

COMMENTS FROM FAO

HLPE Report on Multi-Stakeholders Partnerships to Finance Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the Agenda 2030 (to be presented at CFS 45 in 2018)

1. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development comprises not only the SDGs, but also the greatly expanded agenda for international cooperation defined by the outcome of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development: the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA). The AAAA recognizes nutrition, agriculture and rural development together with ending hunger as one broad area where more and better investments, underpinned by adequate financing, are needed and could yield cross-cutting benefits for sustainable development.
2. To achieve the ambitious goals set in the 2030 Agenda, multi-stakeholder partnerships are expected to play an increasingly relevant role in its implementation, as fully recognised in SDG 17 *“Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalise the global partnership for sustainable development”*. The scale and ambition of the 2030 Agenda point to due attention to the means of implementation, including how to mobilize the resources necessary.
3. Partnerships are important vehicles for mobilising and sharing experiences, technology, knowledge, and resources to successfully implement the SDGs, especially in relation to food security,

Box 1: Financing is one component of the means of implementation (MoI). The broader set of MoIs includes the role of producers, sharing knowledge, experience, techniques, technology etc. The AAA, which does not prioritize financing as the only tool, but refers to the VGGTs, RAI and other instruments

nutrition and sustainable agriculture. Moreover, effective multi-stakeholder partnerships need to embrace innovative, sustainable and scalable approaches for advancing the 2030 Agenda in an integrated manner.

4. Partnerships are multi-stakeholder in nature, bringing together actors from national governments, humanitarian and development organizations, donors, foundations, civil society and the private sector at both national and international levels. In this sense, multi-stakeholder partnerships offer promising and innovative means to increase the effectiveness, quality and efficiency of development finance in the context of the 2030 Agenda.
5. While many types of partnerships exist, it is not clear which types offer the most potential towards supporting the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and, especially from the point of the mandate of

CFS? And which ones offer the most promise in terms of innovative financing and access to resources, technology transfer, and capacity building?

6. The HLPE could fill this gap and take stock of new evidence, analyze trends, identify new opportunities and challenges and provide recommendations that could result in evidence based policy guidance, in connection to partnerships in support of mobilizing means of implementation for food security and nutrition.

7. The HLPE could also examine the potential for enhancing the role and effectiveness of multi-stakeholder partnerships as a modality for scaling up innovation, resources and action to deliver the Sustainable Development Goals, with special attention to SDG2 and other food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture related targets across SDGs.

8. The report should also look at the effectiveness of partnerships in reaching shared objectives for food security and nutrition. Indicatively:

- ✓ CFS like partnerships/platforms at country level to address food security and nutrition issues;
- ✓ Public-Private-Producers Partnerships for sustainable agriculture;
- ✓ UN led partnerships and multi-stakeholders partnerships including UN agencies for food security and nutrition purposes;
- ✓ Partnerships with multilateral development finance institutions, including those involved in Private Sector Investment Operations, in particular on how to improve medium and small agribusinesses' access to finance;
- ✓ Partnerships involving farmer organizations, farmer associations and cooperatives;
- ✓ Partnerships involving (philanthropic) foundations for food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture;
- ✓ FSN Partnerships that particularly aim at 'leaving no one behind'.
- ✓ South-south cooperation
- ✓ Others

9. In terms of resources for achieving food security and nutrition from various sources and through various partnership arrangements include: domestic public and private resources; external private resources (both profit and non-profit); external public resources from Official Development Assistance (ODA); climate finance and other resources. This HLPE report could lead to recommendations in connection with the various opportunities and challenges associated with the various forms of partnerships.

10. By developing this report, CFS would be contributing to the global effort to implement the SDGs by linking SDGs related to Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition (SDG2 and others) with SDG17, and by drawing attention to promising partnerships that can enhance the amount and effectiveness to mobilization of the Means of Implementation to achieve FSN. However, the lessons and recommendations could go well beyond and benefit the implementation of Agenda 2030 more broadly.

11. The SDGs are indivisible and interdependent and their implementation will require collective efforts, seeking for new financing sources as well as making better use of existing ones. Building new

partnerships among a wide range of stakeholders is needed to achieve this ambitious common aim. The CFS, given its multi-stakeholder nature, is well positioned to play a catalytic role as a forum for the necessary debate around establishing effective partnerships for financing the 2030 Agenda and mobilize other crucial means of implementation, , especially in connection to sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition. The report will provide evidence that can be complemented by the diverse views, experiences and concerns of different partners and constituencies directly affected by food security and nutrition challenges.

12. CFS is uniquely positioned to address this issue, because of its mandate, its ability to bridge evidence-based discussions with a multi-stakeholder political and practice-informed discussion. Moreover, it brings together stakeholders that have important experience in working in partnership. Research into partnerships requires a multi-disciplinary approach for which the HLPE is particularly suitable given its capacity to cover a mix of expertise ranging from agricultural economics, finance, and sociology to rural development, from all regions in the world, as required for this study.

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