

CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

At its 42nd Plenary Session in October 2015, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) stakeholders called for CFS to put the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at the centre of its work. This proposal, submitted to the 43rd Session of the Committee (CFS 43) for decision, addresses how CFS, within its framework, will engage to support country-led progress in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals in accordance with its mandate.

1. INTRODUCTION

1. In September 2015, 193 countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The 2030 Agenda, centred around “People”, “Planet”, “Prosperity”, “Peace”, and “Partnership”, commits world leaders to ending poverty and hunger in all its dimensions, everywhere, and shifting to a sustainable development path integrating economic, social and environmental dimensions. It is universal, applicable to countries at all levels of development, integrated and indivisible, with 17 sustainable development goals (SDGs) and 169 associated targets. Progress will be reviewed through a robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated follow-up and review framework, overseen at the global level by the High Level Political Forum (HLPF), building on the work of existing bodies and platforms. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development reaffirms explicitly the important role and inclusive nature of the CFS. For CFS, this represents both new opportunities and challenges.
2. CFS works with the participation of a variety of food security and nutrition (FSN) stakeholders, and its policy products and recommendations have an explicit focus on targeting the most vulnerable, food insecure and malnourished people and groups to ensure food security and nutrition for all human beings. It strives for a world free from hunger where countries implement the Voluntary Guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. In addition to Members, who take decisions, all United Nations (UN) bodies with a mandate on food security and nutrition, civil society and non-governmental organizations, private sector and philanthropic foundations, agricultural research institutions, and international and regional financial institutions are full participants in the work of the Committee. Reports commissioned from an independent High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) ensure a science and evidence base to inform policy-oriented discussions. Technical expertise jointly provided by the three Rome Based Agencies (RBAs), the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and the World Food Programme (WFP), together with expertise of other United Nations agencies with a mandate in nutrition such as the World Health Organisation (WHO) and the United Nations Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF),

supports the work of the Committee. CFS reports to the UN General Assembly (UNGA) through the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), which has a key role in overseeing the follow-up and review of progress on delivering the 2030 Agenda, and to the FAO Conference.

3. CFS is referred to in the 2030 Agenda, and its policy tools¹ are mentioned in the outcome of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as instruments for countries to advance their sustainable development plans adopting comprehensive approaches to food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture². CFS and its role are also referred to in the annual UNGA resolution on food security and agricultural development. The UN resolution declaring a Decade of Action on Nutrition 2016-2025³ led by FAO and WHO in collaboration with WFP, IFAD and UNICEF, mentions the role of the Committee, along with coordination mechanisms such as the UN Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN), to support efforts of partners to identify and develop a programme of work based on the Rome Declaration and its Framework for Action, along with its means of implementation for 2016-2025.
4. Sustainable agriculture⁴, food security and nutrition, although primarily addressed together by SDG 2 “end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”, are linked with many issues covered by other SDGs. By its very nature and scope, the work of CFS supports the achievement of SDG 2 as well as the linkages with food security and nutrition dimensions of other goals of the 2030 Agenda⁵. Given its multistakeholder character, CFS can also make an important contribution to achieving SDG 17 “Partnerships for the Goals”, by advancing a collaborative and partnership-based approach at all levels, and promoting the engagement of all actors concerned.
5. The CFS roles to support country-led efforts to eradicate hunger and malnutrition are well aligned with requisites to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, the means of implementation, and follow-up and review. The Committee provides an enabling space which emphasizes the centrality of human rights, gender equality and women’s empowerment and the targeting of vulnerable groups, as essential conditions for country progress on food security and nutrition, including on the food security and nutrition related goals of the 2030 Agenda.

2. HOW WILL CFS CONTRIBUTE TO THE SDGs ?

6. CFS’ contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development will unfold by fulfilling its mandate for global coordination and facilitation of collaborative action to confront challenges of Food Security and Nutrition, as articulated in the CFS reform document. Furthermore, the Committee will provide a platform to: i) review progress with respect to the food security and nutrition status globally; ii) build mutual understanding of issues and learn from what works and what doesn’t; and iii) promote policy coherence and convergence around effective and sustainable approaches to achieve food security and improved nutrition. Global review discussions highlight where progress has been achieved or has stalled, and enables a

¹ In particular: the Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forestry in the Context of National Food Security, (VGGT), and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems, (CFS-RAI)

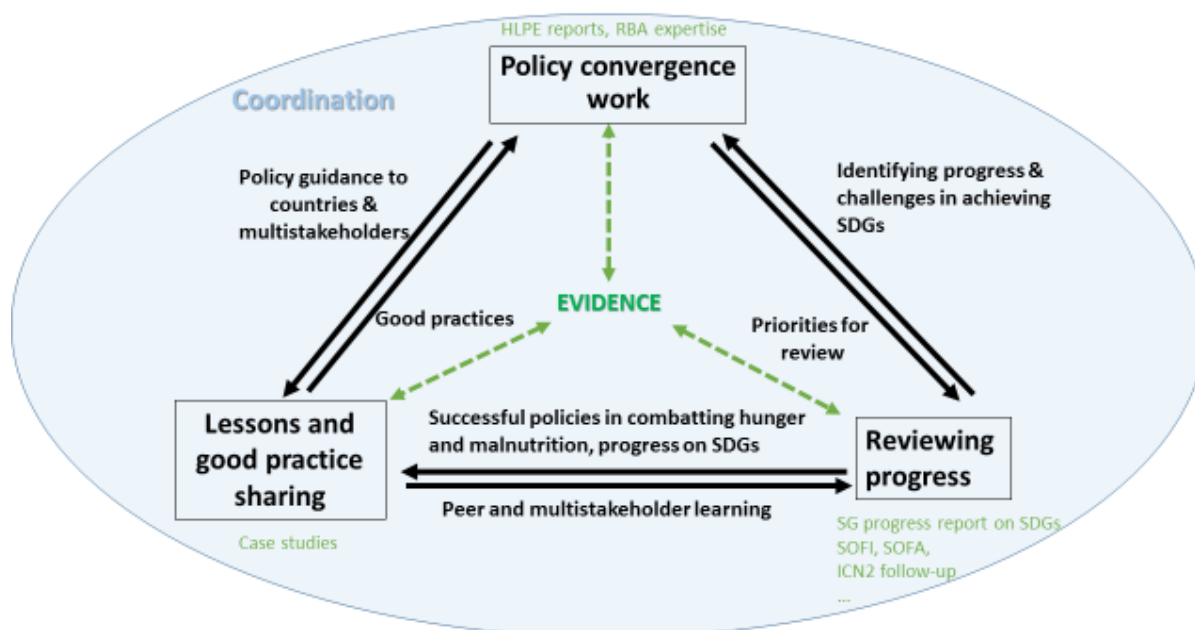
² Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development, paragraph 13

³ Ref A/70/L.42

⁴ The term “agriculture” includes crops, livestock, forestry, fisheries and aquaculture.

⁵ As an example, the VGGT are directly relevant to SDG1, 2, 5, 10, 13, 16 and 17, with indirect contribution to many additional SDGs. The Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA), works on the nexus between food security, nutrition, resilience of livelihoods, and peace and security with many other contributions.

quantitative and qualitative analysis of general factors. Sharing learning and good practices provides participants with practical examples to understand catalysts and constraints to making progress. Such exchanges are key to identifying successful policy approaches, or where there is a need for enhanced global policy convergence and coherence. These functions can help advance country efforts to implement the 2030 Agenda.



2.1 Policy convergence and coherence:

7. An enabling policy environment that is conducive to the universal realization of human rights and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food is a precondition for achieving food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture. CFS develops, through a multistakeholder approach, voluntary policy guidance that is endorsed by Members and for use by all stakeholders, and which integrates the three dimensions of sustainable development. CFS policy instruments, which consist of policy products and policy recommendations, address issues that affect the advancement of food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture. These issues are identified by the Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW), and can emerge from the work of the HLPE, or from other activities of the Committee such as sharing of experiences and multistakeholder debates. CFS policy products and recommendations have been developed by all actors concerned, who share ownership and are therefore relevant to the 2030 Agenda. Advancing collaboration in their use at the country level, regionally, and globally, will make a direct contribution to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda⁶.
8. Since the 2009 Reform, the CFS *Global Strategic Framework for food security and nutrition (GSF)* provides an overarching framework and reference point for food security and nutrition strategies, policies and actions. It is regularly updated to include new CFS policy instruments. To date, CFS policy products are the *Voluntary Guidelines for the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forestry in the context of National Food Security (VGGTs)*, *Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI)*, *Framework*

⁶ [A secretariat working paper](#) is available which documents the extent to which SDG targets are addressed in CFS products

for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA). Policy recommendations have addressed a wide range of cross-cutting issues including food price volatility, climate change, gender, water, food losses and waste, agricultural investment, biofuels, and the role of sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition. They are usually informed by evidence-based reports from the HLPE.

9. In deciding activities in future Multi-Year Programmes of Work (MYPoWs), including selecting themes of future HLPE reports, starting in 2019, CFS should clearly articulate how its policy convergence and coherence efforts contribute to supporting Members and other stakeholders address the challenges of implementing the 2030 Agenda. A selection criterion assessing the relationship of a given topic with the 2030 Agenda is proposed to be added to the CFS guidance note for selecting and prioritizing future work and activities by the OEWG MYPoW for decision in CFS 43. Future CFS work should identify the specific aspects of the 2030 Agenda it aims to contribute to, and require that the resulting product explicitly articulates its contribution to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda. An effort will also be made to distil gaps and challenges from the sharing of country experiences in plenary or in dedicated inter-sessional events requiring HLPE attention.
10. CFS can contribute to a more thorough understanding of the linkages between SDG 2 “ending hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”, and other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for enhanced policy coherence. In particular, it can help to better understand possible win-wins and trade-offs in implementation leading to progress towards food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture and related aspects of the 2030 Agenda. In this respect, the OEWG MYPoW may consider work on the “nexus” between SDG 2 and other goals and targets in the Agenda, to improve understanding among stakeholders on the challenges and opportunities for addressing food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture across the SDGs. This could be useful to inform future global policy convergence and coherence work in CFS. The OEWG MYPoW may also consider proposing work on “Challenges encountered in incorporating SDG2 and related goals and targets in national development plans”.
11. CFS could also consider future annual HLPF review themes beyond a biennial horizon, and programme its policy work from 2019 accordingly, to ensure there is enough time for an HLPE report to be prepared (minimum 18 months). The OEWG MYPoW is invited to consider the possibility and opportunity of a longer-term planning horizon (for instance, 4 years). This would facilitate future CFS programming by allowing for policy work to be finalized and delivered in synergy with relevant processes outside CFS, such as HLPF thematic reviews, or major international conferences and processes.

Activities	Who	When	Outcome
2.1.1 CFS to develop policy recommendations and products to support policy convergence work	OEWG MYPoW, CFS Plenary	Ongoing	CFS products which, when used, support countries advance the 2030 Agenda

2.1.2 OEWG MYPoW adds selection criterion of future CFS activities (including HLPE reports) to include relevance to SDGs	OEWG MYPoW for Plenary in 2016	Decision at CFS 43 in 2016	CFS activities planned in coherence with the 2030 Agenda
2.1.3 MYPoW articulates the link of planned activity to 2030 Agenda, and requests explicit references in policy outcomes	OEWG MYPoW	2016-2017 for endorsement in CFS 44, and future MYPoWs to 2030	CFS activities planned in coherence with the 2030 Agenda
2.1.4 OEWG MYPoW to discuss the possibility of work on: - the nexus between food security, nutrition, and sustainable agriculture, and other SDGs, to support future discussions on work priorities - challenges encountered by countries in incorporating SDG2 and related goals and targets in national development plans	OEWG MYPoW, CFS Plenary	CFS 44	Possible agreement on work on: - the nexus between food security and nutrition and the SDGs - challenges encountered by countries in incorporating SDG2 and related goals and targets in national development plans
2.1.5 OEWG MYPoW explores the possibility and opportunity of a longer term planning process	OEWG MYPoW CFS Plenary	2016-2017 CFS 44 Starting 2019	Possible agreement on the suitability of a 4 year planning horizon to foster greater synergies of CFS activities with global agenda

Table 1. CFS activities related to policy convergence and coherence

2.2 Sharing of lessons and exchange on good practices and challenges

12. Sharing of experiences, and peer/multistakeholder-learning is key to understanding which policies are effective and how challenges have been addressed in different contexts. It can also promote collaborative action and effective partnerships. CFS encourages Members and stakeholders to exchange good practices and lessons, also drawing from south-south and triangular cooperation. In the context of the 2030 Agenda, it will aim to further strengthen this function as a necessary complement to global progress reviews. Interactive discussions and events will help understand concrete challenges or bottlenecks faced in pursuing food security and nutrition in the context of the 2030 Agenda implementation strategies, including how to address "nexus" areas and manage possible trade-offs. Particular attention may be drawn to three issues:
 - a. What measures have been taken in the policy development process to ensure that no one is left behind?
 - b. What mechanisms or platforms have been established to promote cross-sectoral integration and facilitate multistakeholder collaboration?

- c. How is data that is being collected under the SDGs being made accessible to all stakeholders, and how is this data being used by stakeholders to improve policy design, implementation and outcomes?

This will feed into the MYPoW process and build learning from experiences in applying existing CFS policy guidance. It will enable Members and stakeholders to learn from others' experiences and to make use at national level of successful policies, and promote global coordination between actors.

13. In the future, CFS can invite contributions that identify and document experiences on country-led efforts to achieve national goals and the SDG targets related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. These contributions would be prepared by countries and other actors, including those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms, possibly in collaboration with regional bodies, international agricultural research organizations, RBA country offices and other UN agencies with a mandate in nutrition, notably UNICEF and WHO. They can be discussed during intersessional periods, and outcomes compiled through a Chair's summary and posted on the CFS website. They can be presented to CFS Plenary, and when appropriate conveyed to the HLPF (see also annex 1 and paragraph 19).
14. These activities can take various forms, subject to available resources :
- **country experiences** building on voluntary submissions to the HLPF on country progress on SDGs, exchanging on bottlenecks and sharing national strategies to advance the food security and nutrition and sustainable agriculture in the context of the 2030 Agenda implementation⁷
 - **stock-taking sessions** on the use of CFS products, documenting catalysts, constraints and results achieved around a CFS product at local, country or regional level (such as the VGGT event planned for CFS 43) and contributing to CFS monitoring
 - **thematic sessions**, starting in 2017, examining good practices and successful collaboration at different levels on an issue⁸ relevant to the 2030 Agenda, and documenting and disseminating the results
 - **workshops for a group of countries** organized around regional priorities or transboundary issues⁹
 - **side events**, organized by CFS Members and other stakeholders as an informal way of learning and knowledge exchange.

⁷ This activity's focus is to share experience, not to monitor country reports to the HLPF.

⁸ For instance : "country experiences in supporting nutrition-sensitive value chains"

⁹ These workshops could be linked to the annual publication of the five Regional Overview of Food Insecurity reports ("regional panoramas") produced by FAO

Activities	Who	When	Outcome
2.2.1 Sessions learning from inclusive country level implementation of the SDGs building on HLPF reports	CFS Secretariat on request from Plenary	Plenary and/or Intersessional Starting CFS 43 with Special event, then as determined through OEWG MYPoW or Bureau/Advisory Group	- Shared identification of policy challenges and successes related to achieving FSN and Sustainable Agriculture in the context of the 2030 Agenda , informing future policy convergence and policy coherence work - Building synergies and interacting with the HLPF - Conclusions for CFS which will be conveyed to the HLPF
2.2.2 Global CFS events on experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations	CFS Secretariat, OEWG MYPoW informed by work of OEWG Monitoring	Plenary Starting CFS 43, then as determined through MYPoW or Bureau/Advisory Group	- Shared identification of policy challenges and successes using CFS products informing future policy convergence and coherence work - Conclusions for CFS which will be conveyed to the HLPF
2.2.3 Thematic lessons learned session	OEWG nutrition for 2017, OEWG MYPoW to propose thematic focus for future years, for plenary endorsement	Plenary and/or intersessional As determined by MYPoW and Bureau/Advisory Group, starting 2017 at CFS 44 ¹⁰	- Shared identification of policy challenges and successes related to achieving food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture in the context of the 2030 Agenda implementation informing future policy convergence and coherence work - Conclusions for CFS which will be conveyed to the HLPF
2.2.4. Workshops dedicated to regional or transboundary issues	OEWG MYPoW ; CFS Members and stakeholders	Plenary and/or Intersessional In Rome or decentralized Starting CFS 44	- identification of region specific gaps, or region-relevant successful policy, to advance the SDGs informing future policy convergence and coherence work
2.2.5. Side events during CFS Plenary	CFS Members and stakeholders	Plenary, annually	- Informal shared identification of policy challenges and successes related to achieving SDG2 and related SDGs

Table 2. CFS activities related to sharing of lessons and exchange on good practices and challenges

¹⁰ See document CFS 2016/43/6 “CFS Engagement in Advancing Nutrition” paragraph 2.

2.3 Food Security, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture and global thematic review

15. Inclusive review of global food insecurity and malnutrition is important to identify global trends and areas where lack of global policy convergence is impeding progress. Based on available UN system reports¹¹, such as the future State of Food Insecurity in the World report (SOFI)¹² and the UN Secretary General's annual progress report on the SDGs, and preparatory work in the intersessional period, CFS will discuss global, regional¹³ and country progress in combatting. The quantitative findings of these reports, providing data and analysis of trends, challenges and accelerating factors in achieving the SDGs, will be complemented by a qualitative discussion capturing the broad experiential knowledge of stakeholders involved, including the perspectives and experiences of the groups most affected by hunger and malnutrition. Outcomes of the session will be considered part of the CFS contribution to the HLPF, and will support the prioritization of future work within the MYPoW process.

Activities	Who	When	Outcome
2.3.1 Discussion on progress and challenges in achieving food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture	Plenary	Plenary	Findings/conclusions agreed on progress implementing SDGs related to food security and improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, identifying challenges and accelerating factors and assessing the need for possible future CFS policy convergence work (complemented by the results of the lesson sharing sessions)

Table 3. CFS activities related to the review of global food insecurity and malnutrition

3. ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HLPF

16. At the global level, the High Level Political Forum's mandate is to **review** global progress, facilitate **sharing of experiences** "including success, challenges and lessons learned"¹⁴, provide **political guidance** and promote system-wide coherence and **coordination** of sustainable development policies, by including relevant UN entities as well as other stakeholders.
17. Global thematic reviews in the HLPF "*will be supported by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council and other intergovernmental bodies and forums which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. They will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum*"¹⁵. CFS discussions, because they consider in greater depth the food security and nutrition situation, discuss the underlying causes, successful policies and bottlenecks, and exchange on experiences, can make a strong contribution to the necessarily

¹¹ These could include: the State of Food and Agriculture (SOFA) report, the annual report of the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, the ICN2 progress report and the Secretary General's new global progress report on SDGs.

¹² The annual State of Food Insecurity in the World report, jointly published by FAO, IFAD and WFP, will be enhanced to cover next to food security, also nutritional outcomes and how these outcomes relate to achievements on other relevant SDG targets; WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank are also expected to contribute to the "new SOFI".

¹³ Discussions on regional food security and nutrition could be usefully supported by the annual regional panorama reports published by FAO based on collaborations

¹⁴ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, paragraph 82

¹⁵ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, paragraph 85.

broad and overarching HLPF sessions. The Committee will make a proactive contribution to the global follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, through two-way communication with the HLPF and a regular contribution conveyed by the CFS Chair.

18. CFS will aim to directly assist the work of the HLPF, consistent with the modalities for follow-up and review defined in UNGA resolution XXXXX¹⁶; by contributing CFS decisions and the outcomes of activities, tailored to HLPF needs, and will be responsive, when applicable, to guidance or requests received. CFS will consider contributing when food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture are either a direct focus, or have interlinkages with the themes of the global reviews, as well as in the HLPF meeting held under the auspices of the UNGA.

3.1 Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture under direct, or linked with, global thematic review

19. In order to ensure timely inputs and feed in and make use of the global political momentum leading to the HLPF held under ECOSOC in July, or the HLPF held under UNGA in September, CFS may consider the following. A CFS Plenary discussion dedicated to the CFS contribution under the theme of the HLPF review would result in a decision on broad guidance, and a mandate to the CFS Bureau to finalize the contribution prepared by an OEWG in the intersessional period. The finalized contribution would be submitted under the CFS Chair's authority in time for the HLPF meeting in July. The OEWG MYPoW is invited to consider the suitability of a continued OEWG to support this process from 2018 onward. Reflection on the mandates of various working groups, and possible adjustments to increase coherence and coordination of workstreams, may be warranted in order to make the most of CFS' capacity to contribute to the SDGs beyond 2017.

3.2 Further supporting the CFS inputs to the HLPF

20. In addition to the Chair conveying CFS's contribution to the HLPF, the CFS Secretariat, when relevant and subject to available resources, can organize a (side) event during the annual HLPF meeting engaging all CFS constituencies, which could be aimed at emphasizing cross-cutting issues between the annual theme and food security and nutrition, or increasing awareness on the CFS model and products among HLPF participants.

3.3 Supporting the science-policy interface on food security and nutrition in the global reviews: the Global Sustainable Development Report

21. The HLPF will also be informed by the Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), which will strengthen the science-policy interface¹⁷. The mandate of the HLPE is to support the Committee's decision making by providing scientific and knowledge-based analysis and advice on specific policy-relevant issues. Its independent reports, which are not CFS products or decisions, have proven to make important contributions to broader work on food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. There is scope for beneficial exchanges between the GSDR and the HLPE's activities and reports.

¹⁶ [Add quote once agreed]

¹⁷ 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Paragraph 83.

Activities	Who	When	Outcome
3.1 Food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture under global thematic review, or review carried out under the UNGA			
3.1 Plenary mandates Bureau following preparation by OEWG to agree on CFS contribution to HLPF when the review focuses, or is linked to food security, improved nutrition and/or sustainable agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plenary issues broad guidance and mandates Bureau - OEWG prepares contribution to HLPF based on Plenary guidance - Bureau finalizes and agrees the contribution - CFS Chair conveys the contribution to HLPF 	October, intersessional up to HLPF meeting in July	Mandated Bureau agrees timely contribution to the HLPF
3.2 Further supporting CFS inputs to the HLPF			
3.2 Annual (side-)event in the HLPF, emphasizing cross-cutting issues between food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture and HLPF annual theme, as appropriate, and/or promoting CFS model and practices with other relevant bodies and forums	CFS Secretariat	Annually, subject to available resources	Annual engagement of CFS with HLPF, emphasizing cross-cutting issues between FSN and HLPF themes, and outreach

Table 4. CFS activities related to engagement with the HLPF

4. COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

22. Stronger engagement with other actors of the global process, including regional and other UN entities and institutions based in New York, would strengthen the capacity of CFS to deliver on its mandate. The engagement of the Committee with UNGA and its subsidiary bodies is presently through:
- direct reporting through the CFS Chair to ECOSOC
 - Secretariat collaboration with the RBA offices in New York to maintain abreast of issues
23. Future engagement with the HLPF could be strengthened by adding to the above:
- the Chair reporting to the HLPF at their invitation
 - the organization of a side-event during meetings of the HLPF when relevant and subject to available resources
 - active involvement of all CFS Members and stakeholders during the HLPF week, through direct participation or mobilization of their Members and partners in HLPF
24. The CFS Secretariat will update the CFS communication **strategy so that it centres on the advancement of the 2030 Agenda. This will support CFS Members and stakeholders in**

communicating and disseminating CFS products in the context of the SDGs with the aim of scaling-up country level uptake. A section of the CFS website will link CFS products, policy recommendations, and activities. to the 2030 Agenda. It will include challenges confronting governments and other stakeholders in the implementation of the Agenda. Subject to available resources, other tools (webinars, “event in a box”) can be developed.

25. Regional bodies (such as the UN regional economic commissions, or others, as selected by Members) and functional commissions of ECOSOC are encouraged to play an important role in supporting countries implementation, track progress, and identify gaps and challenges. CFS Members and Participants could consider how to further improve collaboration around the use of CFS policy products to support countries in achieving the SDGs, reviewing progress on SDGs, and identifying policy bottlenecks which would warrant global policy convergence work. This could be done by sharing targeted CFS outcomes with these bodies to support their work related to food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture, and by allowing bodies which play a key role in the review and follow-up to participate in CFS discussions.

Activities	Who	When	Outcome
4.2.1 Increased engagement of CFS with UNGA and subsidiary bodies	All CFS Members and stakeholders CFS Chair	Ongoing	Enhanced understanding and recognition in NY of CFS model and products
4.2.2 Update and implement a CFS communication strategy based on contributing to the SDGs	CFS Secretariat All CFS Members and stakeholders	Ongoing	Strengthened knowledge and impact of CFS products
4.2.3 Enhance collaboration with other global and regional organisations relevant for work on SDGs	CFS Plenary	CFS 43	Global and regional organisations directly relevant to CFS are encouraged to participate in CFS debates

Table 5. CFS activities related to communication and outreach

Annex 1: Proposed CFS inputs to the HLPF

CFS inputs to the HLPF	Resulting from CFS activities	How inputs support the HLPF	(Corresponding to HLPF reporting template:)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summary of key recommendations to be considered in the HLPF in relation with the annual theme of the HLPF 	3.1 Plenary agrees CFS contribution to the HLPF thematic review on food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture (cf paragraph 19)	➔ Direct contribution	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outcomes of CFS sessions on overall review of progress and challenge identification 	2.3.1 Discussion on progress and challenges in achieving food security and improved nutrition (cf paragraph 15)	➔ Review global progress	Fields (a) and (b)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lessons learned on specific themes 	2.2.1 to 2.2.5 (cf paragraphs 12, 13, 14)	➔ Identify lessons learned	Fields (c)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Endorsed CFS policy products and recommendations 	2.1.1 CFS to develop policy products and recommendations to support policy convergence work (cf paragraphs 7, 8)	➔ Make global recommendations and provide political guidance	Fields (e) and (f)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When applicable¹⁸: CFS-HLPE <i>Note on Critical and Emerging Issues</i> 		➔ Identify emerging issues and trends	Fields (d)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When applicable : Annex: Evidence-based reports commissioned by the Committee to the CFS-HLPE 			

¹⁸ The note on “Critical and Emerging issues” is requested periodically by the Committee to inform discussions on future work, and produced by the HLPE. The Committee can decide to share this note directly with the HLPF to help identify emerging issues.