 3 February 2019 in Bangkok, Thailand. The final manuscript was submitted in October 2018 and is expected to be published at the PMAC conference.

Question 3

- 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. All CFS members should play a role in communicating the work of CFS to their respective networks.
- AG members should be encouraged to strengthen a two way communication with their regional and country representations / networks to make CFS policy products known to countries and make future work more relevant to countries' needs. The CFS Secretariat can support this process through its regular communication updates (communication plan).

- One way to strengthen the links could be by including relevant agenda items into various regional meetings as well as workshops for regional and country level teams of the constituency group. Moreover, future CFS global policy products could undergo further regional and country level adaptation process with the support from respective AG members depending on the theme and nature of the product. Such adaptation activities for further operationalization of policy products at country level should already be included in the next MYPOW 2020-2023 of CFS.
- To fully reflect CFS mandate, it would be important to mainstreaming nutrition more proactively 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.

United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)

Question 1

UNSCN has been actively engaging with the CFS throughout the entire year 2018. The UNSCN Secretariat participated in and supported all the various CFS intersessional and plenary activities.

- UNSCN Coordinator took part in all Advisory group meetings in 2018, 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 (examples are: Committee on Status of Women, World Health Assembly, High Level Political Forum).
- The UNSCN Coordinator is an active member of the TTT on Nutrition that in 2018 supported the OEWG on Nutrition in developing and finalizing the Terms of Reference (TORs) for the preparation of the *CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition*, endorsed at CFS 45. 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 for the discussion.
- Throughout this process, UNSCN facilitated outreach in several fora, contributing to the knowledge about CFS beyond Rome. UNSCN is also helping to solicit ideas to take the work forward, for example, through the UNSCN-CFS hosted event *Assessing Food Systems For Better Nutrition: Towards The Preparation Of The CFS Voluntary Guidelines* at the IFPRI-FAO conference *Accelerating the end of hunger and malnutrition* (November 2018).
- UNSCN has been part of all other TTTs, including the one on SDGs and the one for Urbanization and Rural Transformation, integrating nutrition and nutritional aspects in all CFS work streams where possible and relevant. In addition, UNSCN has participated in most OEWG meetings, often visualizing the opportunities to link work streams and do cross-fertilization.

- UNSCN has been actively engaged in the CFS evaluation process to help strengthen the work of the CFS, including discussions about the CFS multiyear planning (MYPOW) to help shape the CFS plan of work and activities of the HLPE for the 2020-2023 period.
- UNSCN took part in the organisation of the *Global Thematic Event on monitoring the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food* at CFS 45. The efforts of UNSCN contributed to the better integration and coherent addressing of several thematic areas, including nutrition.
- In July, UNSCN and CFS jointly organised the meeting *Moving to sustainable and resilient societies: the food security and nutrition dimensions*, taking place in the context of the High-Level Political Forum 2018 in New York. The outcomes of these efforts fed into the CFS 45 session *Nutrition: Good Practices and Lesson Sharing* (the UNSCN Coordinator delivered a keynote address during the session), which provided an opportunity for CFS stakeholders to focus on good practices and challenges in achieving the food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture related SDGs.
- UNSCN co-organised two side events during the CFS Plenary in October 2018. *Bringing policies to life*, together with the UN Network Secretariat, and *Improving Food Security and Nutrition through Innovative and Fish-Based Agri-food Solutions*, organised in collaboration with the World Bank.
- UNSCN actively engaged in the CFS Urbanization and Rural Transformation workstream, contributing to the organization of the related intersessional events – the first event *The Food Security and Nutritional Impacts of Urbanization and Rural Transformation on Lower Income Groups* was held in November 2018.

Question 2

As part of its Strategic Plan, UNSCN explores new and emerging nutrition-related issues. In 2018, UNSCN used the *Second note on Critical and Emerging Issues* presented at CFS44 (October 2017) to inform the internal discussions on emerging issues to shape the UNSCN agenda for the coming years.

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, whenever needed. UNSCN always 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 (i.e. social media, newsletter, e-alerts).

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. As we already suggested in 2018, 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).

UNSCN is active at global level, not at country level. However, there are several opportunities when the UNSCN Coordinator is invited to regional meetings or other events where is possible to interact with actors on the ground. During these events (e.g. the IFPRI-FAO conference *Accelerating the end of hunger and malnutrition* in November 2018), UNSCN can and does take the opportunity to inform participants about CFS and its products, at the same time calling on people to engage actively in CFS processes.

UNSCN is also working to promote the integration of nutrition in UNDAFs at country level; this will also contribute to increase awareness and use of CFS products by country teams.

In addition, UNSCN continues to call on its members, the UN agencies (some of them are also AG members), to use and disseminate CFS products through their country offices and technical staff.

In 2018, UNSCN further increased the collaboration with the SUN UN Network (UNN), keeping it informed and updated about CFS processes. UNN could thus become a useful channel/partner to further promote CFS policy products at country level.

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 understand the critical role I play and the importance of the seat assigned to my position. 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 is now supporting this work and focusing on strengthening the permanent membership and visibility of the UNSR to the Advisory Group of the CFS Bureau, as well as 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, building a more solid network with CFS members and stakeholders (government, CSM, PSM among other), honoring the UNSR's membership to the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN), and finally 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 2018, mostly the second part of the year, the participation to the AG&B meetings has been regular, as well as the participation to all scheduled CFS meetings, including OEWGs. With the support of my Team we have prepared written contributions and made a number of interventions during these meetings to ensure an active participation from my part. Request to participate and take an active role in selected TTTs (VG FS&N and SDGs) has also been submitted to the CFS Secretariat. Participation to the TTT on the SDGs has been granted. Is it still pending however, the one to the TTT on the VG FS&N.

I believe that we have started seeing **positive results** in the following:

1. Increased understanding of the mandate of UNSR on the RTF among CFS stakeholders (through networking, official meetings, open-ended working groups and bilaterals);
2. 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;
3. High-level visibility of the mandate during CFS week in 2018 (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 side-events);
4. 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;
5. Increased coordination with the Civil Society Mechanism;
6. Enhanced relationship and collaboration with the CFS Secretariat and Chairperson (e.g. also through the facilitation and organization of joint events);
7. Facilitation of collection of inputs for the UNSR thematic reports from CFS stakeholders.

Question 2

The Special Rapporteur has created a **new website** (hilalelver.org), through which the activities and work-products of the Special Rapporteur, as they pertain to CFS, and general resources relevant to the right to food mandate are accessible to the public. Prior to creating the website, there was no *user-friendly* central repository for both (a) the exclusive work of Hilal Elver, in her capacity as the Special Rapporteur, and (b) references materials about the Special Rapporteur's contribution to CFS. Now, the website features an entire section on CFS activities, including links to the latest publications, contributions by the Special Rapporteur, and documentation of the processes and outcomes of CFS. The Special Rapporteur further shared updates from CFS45 with website subscribers via mass mailings. The site's content is regularly updated to reflect any significant outcomes in which the Special Rapporteur had a part, or which impact the right to food mandate.

CFS outcomes and upcoming events are also reported in periodic newsletters that the Special Rapporteur sends to approximately 400 colleagues and partners, and which offer a more in-depth explanation of the Special Rapporteur's recent activities under the mandate. Notable outcomes may also be shared via Twitter, with the Special Rapporteur's 3,390 followers. Lastly, the Special Rapporteur promotes the work and progress of CFS in her thematic reports presented to the General Assembly and Human Rights Council. Where appropriate, the reports will highlight the contribution of CFS and outcomes that will ultimately assist States in guaranteeing the progressive realization of the right to food. Full-text versions of these reports are available on the official OHCHR website, and summaries of the reports are accessible on the Special Rapporteur's personal site. These summaries were initially prepared for and disseminated during the CFS45 Marketplace.

Question 3

In collaboration with the CFS Chair, and through the support of my Team in FAO and at the OHCHR, we have been discussing the possibility of organizing 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. A first event has been organized and will take place in Geneva on March 1st 2019.

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.

However, at the national level is where the understanding of CFS work is lacking. One concrete **suggestion** is 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. CFS, as a monitoring platform, could also report yearly on success and best practices of work carried out in given countries.

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;
- 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 CFS45 was endorsed, and the complete absence of a more analytical nature – or just a summary of - the Global Thematic Event on the Right to Food Guidelines.

I hope that the monitoring nature of CFS can live a rebirth in the near future!

The World Bank

Question 1

The World Bank has participated in CFS activities in a number of ways.

The Bank's Food and Agriculture Global Practice has contributed comments to the following recent CFS outputs: HLPE report on Multi-stakeholder Partnerships (2018); HLPE Report on Agroecology (2019); HLPE Scoping Consultation on Food Security and Nutrition: Building a Global Narrative for 2030.

The World Bank is very active in the follow-up of the Voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security (VGGT). 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.

Franck Bousquet, Senior Director, Fragility, Conflict and Violence Group, Global Themes Vice Presidency, World Bank participated in the CFS 45 side event entitled, "Working Together Against Food Crises" which was hosted by the Global Network Against Food Crises. Mr. Bousquet acknowledged the value of the Global Network in bringing together the many actors working to mitigate severe food insecurity across the humanitarian-development-peace nexus. He also highlighted opportunities to collaborate further with the Global Network and its constituent members, including in the development of the Famine Action Mechanism (FAM) – the first global financing mechanism dedicated to supporting famine prevention, preparedness and early action efforts.

During CFS 45, the World Bank-hosted Global Agriculture and Food Security Program (GAFSP) co-organized a side event with Global Agribusiness Alliance (GAA), International Trade Centre (ITC), and FAO. The side event "Inclusive partnerships to scale positive outcomes across the supply chain" highlighted the importance of establishing sustainable partnerships along the value chain to achieve strong outcomes through building trust and openness amongst stakeholders, understanding risks and how to mitigate them, and allowing for a conducive and enabling environment. GAFSP's then Program Manager served as well on a panel entitled "Transforming food and agriculture to end extreme poverty and hunger" which focused on reducing extreme poverty using comprehensive approaches.

Question 2

The World Bank's Food and Agriculture 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 Food Agriculture Global Practice are disseminated internally to colleagues and are included in internal results monitoring.

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. 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 core member of Inter Agency Working Group (IAWG) for Responsible Agricultural Investment (RAI), the Bank along with partners promotes principles and guidelines on RAI including CFS-RAI. Agriculture and nutrition investments of the World Bank apply these principles.

The Food and Agriculture Global Practice is working very intensively on urban food issues developing tools and advising countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America based on CFS recommendations. More details will be shared as soon as results become available.

Question 3

The Food and Agriculture Global Practice remains committed to engage with CFS in a substantial way. Our ability to participate would be further enhanced if options to participate remotely in CFS meetings at reasonable times of the day are offered in the future. The Food and Agriculture Global Practice is ready to intensify its role as representative of MDBs as it has a coordination role at global, regional and country levels.

Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research (CGIAR)

Question 1

CGIAR is a member of the CFS Advisory Group, and is represented principally by the System Organization of the CGIAR (Dr. RD Cooke and Mr A Zandstra). 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. The AG and inter-sessional activities that involved CGIAR in 2018 focused primarily on:

- **HLPE consultation on the Report – Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships (MSPs)** : 11 pages of comment (February 2018); discussion at the launch (June); and follow-up meeting and written comment to Oliver Mellenthin on options for lessons sharing on Effective MSPs (November – December). This Report is significant also in view of the importance of MSPs to family farming, and to the FAO- hosted Symposium (November) on Agricultural innovation for family farmers; and to the UN Decade of Family Farming (led by FAO- IFAD, to be launched early 2019). 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 CFS **Evaluation** follow-up meetings January to September, and contribution to the implementation of the responses to that Evaluation.

- **Food Systems and Nutrition stream**, including the OEWG/TTT nutrition (led by James Garrett of IFPRI and Bioversity and of the CG Research programme Agriculture for Nutrition and Health, A4NH).
- **OEWG on SDGs, and CFS contribution to HLPF 2018** – input to achieving both FSN and energy security (March). – drawing on work of ICRAF, and CGIAR partners EMBRAPA (Brazil) and ICAR (India).
- The CGIAR comment on the scope of the **HLPE paper on ‘Agro-ecological approaches’** (end of 2017) to be presented at CFS46. The project team for that forthcoming Report (selected by HLPE), is led by Fergus Sinclair (of CG Agroforestry Centre, ICRAF). FAO hosted the **2nd International Symposium on Agro-ecology in April** (involved multiple CG Participation); the outputs will contribute to COAG and CFS processes and include CG inputs.
- **Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition** follow-up; inputs co-ordinated primarily by CGIAR Research Program on Forests, Trees and Agroforestry (FTA), CIFOR leads FTA with Bioversity, CATIE, CIRAD, ICRAF, and many others.
- **Critical and emerging issues in FSN (MYPoW 2020-2023)**: comment on various of the themes under consideration.
- **CFS 45 CGIAR contributor role in side-events (numbers as in the programme)**:
 - ✓ 033 Enriching a Sustainable Food Future: Harvest Plus and A4NH (IFPRI-led)
 - ✓ 045 Climate change and food security: Is the link strong enough? And 061 Gender-responsive climate change-related policy, planning and management in the agriculture sector : ICRAF/CCAFS of the CGIAR System
 - ✓ 017 Healthy people, healthy planet: Bioversity and A4NH
 - ✓ 106 Launch Event: World Livestock (WoLi) Report: Transforming the Livestock Sector through the Sustainable Development Goals : IFPRI; and drawing on HLPE report (2016) : ‘Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition : What role for livestock ?’ (International Livestock Research Institute; ILRI inputs).
 - ✓ 095 Improving Food Security & Nutrition through Innovative Fish-Based Agri-Food Solutions; CG’s WorldFish Centre.
 - ✓ 063 The UN Decade for Family Farming: many CG partners
 - ✓ 077 The Role of Biodiversity for Nutrition Security
The Crop Trust and Bioversity
 - ✓ 098 Livestock-derived foods and the first 1000 days: International Livestock Research Institute (ILRI);

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 2017 (published in August 2018) noted that the CGIAR contributed to 112 such policies/strategies, and investments. Examples are:

- **Global policy:** Climate change, trade, food aid, forest stewardship
- **Regional/multi-country:** cross-border informal trade, climate smart agriculture, seed policy
- **National policy:** livestock investment planning, food safety, conservation agriculture, land and tree rights
- **Private sector policy:** women's rights to banking, out-grower contracts, pro-poor value chains
- **Major investments:** solar-powered irrigation, septic waste, livestock strategies, aquaculture developments.

The complete list of these policies is given in a link to this CGIAR Performance Report. (list of 18 pages). Partnerships are at the core of CGIAR's work. In 2017, CGIAR programmes reported a total of 1,961 external formal partnerships. These involved a wide range of partners, from policymakers in governments and international agencies, to research collaborators in other research and academic institutions around the world, and public and private sector companies and non-profit institutions involved in development and scaling of innovations. The distribution of formal partnerships reported by phase of research for development (R4D) is shown in this Performance Report; a more extensive list is linked in that report.

With organizational capacities evolving fast, CGIAR and its partners need to continuously reflect on their respective comparative advantage. Centres must maintain scientific expertise in core areas, and they need to collaborate with organizations that have strong capacity for scaling and policy dialogue – exemplified by the broader focus of CFS partners in national governments.

Question 3

Currently, CGIAR System has been represented by Dr. RD Cooke (CIP Board Chair based in Rome) and Mr A Zandstra of the System Organization (based in Montpellier). In late 2018, CGIAR decided to increase 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 would operate both as a resource and active contributor to CFS meetings, dialogues and related events.

A CGIAR System Organization staff member based in this hub is to streamline engagement with CFS AG (and appropriate inter-sessional events, OEWGs, TTTs etc, as appropriate); and act as an access-point to CGIAR knowledge and innovations.

Civil Society Mechanism (CSM)

Question 1

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 2018. The CSM contributions provided substantial input to all agenda items of these meetings, including the preparation of the CFS 45, the follow up to the response process on the CFS evaluation, the workstreams on Nutrition, Urbanization and Rural transformation, the process towards the CFS contribution to the 2019 HLPF, as well as on the CFS Monitoring and MYPOW processes. All written contributions to the Bureau and Advisory group meetings can be found on the CSM webpage in English, French and Spanish. For detailed information, see: <http://www.csm4cfs.org/csm-contributions-to-the-cfs-agbureau-meeting/>

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

In 2018, CSM has facilitated civil society 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. The following CFS Processes that led to agenda items and decisions of CFS 45 were informed by CSO positions through CSM:

- Contribution to the Response to CFS Evaluation: The CSM has engaged with the CFS evaluation process throughout the past two years, and has provided many and substantial contributions to it, always with the aim to strengthen the CFS in the spirit of its reform and its vision to strive for a world without hunger where the right to adequate food is realized by all. Activities included: participation to all CFS meetings on the response to the CFS evaluation by members of the CSM Advisory Group and/or the CSM Global Food Governance Group; written contributions were submitted to all meetings or deadlines; periodic assessments, updates and skype calls for strategic positioning and proposals of the CSM with CSM Working Group on Global Food Governance and CSM Advisory Group. For detailed information, see: <http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/cfs-evaluation/>
- Contributions to the OEWG on Food Systems and Nutrition: In 2018, the CSM Nutrition Working Group participated and contributing to 3 OEWG meetings between end of March and mid-June, in which the Terms of reference for the upcoming policy negotiation process on Voluntary Guidelines on Food systems and Nutrition were discussed and agreed. The CSM also organized a CSO consultation about its visions and strategies on food systems and nutrition on 6-8 March and a well-attended informational meeting on 8 March to share its main messages with CFS members and participants. For detailed information, see: <http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/nutrition/>
- Contributions to the OEWG to finalize CFS contributions to HLPF: The CSM working Group on SDG participated and contributed substantially the three Open meetings that were held in 2018 to finalize the CFS contributions to the HLPF 2018 and start preparation for the contribution 2019. For detailed information, see: <http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/sdg/>
- Contribution to the CFS process on Urbanization and Rural Transformation: the CSM Working Group organized the participation to the two inter-sessional events which, due to financial constraints were rescheduled and finally took place in November 2018 and February 2019. For detailed information, see: <http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/urbanization-and-rural-transformation/>

C) Contribution to CFS 45th Plenary session

Based on the work of the CSM Policy Working Groups during the intersessional period, the CSM Coordination Committee and the CSM Forum assessed the respective CFS processes and discussed the final positions to be brought to the CFS Plenary 45.

On the first day of the CFS Plenary, 15 October, the CSM contributed with interventions to the discussion that followed the presentation of the State of Food Insecurity (SOFI) and the State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) reports. On Tuesday 16 October, the CSM co-coordinator of Youth constituency and the co-coordinator of the Agricultural and Food Workers constituency intervened during the Panel discussions of the World Food Day event organized by FAO.

From Wednesday 17th to Friday 19th October, the CSM participated to the CFS Plenary with statements on the CFS Evaluation process; on the adoption of the ToRs for the policy convergence process on CFS Nutrition and Food Systems; on CFS and the 2030 Agenda: contribution to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) – Draft Decision”; on CFS Monitoring; to the CFS Global Thematic Event (GTE) on Monitoring the use and implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines; on the debate for the upcoming CFS MYPoW 2020-2023; on the Multi-stakeholder Partnerships HLPE report; on best practices and lessons learned on Nutrition and Food Systems Panel discussion; and on the final outcomes of the CFS week. See all statements documented on the CSM website:

<http://www.csm4cfs.org/csm-video-interventions-cfs-45/>

The topics of the CSM Side events to CFS 45 were:

- *Celebrating the international day of rural women. From the field to the CFS and back.* Experiences, demands and perspectives from rural women’s grassroots organizations.
- *Food Systems and Nutrition Guidelines: How can CFS make a difference? Perspectives and expectations of small-scale food producers, civil society and indigenous peoples.*
- *Defend the defenders.* How effectively protect those who fight for the right to food? Supporting indigenous peoples and social movements in their struggle against hunger by protecting them against threats and criminalization.
- *The UN Decade for family farming.* An historical opportunity to foster peasant’s rights. Connecting the UN Decade with the UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants.
- *The Nexus between migration and the Right to Food: the case of migrant agricultural workers.* Insights from worrisome realities calling for urgent and effective policy responses.

In addition, CSM speakers were invited to speak in several other side events organized by other CFS members or participants. Two additional autonomous Side events were organized by the CSM on 16 October:

- The launch of the Right to Food and Nutrition Watch 2018: When food becomes immaterial: confronting the digital age”.
- Mutating the chain: How emerging-tech and corporate mega-merger are rapidly transforming the landscape of food, agriculture and farmers’ rights”.

Question 2

CSM participating organizations continue to actively engage in promoting the use, application and monitoring of CFS Policy outcomes in various manners.

A) CSO contributions to the CFS monitoring the use and application of the Right to Food Guidelines

Civil society organizations from around the global made significant efforts to contribute to the Preparations of the CFS Global Thematic Event on monitoring the use and application of the Right to Food Guidelines. These includes the promotion and participation to national Right to Food Monitoring events between January and June 2018 in Nepal, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Malawi, Colombia, Brazil, Germany and Switzerland; the promotion and participation to regional monitoring events in the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries and the European Union; and the co-organizations of a global monitoring workshop on the Rome level, in cooperation with the Friends of the Right to Food in Rome. The reports of all these workshops were submitted and included into the CFS background document of the Global Monitoring event at the Plenary.

In addition, a major effort was made to draft an independent report which would serve as civil society's contribution to the CFS's Global Thematic Event monitoring national implementation of the *RTF Guidelines*. Its contents are the result of a deeply participatory process over some 10 months, involving organizations from 60 countries. The report is based on a broad consultation among social movements, indigenous peoples, small-scale food producers, and other civil society organizations around the globe on the use and implementation of the *RTF Guidelines*, to share their views on the implementation of the Guidelines and their experiences in using them, as well as challenges faced at national level.

The structure of the report was defined and agreed upon through a global consultation held in March 2018 organized by the CSM Working Group on Monitoring. Information was also collected through participation and outcomes from the CSO preparatory meetings towards the FAO regional conferences in Latin American and the Caribbean, Africa, Near East and North Africa, and Europe. Global consultations were also held in the World Social Forum (Brasilia, March 2018), Commission on the Status of Women (NY, March 2018), and the High-Level Political Forum assessing the progress of the SDGs (NY, July 2018). In addition to group consultations and inputs, the report utilized inputs from individuals and communities from all continents and constituencies. The independent CSO report was presented at the CFS Global Thematic Event at the Plenary Session. See the full report here: <http://www.csm4cfs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/EN-CSM-LR-2018-compressed.pdf>

B) Other activities on the use and application of CFS policy outcomes

In July 2018, CSM requested its constituencies and subregions 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.

In West and Central Africa, CSM participating organizations met regional and national governments to discuss the applications of commitments endorsed at global level, particularly CFS policy outcomes, to ensure citizens have access to adequate, affordable and safe food and water. This included the participation of the regional CSM Coordination Committee member to the Council of Central Africa Agriculture Ministers, in Libreville, Gabon. National organizations in the region are collectively putting efforts in ensuring that agricultural and food workers have the most basic human and workers' rights to organize and to bargain in order to improve their living and working conditions, using standards on living wages and decent employment agreed by the CFS-GSF and ILO. Activities of this kind were conducted in Sierra Leone, Niger, and Senegal. In the specific case of Western Africa, CSM participating organizations that actively negotiated the CFS policy

recommendation on Connecting Smallholders to Markets are now actively involved in a FAO/CSO project for the development of participatory methods for collecting data on territorial markets and consultations with different actors in the region.

In Latin America, participating CSM organizations insisted on the need for the countries to adopt differentiated and inclusive policies to strengthen family farming, peasants, indigenous and artisanal fisheries, with a focus on gender and youth. A close cooperation with FAO Regional offices, IFAD and other actors led to the elaboration of documents, studies, joint activities, and concrete proposals. In this context, emphasis was given to spread the knowledge about the CFS policy recommendations on Sustainable Agricultural Development and Livestock and on Connecting smallholders to markets. One of the meetings, held in Buenos Aires in May 2018, gathered pastoralists and other civil society organizations from Patagonia, the Andean Zone, the Chaqueña Zone of Argentina, the Paraguayan Chaco, Bolivia and Peru. A regional civil society consultation was held in Kuna Yala, Panama (January 2018) which also discussed and made proposals for an enhanced use and application of CFS policy outcomes to Regional Consultation of the 35th FAO Conference in Latin America and the Caribbean in Jamaica (March 2018).

In Asia, CSM participating organizations have shared knowledge on CFS outcomes when promoting capacity buildings and dialogues on traditional food culture, health practices, seeds and family farming systems, especially through knowledge exchange among farmers. The efforts were linked with the use of the People Led Development Process (PLDP) concept in developing work that organizations are undertaking, especially in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India. In West Asia, informative and awareness workshops on land rights (using the VGGTs) and on the application of the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA) were held. A key regional workshop was organized by CSM participating organizations, in March 2018 under the patronage of the Lebanese Minister of Agriculture and the participation of CSM civil society organizations from 11 countries in the region as well as governments representatives from 6 conflict-inflicted countries including Iraq, Yemen, Palestine, Mauritania, Sudan and Lebanon. The main objective was to raise awareness on the CFS-FFA and to promote its dissemination and implementation by all actors. A similar multi-actor Workshop on Addressing the Implications of Protracted Crises on Food Security and Nutrition was held in Jordan, in April 2018. The meeting was held under the patronage of the Jordanian Ministers of Environment and Agriculture and allowed a well-attended multi-actor discussion on principles and policies to address food insecurity in conflict by using the CFS FFA.

In Europe, CFS policy outcomes and issues were included in the work and positions of the Platform of European development NGOs. Events to promote the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines were organized, with specific contributions of farmers, anti-poverty networks, and human rights defenders. CSM delegates from the region were in continued contact with the European Commission and the European Parliament.

Globally, the promotion, training and monitoring of the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests, is highlighted in activities carried out in most of the regions. At the global level, CFS policy outcomes were also used to support the negotiation process towards the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and other people living in rural area, in which many of the CSM participating organizations were also involved

in Geneva. The enhanced use of CFS policy outcomes was also a topic of civil society messages to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Goals, held in July 2018.

Question 3

A) Regarding the first question, it seems most important to now implement what was agreed in response to the CFS evaluation in paragraphs 28-33 of the core implementation report, especially 28 and 29) and more specifically the actions mentioned in annexes E and C. These specific actions were discussed and agreed by consensus during the evaluation process and need to be implemented now. Certainly, they build on the outstanding and 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.

B) Regarding the second question: some of the most important structural challenges CSM constituencies face in their daily struggles for food security and nutrition are:

- a) a widespread and structural exclusion of many of them (smallholder and family farmers, fisherfolks, pastoralists, landless, food and agricultural workers, indigenous peoples, urban food insecure, especially when they are women or youth) from the economic and political decision-making processes that affect their lives and livelihoods;
- b) a structural discrimination of them in relation to rights and entitlements to natural and other resources, access to health, education, decent employment, social services, adequate housing and basic infrastructure;
- c) structural inequalities leading to extreme contrasts between rich and poor, within and among countries, and a number of economic, trade, investment and financial policies that reproduce and exacerbate these inequalities;
- d) gender-specific discrimination and exploitation, and structural, physical and psychological violence against women;
- e) models of food production, processing and marketing dominated by industrialized agriculture and corporate interests that structurally and systematically dismantle worlds' peasantry by undermining the economic, social and cultural conditions of their livelihoods and way of life and production;
- f) ecological destruction, unprecedented loss of biodiversity and climate change induced and fostered by the still dominant paradigm of globalized unsustainable development;
- g) wars, conflicts and other form of violence and oppression which undermine and destroy communities and territories in especially aggressive ways;
- h) targeted intimidation and violence against those who seek to exercise their rights to food and livelihoods by protecting their territories, communities and resources;
- i) excessive power imbalances on the national and the global levels, with increasing levels of corporate power concentration;
- j) lack of accountability and often total impunity for actors who do not comply with their obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, especially when it comes to the right to adequate food and the fundamental right to be free from hunger.

Private Sector Mechanism (PSM)

Question 1

The private sector has continued to work actively with CFS in 2018. PSM members come from all over the world and throughout the agri-food chain, and represent a balance of age, gender, and expertise. In 2018, PSM resourced four Macrocommittees:

1. Nutrition / Monitoring / Right to Food
2. SDGs / Partnerships / MYPOW / Agroecology
3. Urbanization / Youth Global Strategic Framework
4. CFS Evaluation

Through these working groups, PSM members have the opportunity to read and discuss CFS documents at various stages, provide feedback at key moments, and develop collective positions that inform work on OEWGs, TTs, and Advisory Group meetings, as well as on PSM's internal position papers.

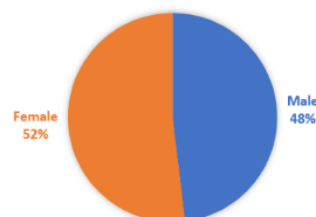
TTTs and OEWGs

Members of the PSM Secretariat and membership attend all Advisory Group Meetings, participate in TTTs, and submit detailed feedback on requests for input to the HLPE Zero Drafts, as well as on all working documents of CFS.

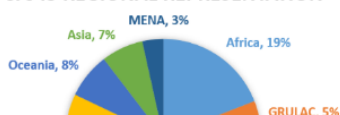
CFS45

PSM had its largest delegation to date, consisting of 180 registered business leaders, at CFS Plenary on 15-19 October. Of this group, about one third were young agricultural leaders and / or representatives of pro-youth organizations. The PSM granted to support travel for 8 young people.

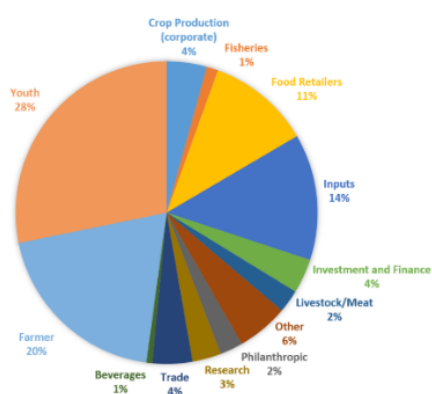
CFS45 MALE / FEMALE REPRESENTATION



CFS45 REGIONAL REPRESENTATION



CFS45 PSM AGRI-FOOD SECTOR REPRESENTATION



PSM members hosted 5 side events during CFS week:

- Challenges and Opportunities for Youth in Agriculture
- The Future of Farming: Innovation and Agroecology, a Path to Sustainability
- Enriching a Sustainable Food Future
- Agripreneurship Policy and the Future of Agriculture
- Scaling Up Sustainable Agricultural Policies: Case Studies from 3 European Countries

Other highlights of CFS week include PSM members making a total of 15 interventions in Plenary; nine elected PSM members and the PSM Chair meeting with the DG of FAO; and the most successful High Level Dinner to date, attended by over 200 guests from over 60 countries, who had productive discussions on the theme *Engaging, Recruiting, and Retaining Youth in*

Agriculture.

CFS Intersessional Events

Over 40 representatives of the private sector attended the 1st Intersessional Event on FSN Impacts of Urbanization and Rural Transformation on Lower-Income Groups on 19 November. Two PSM members, Ms. Irene Onwona of Ghana and Ms. Margaret Munene of Kenya, were featured as speakers on the agenda of the Intersessional Event.

In late 2018, PSM began coordinating its delegation to the 2nd Intersessional Event on 4 February. PSM was invited to coordinate two sessions with the Civil Society Mechanism on Youth and Women and nominated two outstanding individuals from its membership to be featured speakers at the sessions.

MYPoW 2020-2022

With input from members, PSM is currently finalizing its submission to the CFS MYPoW 2020-2022, to be submitted ahead of the January 2019 deadline. The submission will encourage CFS to consider taking up Youth in Agriculture as a workstream, as was brought up by multiple speakers during the Critical and Emerging Issues segment of CFS45 Plenary. PSM members are also preparing nominations of individuals for the High Level Panel of Experts.

Question 2

Social Media Dissemination of CFS products

Throughout the year, the PSM Secretariat disseminates CFS products and outcomes via various social media channels, including a website (www.agrifood.net), Twitter (@AgriFoodNet), LinkedIn (International Agri-Food Network) monthly newsletters to the PSM membership of 600+ individuals, companies, and associations, and quarterly newsletter updates to Member States on the activities of the Private Sector Mechanism.

Contributions to e-consultations

We particularly encourage members to contribute to e-consultations via the FSN Forum, with a focus on e-consultations to the High-Level Panel of Experts' reports on Multistakeholder Partnerships, Agroecology and Other Innovations, and Food Security and Nutrition: Building a global narrative towards 2030. In addition to supporting members as they make their contributions, PSM also compiles aggregated feedback to submit on behalf of the private sector.

CFS Side Event at the High-Level Political Forum

The PSM Secretariat helped to execute a special side event at the 2018 High-Level Political Forum, *Moving to Sustainable and Resilient Societies: The Food Security and Nutrition Dimensions*. This well-attended event celebrated the work of CFS in collaboration with the Standing Committee on Nutrition.

The International Agri-Food Network

The PSM's current focal point is the International Agri-Food Network (IAFN), a network of 16 associations that together count tens of thousands of individual business and cooperatives. The CFS documents, products, and outcomes that are shared directly with the PSM membership are also distributed on a remarkably large scale to the vast memberships of the IAFN. In addition, IAFN assist in coordinating delegations to other events relevant to the mandate to end hunger, including the HLPF, the FAO Symposia on Agroecology (3-5 April) and Agricultural Innovations (21-23 November). At each

of those Symposia, IAFN hosted special events for the Member States to share business and industry's perspective on Agroecology and Agricultural Innovations, respectively.

Question 3

The Private Sector Mechanism has committed concerted effort in 2018 to engage more young people. We have found that young people are consistently extraordinary vectors of information in their home countries: young people who attended CFS45 have gone on to give presentations at secondary schools and universities, to write and share blogs reflecting on the CFS Plenary experience; and to encourage their peers and colleagues to find ways to incorporate CFS products into their work. Based on this example, we know that CFS could increase its impact at the country level by further engaging young people in the CFS policy procedures throughout the year and at CFS Plenary.

Young people face extraordinary structural challenges. We believe that facilitating the participation of young people at CFS serves a dual purpose of encouraging them to stay in agriculture and some capacity and also expands knowledge about CFS work at the country level. The five key things we must do together to further engage youth in agriculture in our view are:

- 1) Legitimize and celebrate agriculture as a viable and profitable professional choice
- 2) Recruit talent into agriculture
- 3) Develop systems with the unique needs of young people in mind
- 4) Commit resources to develop knowledge and capacity among the next generation of farmers and agripreneurs
- 5) Integrate youth engagement with the movement for gender equality in agriculture.

In addition, we consider it to be imperative that CFS engage more and more farmers with each year. The demanding work and seasonal variability of farming may make it difficult for farmers to attend key meetings in Rome, but this does not mean that every effort should not be made to facilitate their participation in global policy dialogues that will affect them as people on the frontlines of ending hunger and malnutrition.

Finally, we would encourage CFS to broaden its consideration of private sector actors and PSM representatives on the HLPE per its upcoming renewal process. Convening a diverse and balanced HLPE lends credibility to the Report and increases the likelihood that it will be disseminated to wider audiences with greater potential to apply its outcomes to programmes and initiatives.

World Farmers' Organization (WFO)

Question 1

WFO, as the umbrella organisation representing a group of national, sub-regional and regional organisations namely FARMECOSUR, COPA-COGECA, UMNAGRI, SACAU, EAFF, PAFO, CAFAN1, actively contributed to the work of the CFS in the period January-December 2018 by participating and providing contribution to the discussion in all the OEWDs meetings, as well as in the Bureau and Advisory Group meetings when invited.

The contributions provided by WFO, both oral and written, were always the result of a democratic and open consultation with the farmers' organisations, in light of a bottom-up and farmers driven approach (i.e. comments to the CFS Evaluation Process, to the CFS draft contribution to the HLPF, to the MYPoW, to the Voluntary Guidelines on Nutrition).

Furthermore, WFO also brought a delegation of 30 farmers, including young farmers, to the CFS 45 plenary. They had the chance to deliver statements and make interventions during the different sessions, as well as to participate as speakers in various side events that WFO co-organised during the whole CFS week with key partners. Furthermore, WFO organised a side event on *Boosting the role of farmers in fairer and more sustainable value chains* on Friday 19th October.

More information is available at the following links:

- <http://www.wfo-oma.org/news/wfo-involvement-within-cfs45.html>
- [https://www.facebook.com/worldfarmersorg/videos/738181999849446/?_tn_ =kC-R&eid=ARAI1MRzaSHZSdefcsjiGFjDb4vA8AxEOXxmEdllyteCdkbQjs5AAKWLm6c8IZdvhEds95mJZOQQaB7D&hc_ref=ARRBGI365ZZgyHCJaoRW5Y7LisddtgFJRMLnFHbyHKAwRMx_8_6ZBVhGVjYsGGG1To4&fref=nf&_xts__\[0\]=68.ARCg_XarzgX6kTF6z_-NBn3A5YQn16C_vyFPhY4BaIpPPSMhaCdeBQV2GZ3FIOBxM2L6rEwV3gOQi7lzCaYvrkGi8Z-bnmdXxMP0lnAWWUUrItPI6KqTs1_j-N_4iumlKws94ibQQnfQS4cj3g252Z8yiGMKwb8wsEUNI8tG9WVb_XL4cuq4OwsKsGJynTHz6SxZJ-mWS99u9TCgndEDHA79I5For7SOGr6foDmBQsdWf598Qa2TNsYZ0Tg4Nh_UmxWk8s8mFySj-vQ9NVlCQLobXuVSWTUCdOIs2Rb5G1nxZW6ZtVIO7E3hQBHqbh7CZUhPyXcWNQVpzsfIPNplOyGrfEpr5VngrD4kQ](https://www.facebook.com/worldfarmersorg/videos/738181999849446/?_tn_ =kC-R&eid=ARAI1MRzaSHZSdefcsjiGFjDb4vA8AxEOXxmEdllyteCdkbQjs5AAKWLm6c8IZdvhEds95mJZOQQaB7D&hc_ref=ARRBGI365ZZgyHCJaoRW5Y7LisddtgFJRMLnFHbyHKAwRMx_8_6ZBVhGVjYsGGG1To4&fref=nf&_xts__[0]=68.ARCg_XarzgX6kTF6z_-NBn3A5YQn16C_vyFPhY4BaIpPPSMhaCdeBQV2GZ3FIOBxM2L6rEwV3gOQi7lzCaYvrkGi8Z-bnmdXxMP0lnAWWUUrItPI6KqTs1_j-N_4iumlKws94ibQQnfQS4cj3g252Z8yiGMKwb8wsEUNI8tG9WVb_XL4cuq4OwsKsGJynTHz6SxZJ-mWS99u9TCgndEDHA79I5For7SOGr6foDmBQsdWf598Qa2TNsYZ0Tg4Nh_UmxWk8s8mFySj-vQ9NVlCQLobXuVSWTUCdOIs2Rb5G1nxZW6ZtVIO7E3hQBHqbh7CZUhPyXcWNQVpzsfIPNplOyGrfEpr5VngrD4kQ)
- <https://www.facebook.com/worldfarmersorg/photos/a.598321063590978/1897418997014505/?type=3&theater>
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- <https://www.facebook.com/worldfarmersorg/photos/a.598321063590978/1899056853517386/?type=3&theater>
- <http://www.wfo-oma.org/news/wfo-side-event-at-cfs-45.html>

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 meetings in order to get feedback from the farmers that will be presented in the interventions during the meetings or sent as response to call for contribution;
- sharing the outcomes of the meetings with the farmers' constituency;
- using a mailing list of more than 300 addresses to keep the members constantly updated on the works of the CFS as well as requesting inputs to policy documents by the CFS;
- 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 COP, UNISDR, HLPF);
- dissemination and discussion of the CFS policy products during the thematic workshops organised at the WFO General Assembly that was held in Moscow, from 28th to 31st May 2018:

1. HLPE report on Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda (during the workshop on “Traditional knowledge and innovative technology: how they can be combined to ensure sustainability in the agricultural sector” session on the role of Multi-stakeholder partnerships);
2. CFS policy recommendation on Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock? (during the side event on “Traditional knowledge and innovative technology: how they can be combined to ensure sustainability in the agricultural sector”, session on “Smart livestock and its contribution to a sustainable farming sector”);
3. CFS Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of the national food security;
4. CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems.

Question 3

In our perspective, the actors on the ground, including farmers from the different regions of the world, should be more involved in the activities organised by the Committee, both during the intersessional period and during the plenary. From the farmers’ perspective, given the mandate of the Committee, more attention and voice should be given to farmers through their participation as panellists, experts, special guests. However, farmers’ involvement, should not be limited to this: farmers should be included in task teams for the preparation of policy documents and 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 topic under discussion. WFO thinks that this would give a sense of inclusion, coherence and pragmatism to the work of the Committee.

Furthermore, WFO believes that a stronger linkage should be created between the permanent representations in Rome and the 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. The work of the CFS should go further beyond Rome in order to increase coherence with other international processes and frameworks as well as to have an effective and real impact on the ground. 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.

From your constituency's perspective, what are the main structural challenges they face in the fight to achieve food security and nutrition?

Farmers, despite of being food producers, are among the most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. Nowadays, the agricultural sector faces many challenges at the same time: the demand for food will continue to increase to meet the needs of a growing global population, with a special attention on healthy and nutritious food. Moreover, considering that in many countries agriculture is the main source of income, the sector should grow and create jobs to help reduce poverty and contribute to the development of rural areas thus fighting urbanization and retaining youth in the fields. Additionally, in order to respond to the three pillars of sustainability, the farming sector has a key role to play in the fight against climate change through resilient and smart adaptation and mitigation strategies. In light of this, the ongoing global debates on themes like agriculture, food security and nutrition, climate change, innovation, should be more farmers led. Farmers should be more involved in the policy making processes as well as in scientific researches in order to share their expertise and to help policy makers and other actors understand what their real needs are. They have a huge potential to play a key role in making the agricultural sector more sustainable as well as to contribute to achieving zero hunger. However, they also need support from the governments as well as the other relevant stakeholders in terms of enabling environments with inclusive policies, capacity building, participatory approach in order to foster their empowerment and their access to the resources they need to implement their daily activities and improve their livelihoods.