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# COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

<b>Fortieth Session</b>
<b>Rome, Italy, 7-11 October 2013</b>
<b>CFS MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK (MYPoW) 2014-2015</b>

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***Matters to be brought to the attention of CFS***

The Committee:

- 1) Expresses its appreciation for the work of the Open Ended Working Group on Programme of Work and Priorities (PWP OEWG) and recommends that it continues its work to further prioritize and streamline its programme of work and to implement the proposed process for selection and prioritization of CFS activities in the 2014-2015 biennium;
- 2) Adopts the CFS MYPoW for 2014-2015, including the proposed HLPE report themes, major and other workstreams;
- 3) Adopts the revised Guidance note for selection and prioritization of CFS activities (annexed to the MYPoW).

## I. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

1. At its 37<sup>th</sup> session, in October 2011, the CFS approved a draft result-based framework (RBF) including an overall objective and three outcomes<sup>1</sup>, in accordance with previous recommendations of the Committee<sup>2</sup> and based on the roles identified for the CFS in the CFS Reform document.<sup>3</sup> In addition, the Committee “requested the CFS Bureau to work with the Secretariat to further integrate the 2012-2013 Programme of Work and Budget (PWB) with the results-based framework with a view to preparing a more detailed and prioritized Multi-year Programme of Work and Budget to be presented to the CFS [Plenary session] in 2012”.
2. Based on this preliminary work and the prioritisation exercise led in the open-ended working group on programme of work and priorities (PWP OEWG) of the Bureau, a Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) was proposed and adopted at CFS 39, in October 2012.<sup>4</sup> Developed in close collaboration with experts from FAO, IFAD and WFP, taking a leaf out of the programmes of work of the three Rome-based organisations, as well as similar frameworks of other international organisations and initiatives, and adapting them to the CFS model and specificities, it was intended to present and articulate, in a unique reference document, the CFS overall objective, outcomes and activities as well as the related budget, a roadmap for the biennium (Gantt Chart), key stakeholders and critical risks. Criteria for selection and prioritisation of CFS activities were also adopted. In addition, the 2012-2013 MYPoW included a proposed tool for measuring the progress and impact of the CFS work in the form of a Result-based Framework (RBF). The CFS 39 acknowledged that the RBF was a work in progress and that it would benefit from further elaboration and the CFS work on monitoring.
3. The PWP OEWG continued its work in 2013 with four meetings in total in the year. The draft CFS 2014-2015 MYPoW proposed here is the product of this work. It follows the same structure as its predecessor. A new Section (Section III) is added to take stock of key achievements during the previous biennium. CFS activity classification is further refined to distinguish the HLPE work from major and other workstreams. A risk analysis is added in Section VI, along with updated Gantt chart (Section VII) and budget (Section VIII). The Section IX, on monitoring and evaluation, has benefited and will continue to benefit from the inputs of the work carried out by the Bureau’s OEWG on monitoring (in accordance, the RBF will be replaced by the monitoring tool developed by the OEWG on monitoring). Moreover, based on a request from CFS 39<sup>5</sup>, the PWP OEWG continued its work on selection and prioritisation of CFS activities to establish a corresponding regular, structured, coherent, and inclusive process (Annex I).

<sup>1</sup> Ref.: Results-based Framework for CFS (CFS 2011/10).

<sup>2</sup> Ref.: CFS Final Report from 36<sup>th</sup> session.

<sup>3</sup> Ref.: CFS Reform CFS:2009/2 Rev.2.

<sup>4</sup> Ref.: CFS Final Report from 39<sup>th</sup> session (para. 35)

<sup>5</sup> Ref.: CFS Final Report from 39<sup>th</sup> session (para. U12)

4. This proposed MYPoW is intended to help improve CFS efficiency through a better preparation, prioritization, organization and implementation of its work, in conjunction with funding needs and resource availability. It should also allow improved reporting to the governing bodies of FAO, WFP and IFAD, a better alignment of their work and objectives with the work of CFS and contribute to an increased collaboration between the three Rome-based institutions on CFS-related matters.
5. The CFS MYPoW, prepared on a biennial basis, is a living document: adjustments and/or revisions may be included after each CFS annual plenary session, warranted by CFS decisions.

## II. CFS OVERALL OBJECTIVE AND OUTCOMES

**CFS's Overall Objective: Contribute to reducing hunger and malnutrition and enhancing food security and nutrition for all human beings**

6. The CFS, as a central component of the evolving Global Partnership for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, constitutes the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings.
7. The CFS is assisted by a High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) for regular inclusion of structured food security and nutrition-related expertise to better inform the CFS and help create synergies between world class academic/scientific knowledge, field experience, knowledge from social actors and practical application in various settings. The HLPE utilizes and synthesizes available research/analyses and add value to the work performed already by numerous agencies, organizations, and academic institutions, among others. Given the multidisciplinary complexity of food security, the effort is aimed at improving communication and information-sharing among the different stakeholders. The HLPE products also focus on better understanding current food insecurity situations and look forward toward emerging issues.
8. Three interlinked outcomes are established for CFS in order to achieve this overall goal: coordination at global level, policy convergence, and strengthening of national and regional food security and nutrition actions.

### **Outcome A: Enhanced global coordination on food security and nutrition questions**

9. The CFS role of global coordination is to provide an inclusive and evidence-based platform for discussion and coordination to strengthen collaborative action among governments, international and regional organizations, civil society organisations (CSOs), the private sector and other relevant stakeholders, in a manner that is in alignment with country needs.
10. This role is conducted mainly through discussions at the CFS Plenary session, including examination of food security and nutrition initiatives and frameworks, and inter-sessional activities that support the work of the Committee. The outcome considers not only coordination within CFS, but also the way CFS works with other important global and regional fora and initiatives. Coordination can also serve to encourage a more efficient use of resources and the identification of resource gaps.

### **Outcome B: Improved policy convergence on key food security and nutrition issues**

11. The CFS role in policy convergence is achieved through the formulation of policy recommendations, the development of international strategies, guidelines, principles and other policy frameworks, based on best practices, lessons learnt, inputs from the national and regional levels, expert advice and opinions from

different stakeholders. Policy convergence will allow greater integration and coherence horizontally (among countries, organizations, stakeholders, etc.) as well as vertically (from local to global levels and *vice versa*).

12. The HLPE provides a key supporting role by providing evidence-based information and state of the art knowledge in support of the policy discussions.

13. This outcome is further supported by the development and implementation of a CFS communication strategy that aims at sensitizing the decision-makers to the CFS recommendations, and by the CFS Chair's attendance to key fora.

### **Outcome C: Strengthened national and regional food security and nutrition actions**

14. It is crucial that the work of the CFS is based on the reality on the ground. It will be fundamental for the CFS to nurture and maintain linkages with different actors at regional, sub regional and local levels to ensure on-going, two-way exchange of information, share of best practices and lessons learnt among these stakeholders during intersessional periods.

15. The role of the CFS in facilitating support to national and regional food security and nutrition plans (i.e. policies, programmes, other actions, etc.) includes support/advice on development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of plans to eliminate hunger and achieve food security and nutrition, based on the principles of participation, transparency and accountability. Progress on this outcome will also be a function of the responses provided by CFS to countries and regions and of the adoption of advice, tools, methods and frameworks that support coordinated responses resulting from CFS actions.

## **III. CFS KEY ACHIEVEMENTS IN 2012-2013**

### **A. MAJOR WORKSTREAMS <sup>6</sup>**

#### ***Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VG GT)***

16. The VGGT were endorsed at the 38th (special) session of the CFS in May 2012. They are the first comprehensive, global instrument on tenure to be developed through intergovernmental negotiations with the participation of civil society and the private sector. By addressing a range of governance issues related to access to land, fisheries and forests, they provide a framework that governments can use and tailor when developing their own strategies, policies and legislation regarding tenure. Their implementation, closely followed within FAO and IFAD, among others, has been encouraged by the G20, Rio+20, the United Nations General Assembly and the Francophone Assembly of Parliamentarians.

#### ***Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)***

17. The first version of the GSF has been endorsed at CFS 39 in October 2012. It provides an overarching framework and a single reference dynamic document with practical guidance on core recommendations for food security and nutrition strategies, policies and actions. It is not a legally binding instrument. A regular update procedure to reflect the latest CFS outcomes and recommendations in the GSF is presented at the CFS 40 as well as a proposed updated GSF.

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<sup>6</sup> CFS major workstreams are characterized by a broad-based and relatively long consultation and negotiation process on strategic topics recognized of major importance for food security and nutrition. They lead to key CFS products - international strategies, guidelines, principles, action plans or other policy frameworks -, developed on the basis of best practices, lessons learnt, inputs from the national and regional levels, expert advice and opinions from a wide-range of stakeholders.

***Responsible agricultural investment principles (rai) (see para.29)***

18. At CFS 37, in October 2011, CFS launched a consultative process to develop and ensure broad ownership of principles for responsible agricultural investments (rai). In 2012, the CFS stakeholders, gathered in an open-ended working group (OEWG) and developed comprehensive terms of reference (ToRs) for the process, that were approved at CFS 39 in October 2012. In 2013, the OEWG continued its work to develop an outline and a draft of the rai principles to be discussed during regional consultations at the end of the same year. The intention is to present a progress report at the CFS 40 in October 2013.

***Agenda for Action for addressing food insecurity in protracted crises (A4A) (see para.30)***

19. Under the CFS purview, a High-Level Expert Forum (HLEF) on Food Security in Protracted Crises was jointly organised in Rome on 13 and 14 September 2012, by FAO, IFAD and WFP, in collaboration with the United Nations High Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF) and with the participation of a large number of interested actors. The outcomes of the HLEF were reported to CFS 39, where the Committee re-iterated its support for a consultative process to develop an Agenda for Action for addressing food insecurity in protracted crisis (A4A). CFS 39 also called for immediate, purposeful and coherent action by all stakeholders to promote food security and nutrition in the context of protracted crisis. An OEWG, co-led by the USA and Kenya and supported by a technical team was put in place in 2013 to guide the process, which includes, in addition of the development of the A4A per se, immediate actions to promote food security and nutrition in the context of protracted crises. The first meeting of the OEWG has been organised in July 2013 to discuss a proposed annotated outline of the A4A. The intention is to present a progress report at the CFS 40 in October 2013.

## **B. OTHER WORKSTREAMS**

***Programme of Work and Priorities (PWP) (see para. 37)***

20. The PWP OEWG presented the results of its work in 2012 at CFS 39, where the Committee adopted the CFS MYPoW for 2012-2013, acknowledging that the Results-based Framework was a work in progress. The Committee also adopted criteria for selection and prioritization of CFS activities and requested the OEWG on PWP to further refine its process, including inputs from the regional level. Accordingly, in 2013, the OEWG on PWP organised four different meetings to work on the following activities:

- a) Update of the 2012-2013 MYPoW including updated budget, Gantt Chart and definition of priorities for 2013;
- b) Further elaboration of the Guidance Note on selection and prioritization of CFS activities to refine the related process, including inputs from regional level;
- c) Review of the gaps and emerging issues identified at CFS 39 in order to identify the issues to be addressed by CFS in the biennium 2014-2015;
- d) Preparation of the CFS MYPoW for 2014-2015.

***Monitoring (see para. 38)***

21. The monitoring activity intends to support CFS to determine how well it is meeting its overall objective and to what extent this is helping to improve food security and nutrition at various levels. This activity is rooted in the CFS Reform document which refers to an “innovative mechanism” to “help countries and regions, as appropriate, address the questions of whether objectives are being achieved and how food insecurity and malnutrition can be reduced more quickly and effectively... taking into account lessons learned from previous CFS and other monitoring attempts.”

22. An OEWG, supported by a technical team composed of representatives of the Rome based agencies, the Civil Society Mechanism and the Private Sector Mechanism was created in 2012 to discuss the complex issues surrounding the scope of work. The OEWG moved ahead on two streams: (i) how to monitor CFS decisions and recommendations, to determine how well the Committee is meeting its overall objective of contributing to the improvement of food security and nutrition at various levels, and (ii) recommending approaches to monitoring by Member Countries, sub-regional and global bodies in order to promote more accountability and improvement in addressing food security and nutrition programme delivery. In July 2013, a workshop was organised to identify key elements of innovative approaches, gaps/constraints and the possible collaboration amongst various actors and approaches. Recommendations from the OEWG are to be presented for consideration and endorsement at CFS 40.

### ***Communication Strategy (see para. 39)***

23. Elements of the proposed CFS communication strategy will be presented for endorsement at CFS 40 in October 2013. It has two main objectives: (i) to raise awareness of the work of CFS, promote the use of its products and receive feedback on their effectiveness, and (ii) to identify and be part of communities of practice and multi-stakeholder governance mechanisms at global, regional and country levels that can use or refer to the work of the Committee and receive their inputs on its effectiveness. Each CFS priority will have its own communication and outreach strategy developed according to its needs. The importance of the CFS multi-stakeholder model will also be included in all CFS communication activities.

### ***Rules of Procedure (RoP) (see para. 40)***

24. In 2012, a Working Group was created to amend the Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the FAO, relative to CFS. The proposed amendments were endorsed by CFS 39 in 2012 and by the FAO Conference at its 38th session in 2013. The Committee mandated the Bureau to develop the selection procedures, including the required qualifications and the terms of reference, for the position of the full-time CFS Secretary, together with modalities and requirements for inclusion in the Secretariat of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition. In this regard, and taking into account views expressed by the executive heads of FAO, IFAD and WFP, a proposal is being submitted to CFS 40 in October 2013.

## **C. HLPE REPORTS**

### ***Food security and climate change – 2012***

25. At CFS 36, in October 2010, CFS requested the HLPE to “review existing assessments and initiatives on the effects of climate change on food security and nutrition, with a focus on the most affected and vulnerable regions and populations and the interface between climate change and agricultural productivity, including the challenges and opportunities of and mitigation policies and actions for food security and nutrition”. *See recommendations in CFS 2012/39 Final Report*

### ***Social protection and food security – 2012***

26. At CFS 36, in October 2010, CFS requested the HLPE to undertake a study on the “ways to lessen vulnerability through social and productive safety nets programs and policies with respect to food and nutritional security, taking into consideration differing conditions across countries and regions. This should include a review of the impact of existing policies for the improvement of living conditions and resilience of vulnerable populations, especially small scale rural producers, urban and rural poor as well as women and children. It should also take into account benefits for improving local production and livelihoods and promoting better nutrition”. *See recommendations in CFS 2012/39 Final Report.*

### *Investing in smallholder agriculture for food security – 2013*

27. At CFS 37, in October 2011, CFS requested the HLPE to prepare "a comparative study of constraints to smallholder investment in agriculture in different contexts with policy options for addressing these constraints, taking into consideration the work done on this topic by IFAD, and by FAO in the context of COAG, and the work of other key partners. This should include a comparative assessment of strategies for linking smallholders to food value chains in national and regional markets and what can be learned from different experiences, as well as an assessment of the impacts on smallholders of public-private as well as farmer cooperative-private and private-private partnerships". See *recommendations in CFS 2013/40 Final Report*.

### *Biofuels and food security – 2013*

28. At CFS 37, in October 2011, CFS recommended a "review of biofuels policies – where applicable and if necessary – according to balanced science-based assessments of the opportunities and challenges that they may represent for food security so that biofuels can be produced where it is socially, economically and environmentally feasible to do so". In line with this, the CFS requested the HLPE to "conduct a science-based comparative literature analysis taking into consideration the work produced by the FAO and Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) of the positive and negative effects of biofuels on food security". See *recommendations in CFS 2013/40 Final Report*.

## **IV. CFS ACTIVITIES FOR 2014-2015**

### **A. MAJOR WORKSTREAMS**

#### *Responsible Agricultural Investment principles (rai) – 2014 (see para. 18)*

29. The consultative process that was launched in 2012 will continue in 2014. The overall purpose of the rai principles is to offer policy guidance and a common understanding for all governments, investors and other stakeholders to ensure that investments in agriculture have a positive impact on food security and nutrition. The expected outcome is a set of principles that will promote investments in agriculture that contribute to food security and nutrition and support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. Each of the principles will address the roles and responsibilities of the relevant actors. The rai principles will be developed following a series of regional multi-stakeholder consultations (October 2013 – January 2014), an electronic consultation (January 2014) and a final global negotiation (Spring – Summer 2014) to enable a broad and inclusive participation and ensure the outcome is relevant to all contexts and actors. The intention is to present the principles to CFS in 2014 for endorsement.

#### *Agenda for Action for addressing food insecurity in protracted crises (A4A) – 2014 (see para. 19)*

30. The consultative process that was launched in 2012 to develop the A4A will continue in 2014. The A4A will be developed following a series of multi-stakeholder consultations to enable a broad and inclusive participation and ensure the outcome is relevant to all contexts and actors. The final negotiation will take place in July 2014. The expected outcome of this process is a greater understanding of the multi-dimensional causes of protracted crises, the sharing of more effective analytical tools to assist in identifying root causes and the appropriate combination of political and technical responses to address them. New ways of working in partnership and harmonized action at global, regional, national and local levels will be identified as well as improved monitoring. The intention is to present the A4A to CFS in 2014 for endorsement.

31. **The OEWG on PWP recommended that no new major workstream be initiated until the two major workstreams above are finalised.** CFS should strive to have no more than two major workstreams at

the same time (*see Guidance note in annex*). Pending the completion of the above major workstreams, the following topic is proposed as a major workstream for 2015 (preparatory phase).

***Framework for implementing the post-2015 agenda on issues related to sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition - Preparatory phase: CFS role in facilitating country-initiated multistakeholder assessments on sustainable food systems, food security and nutrition - 2015***

32. As the foremost international platform of exchange on food security and nutrition issues, providing a transparent framework for a broad range of stakeholders to discuss, build relationship and work together, CFS should play a leading role during the implementation of the post-2015 development goals, on aspects related to its core mandate. A possible CFS major workstream could be launched in 2016 to develop a framework for implementing the post-2015 agenda on issues related to sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition (to be decided at CFS Plenary in 2015) i.e. once the post-2015 agenda will be adopted by the UN General Assembly.

33. To pave the way for this possible CFS major workstream, the Committee will start working in 2015 on its role in facilitating country-initiated multistakeholder assessments on sustainable food systems, food security and nutrition. This proposal stems from the Rio+20 Outcome Document and the Ministerial Declaration of the 2012 ECOSOC high level segment, which both reaffirmed the important work and inclusive nature of the CFS.

34. The purpose of this preparatory phase is to enhance country-level capacity in planning and implementing multistakeholder integrated assessments on sustainable food systems, as a prerequisite for determining effective food security and nutrition strategies and actions, which will be indispensable to achieve the post-2015 development goals. This preparatory phase will directly contribute to the achievement of the CFS' overall objective, in particular through its third outcome dealing with assistance to countries and regions. The term "assessment" refers to tools, processes and methods that are instrumental in revealing the status of sustainability of agricultural and food systems, including their capacity to address hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition with a long term perspective.

35. In its preparatory phase, this major workstream could help CFS stakeholders reach a common understanding on the challenges in planning and implementing multi-stakeholder, multisectoral country-initiated assessments on sustainable food systems, food security and nutrition, and discuss further options on how CFS could best support countries and regions in planning and implementing such assessments. Main issues and criteria to be considered to assess sustainability of agricultural and food systems, as well as relevant indicators, could also be identified, taking into consideration the work already conducted by others, and inputs provided by the 2014 HLPE report on *Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems*. In addition, the preparatory phase could build upon the activities proposed during the selection process in 2013 and not retained at this stage, among others and if appropriate (see Annex II). Practically, a series of inclusive consultations and discussions among all CFS stakeholders could be organised in 2015, whose consolidated results could be presented at the CFS Plenary in 2015. On this basis, CFS stakeholders could elaborate on a process for subsequent work related to the implementation of the post-2015 development agenda.

36. Draft terms of reference (ToRs) for the preparatory phase should be prepared by the CFS Secretariat, and discussed by the Bureau and Advisory Group by August 2014 at the latest. Envisaged activities should closely follow and be in line with the results of the deliberations held in New-York and the decisions of the UNGA regarding the preparation of the post-2015 agenda, in order to avoid any duplication.

## **B. OTHER WORKSTREAMS**

### ***Programme of work and priorities (PWP) – 2014-2015 (see para. 20)***

37. If the Committee decides so, the OEWG on programme of work and priorities (PWP) will continue its work in 2014-2015 to prepare the MYPoW 2016-2017, based on the revised process for selection and prioritisation of CFS activities MYPoW, to be adopted at CFS 40, and taking into account all previous



discussions and proposals (see Annexes I and II). In particular, it will imply choosing HLPE report themes, major workstreams and other workstreams for 2016 and 2017 on issues related to food security and nutrition. It could, if deemed necessary by the Bureau, also work on the further definition of the Terms of reference of the new workstreams in 2015.

#### ***Monitoring – 2014-2015 (see para 21)***

38. The Open Ended Working Group on Monitoring will continue its work in 2014 as outlined in paragraph 5 of document CFS 2013/40/8 and report back to CFS at its 41st Session, subject to available resources, if the Committee decides so.

#### ***Communication Strategy – 2014 (see para. 23)***

39. A plan of action, including outreach campaigns will be developed and implemented to raise awareness of CFS and its products amongst the staff of the three Rome-based Agencies both at headquarters level and in the field. Other members of the Advisory Group will also be consulted on the best way to engage their constituencies and, if necessary, targeted specific material will be developed. Outreach strategies will continue to be developed for each CFS product including ways to engage those who do not easily have access to the Internet. The Communication strategy and its action plan will be monitored and updated/modified accordingly.

#### ***Rules of Procedure (RoP) – 2014 (see para. 24)***

40. Matters to be addressed in this biennium include more precise terms of reference for the ad-hoc technical selection committee for the next renewal of the HLPE Steering Committee, the composition, categories and selection process of the Advisory Group and the distinction between CFS Participants and Observers.

#### ***Right to Food follow-up: 10 years later - 2014***

41. At CFS 39, the Committee agreed that at CFS 41 in 2014, a session be included on a ten year retrospective on progress made in implementing the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security. Preparation for this retrospective should be carried out in 2014, mainly based on the work of FAO ESA Division, of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, and of the Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights.

#### ***Roundtable on “Building knowledge, skills and talent development to further food and nutrition security” - 2015***

42. A key constraint to creating food security and nutrition is the lack of appropriately-trained and work-ready people in the agriculture sector. Some of the primary skills lacking are numeracy, agronomics, communications, business management (specific to the food and agriculture sector), marketing, finance, logistics, nutrition, food processing, and broad, yet critical, teamwork and management skills. Disinvestments in extension programmes and agriculture education are notable challenges. Among the existing agriculture universities and colleges, disconnection between agriculture education and the marketplace is another. Extension services need fresh models that make use of best practices, new technologies and more inclusive approaches.

43. A roundtable will be held on this theme during CFS 42. It will bring together a diverse range of actors to discuss capacity building and talent development in the agricultural sector, through a food security and nutrition lens. The work of several UN agencies can intersect with this work, and many NGOs and private sector people are concerned with these issues.

### ***High-Level forum on "Connecting smallholders to market" - 2015***

44. The commercialization of produce from smallholder farmers gives them opportunities to increase their production, their income, to foster rural development and food security. Linkages with livelihood considerations, including employment and income diversification issues in rural areas, are direct. Connecting smallholders to market can contribute significantly to food security and nutrition in rural areas, as well as urban areas, since smallholder farmers' produce can increase the food availability and be integrated also into programs for food security and nutrition. Different initiatives to connect smallholder farmers to local, national, regional and international markets, building linkages with retailers and other actors, such as cooperatives, private sector, non-governmental institutions and local governments exist and should be thoroughly discussed.

45. Recent publications, such as the 2013 FAO publication on *Smallholder integration in changing food markets*, the 2013 ODI's publication on *Leaping and learning: Linking smallholders to markets*, or the 2013 HLPE report on *Investing in smallholder agriculture for food security* have comprehensively developed the different aspects of this topic. Drawing on case study analysis, they have proposed diverse modalities for connecting smallholders to markets and have provided concrete recommendations to policy-makers. Several international organisations have included this issue in their programme of work, including the three Rome-based organisations.

46. Approaching this topic through a CFS high-level forum could bring together concerned actors, in a transparent and inclusive way, with the view to enhancing coordination and providing necessary coherence and convergence among initiatives, programmes and projects, while ensuring continuity with previous CFS work, such as the aforementioned 2013 HLPE report. Packages of existing recommendations should be scrutinised in order to highlight the most relevant and effective ones, possibly based on presentations of successful experiences and best practices. A set of concrete recommendations for policy makers issued from this forum will then be presented to CFS 42 for endorsement.

47. Draft terms of reference (ToRs) for this high-level forum, including draft agenda and expected outcomes, should be prepared by the CFS Secretariat, in collaboration with focal points of the relevant divisions and programmes in concerned organisations, especially FAO and IFAD, discussed by the Bureau and Advisory group and agreed by the Bureau by August 2014 at the latest.

48. The *Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition* will be annually updated to incorporate the policy decisions endorsed by the latest CFS Plenary, through the regular updating process to be agreed upon at CFS 40.

## **C. HLPE REPORTS**

### ***Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems - 2014***

49. CFS 39, in October 2012, requested the HLPE, to undertake a study on 'Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems' to be presented to the Plenary in 2014. This report has to be policy-oriented, practical and operational. The main question underlying the various aspects of this issue is what can be the contributions of a reduction in food losses and waste to the improvement of food and nutrition security in the context of sustainable food systems. To address this question, the HLPE proposes to look at several issues (concepts and definitions, measuring and data availability, impact of food losses and waste on the four dimensions of food security, the role of public policies...) in order to propose recommendations for action.

### ***The role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition - 2014***

50. CFS 39, in October 2012, requested the HLPE to undertake a study on the role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition to be presented to the Plenary in 2014. In this study, CFS requires the HLPE to "consider the environmental, social and economic aspects of fisheries including artisanal fisheries, as well as a review of aquaculture development". The related report has to be policy

oriented, practical and operational. The HLPE will review, with a food security and nutrition lens, a range of issues, which are key determinants to the role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition. The HLPE will look at what can be done at multilateral, regional and national levels for enhancing the contribution of fisheries and aquaculture to food security and nutrition in a sustainable and equitable manner. COFI's activities, in particular the Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries document process, will be taken into account, among others.

### *Water and food security - 2015*

51. In the follow-up of major international events such as Rio+20 and the World Water Forum, the HLPE will further explore the “water and food security” issue. Water has an important role in food security through its multiple impacts on: health and nutrition (drinking water, cooking water, sanitary aspect/diseases), on agricultural production (access to water, water management, improvement of irrigation and dryland agriculture) and on food processing (water management, quality of water...). This topic should be seen in the wider context of the nexus between water, soil, energy and food security which is recognised as a pillar of inclusive growth and sustainable development. The HLPE report could put together information on how countries and regions are addressing the management of this important resource.

52. Through a food security lens, the HLPE will focus its analysis on water for agricultural production and food processing, taking also into account gender-related aspects. More specifically, the HLPE could, from a food security perspective, assess the impacts of water management practices on food security, including water usage for agricultural production, food processing and other ways of consumption. It should also consider in particular issues related to the sustainability of irrigation systems, the salinization of agricultural land and the reduction of the quality of the ground water. On this basis, it will give appropriate recommendations so as to improve water and food security policies, as well as coordination among the different fields and actors at all levels, with a long-term perspective.

## **V. KEY STAKEHOLDERS AND TARGET AUDIENCE**

53. Key stakeholders include **all CFS members and participants** as defined in the Reform document:
- a) Member countries;
  - b) UN agencies and bodies with a specific mandate in the field of food security and nutrition such as FAO, IFAD, WFP, the HLTF (as a coordinating mechanism of the UN-SG) and representatives of other relevant UN System bodies whose overall work is related to attaining food security, nutrition, and the right to food such as the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, the Office of the UN High Commissioner on Human Rights, WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, Standing Committee on Nutrition (SCN);
  - c) Civil society and non-governmental organizations and their networks with strong relevance to issues of food security and nutrition with particular attention to organizations representing smallholder family farmers, artisanal fisherfolk, herders/pastoralists, landless, urban poor, agricultural and food workers, women, youth, consumers, Indigenous Peoples, and NGOs whose mandates and activities are concentrated in the areas of concern of the Committee;
  - d) International agricultural research systems, such as through representatives of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR) and others;
  - e) International and regional Financial Institutions including World Bank, International Monetary Fund, regional development banks and World Trade Organization (WTO);
  - f) Representatives of private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations active in the areas of concern to the Committee.
54. The target audience includes:
- a) Policy-makers who can take into account CFS methodology, tools and frameworks in the design of national or regional food security and nutrition laws, strategies, plans or programmes;

- b) Local partners (CSOs, private sector, investors, donors, international and regional organisations...) and the international and regional organisations or initiatives as well as local authorities collaborating with CFS that can also use the methodology, tools and frameworks developed within CFS;
- c) Ultimately, the populations suffering from hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition.

## **VI. ASSUMPTIONS AND RISKS**

### **55. *Food security and nutrition issues remain high in the international political agenda***

Risk indicator: Final reports of key international meetings and conferences (ECOSOC, G20, G8, Rio+20, UN General Assembly, MDG / SDG process, UNFCCC, AU, CAADP and other regional partnerships) do not mention food security and nutrition issues or do not consider them as priority issues.

Mitigating strategy: Effective communication and advocacy campaigns /All CFS stakeholders promote linkages with other key areas related to food security and nutrition.

### **56. *CFS stakeholders remain committed to sharing lessons and expertise and coordinating their actions for food security and nutrition within the CFS framework***

Risk indicator: Lack of participation in CFS meetings and negotiation sessions; Lack of representation of some categories of stakeholders.

Mitigating strategy: All categories of CFS stakeholders have the possibility to voice their ideas and all proposals are welcomed / Possible concerns and sensitivities are timely addressed / CFS agenda is carefully managed, the number of meetings during intersessional periods is limited and those meetings are carefully and efficiently organised to produce outcomes that bring real added value.

### **57. *CFS is recognised by international actors as the main international body for dealing with food security and nutrition issues. The international community remains committed to providing resources according to needs identified and planned activities incorporated in the CFS MYPoW***

Risk indicator: Decreased interest in CFS model and activities among the international community and donors / Lack of visibility and legitimacy of CFS / Some key issues related to food security and nutrition are dealt with by other actors/fora, with no collaboration, consultation or reporting to CFS / CFS planned activities cannot be implemented due to lack of funding.

Mitigating strategy: Effective communication and advocacy by all stakeholders / A Resource mobilization strategy is developed and implemented to raise funds, which includes advocacy efforts towards donor community, including non-traditional CFS donors / Potential resources are identified at MYPoW planning stage.



## VIII. INDICATIVE BUDGET 2014-2015

	Funding sources	Budget (USD)			
		2014	2015	Total 2014-2015	Funding gap
<b>Core budget</b>					
Core staff and technical support	FAO/WFP/ IFAD core budgets	1,250,000	1,250,000	2,500,000	0
Publications (CFS Plenary only)		280,000	280,000	560,000	0
Interpretation (CFS Plenary only)		300,000	300,000	600,000	0
Support CFS engagement at regional/global initiatives (including CFS Chair travel)		50,000	50,000	100,000	0
National and regional invitees to CFS Plenary		50,000	50,000	100,000	0
Support CFS Communication		40,000	40,000	80,000	0
Other (tbd)		30,000	30,000	60,000	0
<b>Core budget sub-total</b>		<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>4,000,000</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Voluntary contributions for CFS workstreams</b>					
<b>Responsible Agricultural Investments principles (rai)</b>	SWI, SWE, EU, GER	1,160,000	0	1,160,000	630,000
<b>Agenda for Action for addressing food insecurity in protracted crises (A4A)</b>	EU	485,000	0	485,000	0
<b>Framework for implementing the post-2015 agenda</b>	tbd	0	tbd	tbd	tbd
Programme of Work and Priorities (PWP)	tbd	45,000	25,000	70,000	70,000
Monitoring (tbc)	tbd	125,000	125,000	250,000	250,000
Right to Food follow-up 10 years later (tbc)	tbd	100,000	0	100,000	100,000
Roundtable on "Building knowledge, skills and talent development to further FNS"	tbd	0	tbd	tbd	tbd
Special Event "Connecting smallholders to	tbd	0	tbd	tbd	tbd
Communication Strategy ( <i>Plan of action</i> )	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd	tbd
Rules of procedure		0	0	0	0
<b>Voluntary contributions for CFS workstreams sub-total</b>		<b>1,915,000</b>	<b>tbd</b>	<b>tbd</b>	<b>tbd</b>
<b>Support to the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE)</b> <i>(including HLPE publications and Secretariat support)</i>	HLPE Trust Fund	1,105,000	920,000	2,025,000	1,555,000
<b>Support to the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM)</b>	EU, BRA	1,115,000	1,115,000	2,230,000	2,030,000
		<b>6,135,000</b>	<b>tbd</b>	<b>tbd</b>	<b>tbd</b>

## **IX. MONITORING AND EVALUATION**

58. CFS monitoring is critical to improve its effectiveness. The CFS work on monitoring and evaluation is being developed through the OEWG on Monitoring. Preliminary elements for CFS monitoring are contained in the document CFS 2013/40/8 "A Framework for Monitoring CFS Decisions and Recommendations".

59. An evaluation of CFS work will be carried out in 2015. It will assess the effectiveness of the CFS reform from 2009 including progress made towards the overall objective of the Committee, through its three outcomes.

60. Terms of Reference (ToRs) for the evaluation, including responsibilities for carrying it out, scope, target audience, roadmap and estimated budget, should be developed by the MYPoW Secretariat and approved by the Bureau by August 2014 at the latest.

## ANNEX I



## GUIDANCE NOTE FOR SELECTION AND PRIORITIZATION OF CFS ACTIVITIES

1. As the “foremost inclusive international intergovernmental platform”<sup>7</sup> aiming at reducing hunger and malnutrition and enhancing food and nutrition security for all human beings, CFS needs a clear vision for the future. It is crucial that CFS is able to quickly and efficiently identify and address emerging and challenging issues relative to its mandate in order to provide policy guidance to its broad-range of committed stakeholders.

2. A regular, structured, coherent and inclusive process should be put in place for selection and prioritization of CFS future activities. CFS activities include:

- **HLPE reports.** On the basis of a mandate given by the CFS, they are prepared by the HLPE following a scientifically open and inclusive process, to provide scientific and knowledge-based analysis and recommendations on specific policy-relevant issues, from a food security and nutrition perspective. The HLPE utilizes existing research, technical studies and data, encompassing different approaches and streams of narratives, even if they strongly differ, to construct an evidence-based, comprehensive, policy-oriented starting point for debates between stakeholders. HLPE reports lead, every year, to policy discussions during CFS Plenary roundtables, and can also feed into other CFS workstreams, as appropriate.
- **Major workstreams.** They are characterized by a broad-based and relatively long consultation and negotiation process (usually not less than two years) on strategic topics recognized of major importance for food security and nutrition. They lead to key CFS products (international strategies, guidelines, principles, action plans or other policy frameworks) developed on the basis of best practices, lessons learnt, inputs from the national and regional levels, expert advice and opinions from a wide-range of stakeholders, with the view to strengthening coordination, policy convergence and guidance to regional and national levels.
- **Other workstreams.** They require less resources and time to be carried out than major workstreams and do not entail any formal negotiation process. They are of two major kinds: (i) regular CFS work related to the development of its own tools that requires engagement and contribution of CFS stakeholders - in the form of open-ended working group (OEWG) meetings for instance (e.g. monitoring, programme of work and priorities) - and (ii) punctual events (workshops, roundtables, teleconferences...) on specific food security and nutrition topics.

3. The proposed process, developed on a two-year basis to match the duration of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW), should provide the following outputs:

- themes for future HLPE reports with a minimum background/rationale and mandate for the HLPE ;
- major workstreams leading to CFS key products with indicative ToRs;
- potentially other workstreams to be carried out by CFS with indicative ToRs.

<sup>7</sup> CFS Reform Document. CFS: 2009/2 Rev.2



4. **The final decisions remain in the hands of the CFS Plenary.** This process is however essential to guide and facilitate the preparation of the CFS MYPoW, its implementation and monitoring. It helps the Plenary take an informed and consensual decision.

#### **A – Selection of CFS activities**

5. In order to ensure an inclusive, open and consultative selection of CFS activities, a four-step process is proposed<sup>8</sup>:

- Step I: Collection of proposed CFS activities
- Step II: Ranking of proposed CFS activities
- Step III: Selection of CFS activities for the following biennium
- Step IV: Final decision on the CFS MYPoW

Those steps are detailed below.<sup>9</sup>

#### • **Step I: Collection of proposed CFS activities**

6. With the view to collecting ideas of potential future CFS activities, CFS regional multistakeholder dialogues are organised by the CFS Secretariat during the first quarter of the CFS biennium, back-to-back but independently from FAO Regional Conferences and the North-American informal Regional Conference. The modalities of these CFS multistakeholder dialogues and their links with the FAO Regional Conferences are adjusted by the concerned Regional groups according to regional contexts and with the support of CFS Secretariat and FAO Regional Offices when appropriate. They should be led by the CFS Chair, with the support of the CFS Secretariat. Targeted participants should encompass all categories of CFS stakeholders, including relevant regional organisations and initiatives, and with special attention to the main beneficiaries of CFS products.

7. Background documentation for these regional multistakeholder dialogues, for consideration by the participants, includes:

- a note prepared by the CFS Secretariat containing: (i) the outcomes of the most recent key global meetings and events related to food security and nutrition; (ii) the most relevant outcomes of the two CFS Plenary sessions of the previous biennium, based notably on the decisions boxes of the roundtables and the discussions held under the sessions “Linkages with global and regional initiatives” and “Programme of work and priorities” and (iii) the list of activities that have not been retained during the previous selection process (*see para. 16*);
- a short note from the HLPE<sup>10</sup> on critical and/or emerging issues in the area of food security and nutrition.
- The background documentation is translated into the six UN official languages, subject to the availability of funds.

8. On the basis of a short introduction presenting the role and nature of CFS, the objective of the meeting and the background information, the CFS regional dialogues are intended to help

<sup>8</sup> See the proposed timeline for the selection process in Annex 1.

<sup>9</sup> The Open-ended working group on the CFS programme of work and priorities (PWP OEWG) will continue its work during the 2014-2015 biennium to implement the process for selection and prioritization of CFS activities proposed here. For the following biennium, responsibilities for the oversight and organization of the selection process will be decided by the Bureau.

<sup>10</sup> As per the CFS Reform document (CFS:2009/2 Rev.2, para.37 (iii)), the HLPE will, as directed by the CFS Plenary and Bureau, “identify emerging issues, and help members prioritize future actions and attentions on key focal areas”.

identify food security and nutrition topics of major importance for the regions that could be translated into concrete proposals of activities to be carried out by the CFS in its role of global intergovernmental platform on food security and nutrition. The need to address policy gaps strategically and to develop concrete and realistic products should guide the debates. *In fine*, participants in each of the regional dialogues are asked to identify potential future CFS activities, that could be HLPE reports, major or other workstreams. A maximum of three proposed activities per region would be advisable. A Chair's summary is prepared to reflect the results of the discussions.

9. For each of the proposed activities, in the aftermath of the meeting and on the basis of the Chair's summary, the CFS Secretariat, with the support of the proponent(s) of the activity, will translate the proposal into an *Explanation sheet*<sup>11</sup>. The *Explanation sheet* provides space to explain the rationale behind the proposed activity and to give further specifications on expected output(s), timeline and fulfilment of the selection and prioritization criteria (see part B).

10. The compilation of all proposed CFS activities, together with the related *Explanation sheets*, translated into the six UN official languages, is presented for discussion at the CFS Plenary session closing the first year of the CFS biennium. The contribution of the HLPE also serves as a background. The Plenary will decide on the consolidated list of proposed CFS activities that will inform the subsequent steps of the selection process, and could propose to abandon some proposals or merge others dealing with similar or close topics. Activities that have not been proposed through this initial step will not be considered at the next steps of the process.

- **Step II: Ranking of proposed CFS activities**

11. The second step mobilises the efforts of the established constituencies and networks of the CFS Bureau and Advisory Group, during the third quarter of the CFS biennium. Regional groups and Advisory Group constituencies, through their respective CFS representatives, are requested to consider the proposals made in the *Explanation sheets* emerging from the first step of the process and to rank related activities according to their preferences, by filling in a *Ranking sheet*<sup>12</sup>, and sending it electronically to the CFS Secretariat. Some space is provided in the *Ranking sheet* to explain the choices made, propose reformulations, additions and/or merging of themes, and indicate potential red lines on some of the proposed topics. Each Regional group and Advisory Group constituency should strive to present a common position through a unique *Ranking sheet*.

12. Results of the ranking exercise are gathered in a table together with main remarks and proposals and translated into the six UN official languages, subject to the availability of funds, to feed the third step of the process.

- **Step III: Selection of CFS activities for the following biennium**

13. An OEWG meeting is held in Rome with full interpretation. Organised preferably around the month of May during the second year of the CFS biennium, it aims at discussing the results of the ranking exercise and at proposing a list of priority activities to be included in the CFS MYPoW for the following biennium.

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<sup>11</sup> See Annex 2.

<sup>12</sup> See Annex 3.

14. After a general presentation of the consolidated results of the ranking exercise by the Chair of the PWP OEWG, participants should strive to reach a consensus on CFS activities for the following biennium, focusing on the application of the prioritization criteria and guiding principles (*see part B*). Possible reformulation or merging of topics could be considered. To the extent possible, draft terms of reference (ToRs) of the selected workstreams, including an indicative roadmap, budget and expected outputs as well as preliminary mandates for the HLPE for the selected report themes, should be discussed.

15. The outcomes of the OEWG meeting will be critical to help the Secretariat prepare the CFS MYPoW for the next biennium and related decision box, to be translated into the six UN official languages.

- **Step IV: Final decision on the CFS MYPoW**

16. The CFS Plenary session closing the biennium takes the final decision on the proposed activities and overall MYPoW, based on the decision box prepared by the Secretariat. The decision is taken on the basis of consensus. Activities that have not been retained by the Plenary should be included, with a short explanation resulting from the related *Explanation sheet* and comments of the *Ranking sheets*, in a note prepared by the Secretariat that will form part of the background documentation for the selection process during the following biennium (*see para. 7*).

17. **In case of extenuating circumstances (e.g. a crisis), the Bureau, in close consultation with the Advisory Group, could decide to launch a new activity, under the category “other workstream”, without following the three-step process described above and provided that sufficient resources are available.** ToRs should be presented as a basis for decision. In this case, the approved workstream is directly implemented and monitored. A full presentation and update is made at the following Plenary session. The workstream is integrated in the CFS MYPoW as part of the annual update process and possible adjustments to the MYPoW, including removal of a previously agreed workstream to allow this addition, could be considered, if so decided by the Plenary.

## **B - Prioritization of CFS activities**

18. Prioritization should be considered at each of the four steps of the selection process, with a stronger focus during the third one – OEWG meeting- (*see part A*), based on the following **guiding principles**:

- **Maximum of two HLPE reports per year**, to be declined as follows in order to balance the CFS workload: one HLPE report when two major workstreams are carried out during the same year, two HLPE reports when there is only one or no ongoing major workstream;
- **Maximum of two major workstreams carried out by CFS every year**. Any delay in the finalization of a major workstream will automatically postpone the launch of a new one;
- **Maximum of five other workstreams carried out by CFS every year**.

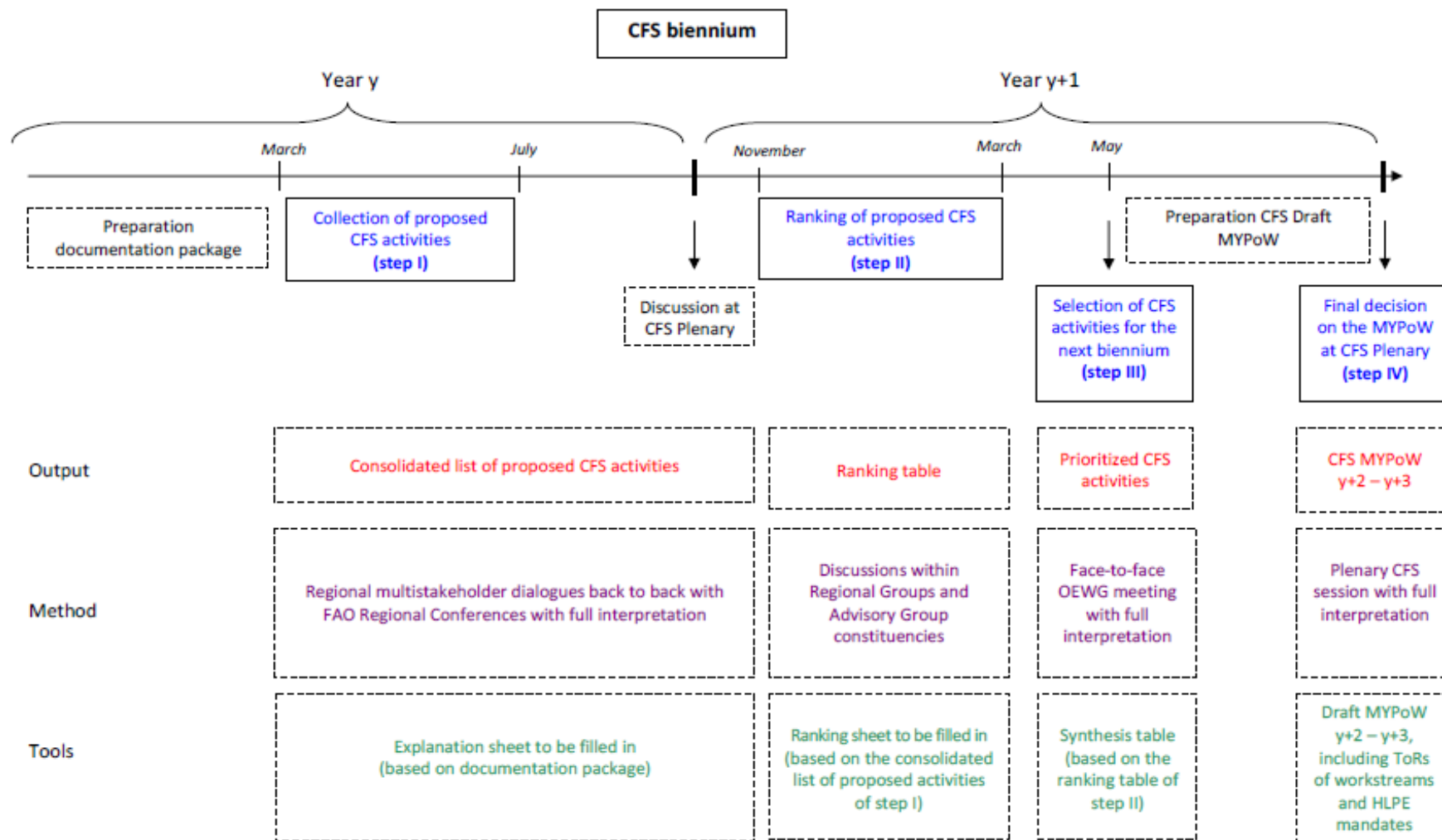
19. A strong articulation should be sought between the three categories of activities, and especially between HLPE reports and major workstreams. Some resonance between the programmes of work of the three Rome-based UN agencies (FAO, WFP and IFAD) and the CFS major workstreams would be advisable, as it could also help mobilize technical and financial resources for these latter. In addition, activity proposals should strive to match with the biennial timeframe of the CFS MYPoW as much as possible.

20. Prioritization is also based on the following **five criteria** (agreed by CFS at its 39<sup>th</sup> Plenary session) aimed at guiding proposals on potential future CFS activities as well as deliberations and decisions:

- a) **CFS MANDATE and VALUE ADDED:** the CFS is the best placed to carry out the proposed activity, taking into consideration its mandate and added value;
- b) **CONTRIBUTION TO CFS OVERALL OBJECTIVE:** the proposed activity contributes to the achievement of the CFS overall objective through one or several of its three outcomes;
- c) **NO DUPLICATION:** the same proposed activity has not been carried out in the past or is not carried out at the same time by other actors with comparable mandates. Convergence with other existing frameworks is ensured and duplication avoided;
- d) **AVAILABLE RESOURCES:** there is enough time, resources and background knowledge to carry out the proposed activity.  
This criterion is fundamental to prioritize among the different activities, implement the selected ones in a thorough and encompassing manner and with the view to carefully managing CFS limited resources and not overloading its agenda.
- e) **CONSENSUS:** there is a consensus among CFS members to address the issue within the CFS framework, and to select the proposed activity and include it in the CFS MYPoW.  
This criterion is an overarching one; it should be the rule at every steps of the process.

21. A priority matrix of CFS activities is included in the MYPoW for each biennium (*section VII*) in the form of a Gantt Chart. The Gantt Chart presents milestones for each agreed activity on a timeline and indicates, based on a colour and graphic code, the degree of priority for implementation and the related workload for the CFS members and participants.

**Annex I.a - Proposed timeline for the selection process**



**Annex I.b**

**EXPLANATION SHEET**

***Selection process of CFS activities (step I)***

**1 - Name of the delegation/group/organisation proposing the activity:** .....

**2 - Proposed topic:** .....

*Please, pay attention to the formulation that should be as precise as possible to reflect the exact scope of the proposed topic. E.g.: “Responsible governance of land, fisheries and forests; “Food losses and waste in the context of sustainable food systems”...*

**3 - Proposed type of activity (one option max.):**

- HLPE report. **Proposed year:** .....
- Major workstream<sup>1</sup>. **Proposed product** (e.g.: strategy, guidelines, principles, action plans...): .....  
**Proposed timeframe** (e.g.: one year, two years/preliminary roadmap...): .....
- Other workstream. **Proposed product** (e.g.: workshop, roundtable, monitoring tool...): .....  
**Proposed timeframe** (e.g.: punctual event/ ongoing work...): .....

**4 - Explanation and rationale (15 lines max.):**

.....

**5 - How does the proposed activity fulfill CFS selection and prioritization criteria?**

*Please provide clear and concise information*

Criterion a) CFS MANDATE and VALUE ADDED: *CFS is the best placed to carry out the proposed activity, taking into consideration its mandate and added value*

.....

Criterion b) CONTRIBUTION TO CFS OVERALL OBJECTIVE: *the proposed activity contributes to the achievement of CFS overall objective<sup>2</sup> through one or several of its three outcomes<sup>3</sup>*

.....

Criterion c) NO DUPLICATION: *the proposed activity has not been carried out in the past or is not carried out at the same time by other actors with comparable mandates. Convergence with other existing frameworks is ensured and duplication avoided.*

.....

Criterion d) AVAILABLE RESOURCES: *there is enough time, resources and background knowledge to implement the proposed activity.*

**6 - Additional comments (10 lines max.)**

.....

<sup>1</sup>A **CFS major workstream** is characterized by a broad-based and relatively long consultation and negotiation process on an issue recognized of major importance. It usually aims at developing international strategies, guidelines, principles or other policy frameworks, based on best practices, lessons learnt, inputs from the national and regional levels, expert advice and opinions from a wide-range of stakeholders. Selecting major CFS workstreams would mean identifying strategic topics that could lead to key CFS products.

<sup>2</sup>**CFS Overall objective:** Contribute to reducing hunger and malnutrition and enhancing food security and nutrition for all human beings

<sup>3</sup>**CFS Outcome A:** Enhanced global coordination on food security and nutrition questions

**CFS Outcome B:** Improved policy convergence on key food security and nutrition issues

**CFS Outcome C:** Strengthened national and regional food security and nutrition actions

Annex I.c**EXPLANATION SHEET***Result processing*

<i>Topic</i>	<i>Proposed activity</i>			<i>Proposed by...</i>
	<i>HLPE report theme</i>	<i>Major workstream (output/timeframe)</i>	<i>Other workstream (output/timeframe)</i>	
<i>[Proposed topic]</i>		<i>[X]</i>		<i>[Proponent]</i>

+ All received *Explanation sheets* annexed

**Annex I.d**

**RANKING SHEET**

***Selection process of CFS activities (step II)***

Guidance to fill in the sheet:

- Activities should be ranked in an ascending order (i.e. ranking “1” the activity you would like to be carried out by CFS in priority, “2” your second choice, etc) for each category (HLPE reports, major workstreams and other workstreams);
- Some activities can be ranked similarly if you do not manage to decide between them; likewise some may not be ranked at all if you have no specific opinion on them;
- Activities you oppose to and that you do not want them to be discussed by CFS should be marked “X” in the table.

**Regional group / Advisory Group constituency:** .....

**1 – Ranking of HLPE report themes**

Rank	Proposed HLPE report themes <sup>1</sup>

a) Why do you consider that the theme ranked 1 is important and should be further developed through an HLPE report? .....

b) Additional comments (*proposed reformulation(s) or additions, merging of themes, change of activity category...*):  
 .....

**2 – Ranking of major workstreams**

Rank	Proposed major workstreams <sup>1</sup>

a) Why do you consider that the major workstream ranked n°1 is important and should be carried out by CFS? .....

b) Additional comments (*proposed reformulation(s) or additions, merging of proposals, modification of proposed output(s) or process, change of activity category...*): .....

**3 – Ranking of other workstreams**

Rank	Proposed other workstreams <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> In accordance with the step I of the selection process of CFS activities



Annex I.e

**RANKING SHEET**

*Result processing*

Activity	Bureau- Regional Groups			Advisory Group - Constituencies			Average <i>(based on response rate)</i>	FINAL RANKING	Remarks/ Proposals
	[Region]	[Region]	[Region]	[Constituency]	[Constituency]	[Constituency]			
<b>HLPE report themes</b>									
[Proposed theme]	1	1		2	2	X → 4	10/5=2	2	[Remarks/proposals included in the Ranking sheets]
[Proposed theme]		2	1	1	1	1	6/5=1.2	1 [lowest average]	
[Proposed theme]	X → 4	3	2	1	2	2	14/6=2.3	3	
<b>Major workstreams</b>									
[Proposed major workstream]									
[Proposed major workstream]									
<b>Other workstreams</b>									
[Proposed other workstream]									
[Proposed other workstream]									

+ All received Ranking sheets annexed

Boxes marked with a "X" should be outnumbered adding one to the total number of proposed themes

**Annex I.f - Indicative budget for the selection process of CFS activities**

	Unit	Number of units	Cost per unit (USD)	Total (USD)
<b><u>Step I: Collection of proposed CFS activities</u></b>				
<b>Session on PWP at CFS regional multistakeholder dialogues (back to back with FAO Regional Conferences)</b>				
<i>Interpretation</i>	meeting	5	5,000	25,000
<i>Translation (6 languages) of background documentation</i>	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000
<i>Support to decentralised offices</i>	meeting	5	2,000	10,000
<b><u>Step II: Ranking of proposed CFS activities</u></b>				
<b>- Discussions within Regional groups and Advisory Group constituencies</b>				
<i>Translation (6 languages) of Explanation sheets</i> → <i>covered by Plenary session budget</i>	no cost			
<b><u>Step III: Selection of CFS activities for the following biennium</u></b>				
<b>- OEWG meeting in Rome</b>				
<i>Interpretation</i>	meeting	1	15,000	15,000
<i>Translation (6 languages) of Ranking sheets</i>	lumpsum	1	10,000	10,000
<b><u>Step IV: Final decision on the CFS MYPoW</u></b>				
<b>- Session at the CFS Plenary</b>				
<i>Translation (6 languages) of Draft MYPoW</i> → <i>covered by Plenary session budget</i>	no cost			
<b><i>TOTAL (for a CFS biennium)</i></b>				<b>70,000</b>

**ANNEX II****2013 SELECTION PROCESS****Proposed CFS activities that have not been retained in the 2014-2015 MYPoW****HLPE REPORTS****Employment of the most vulnerable to ensure food security: acknowledging the role of agriculture and agricultural value chains**

Initial proposal: HLPE report for 2015

Comments received:

- Could be combined with the proposal on “connecting small-holder farmers to markets”, from the perspective of the agricultural value chain and local development aspects.
- Very important topic for food security through income generation and poverty alleviation.
- Includes also considerations relative to youth, migration and urbanization.
- Employment plays an important role in allowing households access to nutritious food all year round.
- Look at key conditions, recent trends and options for policy and programmatic interventions/approaches that support employment of the most vulnerable and have shown to be effective in reducing household food and nutrition insecurity. Extract good practices and recommendations for country-level policy and programming.

**Improving agricultural productivity on degraded lands**

Initial proposal: HLPE report for 2015

Comments received:

- More a technical work to be performed by FAO or another competent organization.

**2016 Year of Pulses/Closing the productivity gaps for pulses**

Initial proposal: HLPE report for 2015

Comments received:

- Pulses are the biggest source of protein for mankind. They are key to ensure food security and nutrition as well as environmental sustainability (positive impact on soil quality), and to increase smallholders’ income. They should receive the same political attention or investment (increased innovation, plant breeding efforts) as other globally important crops.
- Limited value-added to have an HLPE report on this topic (the interest of pulses is already well known).

**HLPE Vision paper**

Initial proposal: HLPE report for 2015

Comments received:

- It is in the mandate of HLPE to provide its views on emerging and important issues for food security and nutrition.

- Would allow a more strategic and forward-looking orientation of the CFS work in order to set-up a proactive agenda.
- Should be a concise product, different from a conventional thematic HLPE report.

## **MAJOR WORKSTREAMS**

### **Agroecology, a peasant food and agricultural system that guarantees food security**

Initial proposal: Plan of Action and Principles for adoption by the CFS in 2015

Comments received:

- Agroecology is an appropriate model to be considered to improve food security since most of the farmers in the world are smallholders who have a high dependency to the nature.
- At the crossroad of ecological, biological, agricultural, medicinal, anthropological, social and communication sciences.
- Benefits in terms of sustainable increase of agricultural productivity and production, diversity of breeds and seeds, maintenance of soil and water quality, resilience and mitigation and adaptation to climate change (sustainable use of natural resources).
- System that needs to be supported by the development of new sustainable technology.
- By seizing this topic, CFS would send a signal that it is ready to work on long-term challenges (necessary transition towards sustainable food systems) and help ensure coherence in the policies and investments of international institutions and partners while support the dissemination of good practices.
- Proposal to change the title to: « Agro-ecology: sustainable food and agricultural production that guarantees food security » or «The role and potential of agroecology in the transition towards sustainable food systems that improve food security for all ».
- A work on the role and potential of modern biotechnologies for the transition towards sustainable food systems could be carried out in parallel.
- Agroecology is a term with multiple definitions. Need first to have a discussion on the meaning of the term and a common understanding of the issue and its links with food security (HLPE report?).

### **Coherence in the global governance of genetic resources for food and agriculture to food security and nutrition**

Initial proposal: Guidelines or principles for approval by the CFS in 2015

Comments received:

- CFS could review the specific contributions of the different institutions dealing with genetic resources for food and agriculture, in order to provide coherence and avoid potential confusing, contradictory and inefficient strategies.
- Issue already addressed in other bodies or fora such as the Commission on Genetic Resources (CGRFA) and the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources (ITPGRFA) or the CBD. Little CFS added value.

### **Transitions to open markets: open agricultural markets and their effect on food security**

Initial proposal: Guidelines

Comments received:

- Link with other issues such as increased agricultural productivity and the augmentation of the levels of investment in agriculture.
- No CFS added value since the issue of trade is already covered by WTO.