



Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

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CFS OEWG-SDGs Meeting # 2

Date: 24 February 2016, Time: 14:30-17:30

Location: Auditorium, WFP

## Annex 1:

### Written Contributions

What role and activities for CFS, to advance the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals?

1. AFGHANISTAN
2. BIOVISION
3. BILL AND MELINDA GATES FOUNDATION
4. BRAZIL
5. COLUMBIA
6. COSTA RICA
7. CIVIL SOCIETY MECHANISM
8. EGYPT
9. FAO
10. FINLAND
11. GERMANY
12. IFAD
13. ITALY
14. NETHERLANDS
15. PAKISTAN
16. PERU
17. PRIVATE SECTOR MECHANISM
18. SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD
19. SWITZERLAND
20. UNSCN
21. WFP
22. WHO

## **CFS and SDGs: Call for Written Inputs** (Inputs from Afghanistan)

### 1. CFS mission, functions and processes

We do not think the implementation of the SDGs necessitates any alteration to the “mission” of CFS and to its current processes. But adjustments may be required with respect to the current “functions” of CFS in order to make it better attuned to the SDGs. Two changes can be considered.

- One, by adding a separate function which could read “maintaining alignment with relevant SDGs”
- Two, by modifying the second current function to read “contributing to policy convergence on food security and nutrition and food systems”.

These minor changes would strengthen the linkage of CFS activities with the work associated with the targets of SDG2.

With respect to the activities of CFS, a fresh look may be required to ensure that current and subsequent activities of CFS do fit with the targets of SDGs. This can be done after an agreement is reached by the Bureau and Advisory Group as to which targets of the SDGs relate to the mandate of CFS.

### 2. CFS and Agenda 2030:

- Paragraph 5 (iii) and 6 (i) of the CFS Reform Document (CFS:2009/2 Rev.2) provide the answer to the question raised in the second sentence of bullet point number one.
- The further successful demonstration of the CFS inclusive and participatory model could be the answer to the question raised in the second sentence of bullet number two.
- It is difficult to give a definite answer to the question raised in bullet point three. However, the first reading of The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development leads us to believe that the CFS could focus on selected targets of the SDGs as shown in the box below.

#### BOX

SDG2- End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. Three of the 8 targets of SDG2 are relevant to the work of CFS, namely:

Target 2.1: By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round.

Target 2.3: By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment.

Target 2.4: By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.

The corresponding indicators to the above three targets are:

- Indicator 2.1.1: Prevalence of undernourishment (green)
- Indicator 2.1.2: Prevalence of population with moderate or severe Food Insecurity Experience Scale –FIES (green)
- Indicator 2.3.1: Volume of production per labour unit (measured in constant US\$), by classes of farming/pastoral/forestry enterprise size (green)
- Indicator 2.3.2: Total factor productivity (grey)
- Indicator 2.4.1: Percentage of agricultural area under sustainable agricultural practices (green)
- Indicator 2.4.2: Percentage of agricultural households using irrigation systems compared to all agricultural households (green)
- Indicators 2.4.3: Percentage of Agricultural households using eco-friendly fertilizers compared to all agricultural households using fertilizers (green)

SDG5 – Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. Two of the 9 targets of SDG5 are relevant to the work of CFS, namely:

Target 5.1: End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere

Target 5a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws

The corresponding indicators of the above two targets are:

- Indicator 5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex (green)
- Indicator 5a.1: Percentage of people with ownership or secure rights over agricultural land (out of total agricultural population), by “sex” and by “share of women among owners or rights bearers of agricultural land, by types of tenure (green)

SDG12- Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns. One of the 11 targets of SDG12 is relevant to the work of CFS, namely:

Target 12.3: By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses

The corresponding indicator is:

- Indicator 12.3.1: Global Food Loss Index (green)

SDG13- Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impact. Two out of the 5 targets of SDG13 are relevant to the work of CFS, namely:

Target 13.2: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning

Target 13.b: Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities.

The corresponding indicators are:

- Indicator 13.2.1: Number of countries that have formally communicated the establishment of integrated low-carbon, climate resilient, disaster risk reduction development strategies(e.g. a national adaptation plan process, national policies and measures to promote transition to environmentally-friendly substances and technologies) (grey)
- Indicator 13.b.1: Number of LDCs and SIDS that are receiving specialized support for mechanisms for raising capacities for effective climate change related to planning and management, including focusing on women, youth , local and marginalized communities (grey)

SDG17- Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development. Two out of the 19 targets are relevant to the work of CFS, namely:

Target 17.5: Adopt and implement promotion regimes for least developed countries

Target 17.6: Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism

The corresponding indicators are:

- Indicator 17.5.1: Number of national & investment policy reforms adopted that incorporate sustainable development objectives or safeguards x country (grey)
- Indicator 17.6.1: Access to patent information (WIPO patent database) and use of the international IP system (green)

In short, according to our reading of Agenda 2030, the work of CFS is linked to 5 of the 17 SDGs, 10 of the 169 targets and 14 of the 224 indicators. We are excluding targets which may be of indirect relevance to the work of CFS. In our opinion, the stretching of CFS to too many SDGs targets is not helpful; nor CFS has the resources to attend to too many targets.

### 3.The 2030 Agenda “integration” and “universality”

We see no contradiction between the inclusive and participatory nature of CFS and the integrated nature and universality of SDGs. There is harmony between their respective processes. In our opinion the integration of the workstream of CFS with the most relevant targets of the SDGs must be maintained. To maintain such integration, it is imperative to reach out to all other stakeholders who are partners in this grand design.

The universality of the SDGs is clear from the Outcome document approved by the General Assembly last September. Similarly, the vision, functions and process of the CFS are of universal nature. So there is no conflict. In fact there is adequate room for harmony.

#### 4. Follow-up and review, reporting

Paragraphs 72-90 of the 2030 Agenda sets the procedures for review, follow-up and reporting and paragraph 74 spells out nine principles that would guide the review and follow-up process. Three level of review and reporting is envisaged.

- At national level led by each Member State;
- At regional level based on national-level reviews and coordinated by sub-regional or regional commissions and organizations
- At global level under the guidance of the high-level political forum and reporting to the General Assembly and ECOSOC.

We do not think there is space for CFS in review and reporting of SDGs at the national and regional level. At global level, it is envisaged that an annual progress report would be prepared by the Secretary-General in cooperation with the United Nations system. This report will be based on the global indicator framework and is intended to assist the review of SDGs by the high-level political forum (paragraphs 83 and 84 of the 2030 Agenda).

CFS can and should make its contribution to the annual report of the Secretary-General on the SDGs by focusing on the implementation follow-up of its own products and workstreams. This contribution can be made independently or part of the RBAs collective contribution to the annual implementation report of the Secretary-General. It may involve more resources on the part of CFS. We feel that the OEWG on Monitoring should look into this matter in detail and suggest possible options.

#### 5. Towards the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges

Definitely stock-taking of SDGs is essential for measuring progress and identifying challenges at policy and implementation levels. It is presumed that the identification of challenges will be an on-going process at national, regional and global levels.

Through the organizations of seminars, workshops and ad hoc subject-matter meetings, CFS should maintain vigilance in identifying challenges from the implementation of the SDGs to be integrated into its own workstream and may be also in the workstreams of other stakeholders, especially the RBAs.

The OEWG on Monitoring can be used as a watchdog for this purpose. Another venue for facing challenges from SDGs implementation is the existing mechanism of HLPE which may require more resources to be able to addresses emerging challenges and come with appropriate policy actions.

Apart from the inputs requested, we wish to make the following additional observations.

- The 17 SDGs cover 169 targets. There are 224 indicators associated with the 169 targets. Out of the 224 indicators, 161 are labeled as “Green” on which agreement has been reached and 63 indicators are labeled as “Grey” which are still under discussion. The CFS has to exercise great care in identifying the right targets for its linkage with the SDGs. It is important for CFS to be careful in its connectivity with the SDGs and not to leap into uncharted territory. It must find its right niche.
- Our reading of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development also leads us to believe that out of the 169 targets of the SDGs, 38 targets and 38 indicators are related to the work of the Rome-based Agencies.
- The Outcome document makes it clear that implementation is the responsibility of national governments. Other stakeholders can help when requested. Like any other entity, the CFS can make available its products, its knowledge and its diverse experience available to governments as well as other stakeholders in the implementation processes of targets in which the CFS has comparative advantage. CFS should strictly avoid interfering in areas that fall within the competence of other stakeholders, especially the three Rome-based agencies.
- The CFS is not the forum for reporting by governments on the implementation of their national targets related to SDGs. Nor is the CFS the judge for assessing progress at national, regional and global levels. Better stay away from it. This does not exclude using CFS as a forum for Member Nations in exchanging experience and learning from lessons from one another. In short CFS can be enabler but not implementer. Nor can it be a watchdog for passing judgments.

## Input Paper

# The CFS as Platform for Thematic Reviews or for Identifying Challenges

The CFS plenary at its 42<sup>nd</sup> session agreed on the establishment of an OEWG that will discuss the potential engagement of the CFS with the SDGs and the Agenda 2030. On 21 January 2016 the OEWG convened for the first time, exchanging views and discussing ways forward. As one of the next steps, the members of the OEWG are now invited to provide their written inputs by 5 February 2016 regarding the potential role of the CFS in the Agenda 2030.

Based on the guiding questions from the secretariat and discussions during the first meeting of the OEWG, **this paper proposes and elaborates on two approaches for the potential role of the CFS in the Agenda 2030.** They build on the strengths of the CFS while trying to address the concerns expressed during the first meeting of the OEWG. **Annex 1** summarizes in our view the main points of discussion from the 21 January OEWG meeting and options to hedge against them.

## Approach 1: CFS to provide thematic reviews to HLPF

### Background on thematic reviews

- Besides the voluntary and country-led follow-up and review of the Agenda 2030, the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) foresees **global thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs**, including cross-cutting issues (para 85 of “Transforming our world – the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development”<sup>1</sup>). These will be supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the ECOSOC **and other intergovernmental and similar bodies and forums.**
- The **Report of the Secretary-General on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level**, published on 19 January 2016, contains more detailed explanations and proposals on how a global thematic review can be shaped. Thematic reviews aim at assessing progress in implementing the universal goals and targets, including the means of implementation through a thematic lens. Reviews should be inclusive and ensure engagement of multi-stakeholders. They will also help link the various parts of the UN system intergovernmental architecture.<sup>2</sup>

### Rationale for CFS work on thematic reviews

Given its mandate, function and processes, the CFS is an inclusive forum that is well suited to discuss and provide thematic reviews in the area of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. This work can draw on the technical support from RBAs and build on existing CFS products, as well as the work of the HLPF.

- **The CFS is repeatedly included in the list of intergovernmental bodies that are suitable to support the global thematic review of the HLPF** (ECOSOC President Summary<sup>3</sup>, Report of the Secretary-General<sup>2</sup>, para 46). According to the report of the Secretary-General<sup>2</sup>, it should be understood that contributing to the HLPF review does not imply or create a formal reporting link to the HLPF or modify the CFS’ mandate or governance (para 47). The report suggest however that forums like the CFS could examine their agendas and methods of work to respond to requests for voluntary inputs by the HLPF.
- The continuous recognition of the CFS’ potential role in the global thematic review is a good entry point to foster the link to the HLPF and ECOSOC in the context of Agenda 2030. Furthermore, the multi-stakeholder model of the CFS may also serve as a good-practice example in view of making the United

<sup>1</sup> <http://daccess-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N15/291/89/PDF/N1529189.pdf?OpenElement>

<sup>2</sup> [Report of the Secretary-General](#) on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level, para 45-55.

<sup>3</sup> [Summary of the high-level political forum on sustainable development](#) “Strengthening integration, implementation and review: the HLPF after 2015”.

Nations “fit for purpose”, in particular linking the various parts of the UN system intergovernmental architecture.

- At the first OEWG meeting on SDGs, FAO, IFAD, WFP and HLTF representatives referred to this potential role of the CFS in the global thematic review, reiterating that technical support can be expected from their side.
- Thematic reviews can be based on and likewise foster exchanges of good practices and mutual learning at the CFS. It can mobilize support to overcome common challenges and identify new and emerging issues. A concise selection of review themes by CFS would allow for focused work related to food security and nutrition within the mandate of the CFS.
- Time-wise the report of the Secretary-General suggests as the theme for the 2017 annual HLPF “Ensuring food security on a safe planet by 2030”<sup>4</sup>. This is a good opportunity for CFS to start its engagement in discussions and to further substantiate its potential to provide such thematic reviews.
- Conducting thematic reviews would also help the CFS to identify synergies and convergence of the various deliberations within the CFS workstreams, including the OEWG on monitoring, the OEWG on nutrition, and the OEWG MYPoW.

### Potential activities of CFS

- The CFS could mandate the HLPE to elaborate, through the lens of a selected theme related to sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, **a cross-cutting or nexus synthesis report** of the existing HLPE reports that elaborates on policy gaps that may impede SDG implementation and identify opportunities for accelerating progress on particular.
- **Conduct high-level meetings to discuss thematic reviews** and elaborate on potential guidance to foster good practice and policy coherence. This could potentially lead to a negotiated outcome document at CFS plenary that also might feedback to alignment of CFS products like the GSF, RAI or VGGT.
- CFS could introduce a new **process that assesses thematic and policy links, synergies and gaps in the light of the SDGs across CFS work streams**.

## Approach 2: CFS as platform to identify challenges and good practice

### Proposed role of the CFS

- The CFS could act as an inclusive intergovernmental sharing and learning **platform to identify challenges and good practices** related to SDGs linked to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture.
- Likewise CFS would also **strengthen its coordination role** to ensure it can provide recommendations to different initiatives and programs under the Agenda 2030. Based on voluntary policy recommendations and products, the committee could inform the involved UN agencies and other stakeholders to support them in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of country-led implementation plans.

### Rationale for CFS work as platform

- To narrow down discussions to the identification of challenges and good practice allows for focused and targeted work of the CFS within its mandate while this allows for considering the integrative and universal approach of the Agenda 2030. Such focus provides added value to thematic discussions under the HLPF.
- Discussions in this platform would be of less technical nature and cope with the capacities of CFS.
- As a platform for discussion and exchange of the global Agenda2030, cooperation with other agencies and actors involved will be substantiated and thus visibility of CFS enhanced.

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<sup>4</sup> [Report of the Secretary-General](#) on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level, para 99.

- Outcomes of this work could be international norms and policies that would create the conditions and policy convergence and coherence for many of the agreeable SDG targets to be met.
- This work can draw on the technical support from RBAs and initially build on existing CFS products and the work of the HLPE.

### Possible outcomes from such work

- Identification of international and/or national policy gaps that may impede SDG 2 implementation, and provide guidance on targeted and effective policy development. This can help raise awareness on what further policy options exist and what their potential impacts and implications would be. Amongst others the CFS could commission a gap analysis with the HLPE on international level, or commission (voluntary) country case studies.
- **Identification of existing good practices on national, regional or international level for accelerating progress to achieve SDG 2 and respective targets in a sustainable way.** Key will be to bring together relevant partners (governments, UN Agencies, academia, private sector, civil society, philanthropy) on specific issues. The CFS could e.g. engage in organizing workshops with respective representatives dedicated to foster joint efforts and bridge identified gaps.
- **Develop voluntary guidance for the implementation of SDG 2 and targets within other goals linked to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture.** Similar to the RAI or VGGT, the CFS could prepare principles or guidelines that serve as a framework to guide actions of all stakeholders in the implementation of SDG 2 and targets within other goals linked to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. Another possibility could be to complement the Global Strategic Framework on Food Security and Nutrition (GSF).

### Annex 1: Main points of discussion from the 21 January OEWG meeting

Topic	Aspects involved	Approaches to address concerns
Focus of work vs. integrity of SDGs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Risk that work of CFS dilutes if not focused on few goals, domains, activities.</li> <li>• Integrity of SDGs requires consideration of thematic and procedural interdependencies under Agenda 2030.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continue CFS work as of now but foresee to consider the SDG-lens in all its activities.</li> <li>• Focus work on cross cutting issues instead of SDG thematic work (e.g. challenges, policy convergence, follow-up and review)</li> <li>• CFS takes the role as platform and facilitator. The platform would “specialize” on selected goals related to its mandate.</li> </ul>
CFS embedding in governance of Agenda2030	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Governance for Agenda2030 architecture is still work in progress</li> <li>• Recognition of CFS’ relevance for HLPF work needs further consolidation</li> <li>• Close collaboration with other UN agencies will be key to leverage work of CFS</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure that the OEWG is updated about the work of HLPF and activities of other involved agencies.</li> <li>• Consider in OEWG discussions that overall architecture of Agenda2030 still might change and thus think in variations and propose a variety of options.</li> <li>• Foster the collaboration with NY based agencies, ECOSOC and the HLPF through active promotion of the envisaged CFS role and through member countries delegate’s activities in New York.</li> </ul>
Consistency with CFS mandate, function and other work stream:  Function follows form or form follows function?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consider that work of the OEWG on SDGs has impacts on other work streams and vice versa</li> <li>• Potential need to adapt CFS function /processes to become fit for purpose vs. subject CFS role to the restrictions given by its mandate, function and current work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a new process that identifies and discusses cross-cutting topics between all workstreams of CFS and provide guidance how to foster synergies while avoiding conflicts and duplication of work.</li> <li>• Define the term “fit for purpose” and discuss priorities of CFS’ overall work in the long term regarding the Agenda2030 and then decide whether the CFS model needs revision to facilitate this work.</li> </ul>

## Annex 2: Annual Themes of the HLPF 2016-2019

	2016	2017	2018	2019
Theme of the HLPF	Ensuring that no one is left behind	Ensuring food security on a safe planet by 2030	Making cities sustainable and building productive capacities	Empowering people and ensuring inclusiveness: peaceful and inclusive societies, human capital development, and gender equality
Suggested non-exclusive subset of SDGs for (thematic review)	SDGs 1, 6, 8, 10 SDG 17	SDGs 2, 13, 14, 15 SDG 17	SDGs 7, 9, 11, 12 SDG 17	SDGs 3, 4, 5, 16 SDG 17
Comment on the choice of SDGs for review		The subset would address the theme through the angle of food security, climate change, terrestrial ecosystems and oceans	The subset would look at the linkages between energy, cities, and industrialization, and sustainable patterns of consumption and production.	The subset would look at the relationships between peaceful and inclusive societies, gender equality, education and health

Source: [Report of the Secretary-General](#) on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level for its inclusiveness at each stage of its processes (January 2016).

## Annex 3: Recent literature guiding CFS potential role in Agenda2030

- [Report of the Secretary-General](#) on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level for its inclusiveness at each stage of its processes (January 2016).
- [Summary of the high-level political forum on sustainable development](#): “Strengthening integration, implementation and review: the HLPF after 2015”.
- [UN Secretary-General 2015 report: Agriculture development, food security and nutrition](#), Paras 27-31.
- [UN Secretary-General 2015 report: Agriculture Technology for Development](#), Para 72.

## Contact

Martin Herren (m.herren@biovision.ch)



Inputs from BMGF

Call for written inputs:

**What role and activities for CFS, to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs ?**

*The CFS Secretariat invites OEWG-SDG participants, CFS Members, participants and stakeholders, to respond to the questions below and send back their written contributions to the CFS Secretariat (cfs@fao.org) at the latest **by 5 February 2016 COB**.*

*These questions supported an initial discussion in the first OEWG meeting on 21 February 2016, and aim to further facilitate a collective reflection on possible CFS work and activities in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs between 2016 and 2030. They do not constitute an exhaustive list (participants may raise any additional matter they deem relevant) and should not be considered to suggest a framework for a proposal on future CFS engagement.*

**1. CFS : mission, functions and processes**

As per its reform, CFS has 3 main functions :

- contributing to advancing coordination and partnerships;
- contributing to policy convergence on food security and nutrition; and
- strengthening national and regional food security and nutrition actions (by producing guidance or by facilitating lesson exchange, etc.)

which it fulfils through the development and endorsement of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial policy products, evidence-based policy recommendations, by convening inter-sessional events, or through an annual plenary week with coordination and linkages sessions show-casing successful FSN actions at global, regional and national levels.

- Are the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? Should they be revisited? Would this benefit CFS's effectiveness/impact?

**2. CFS and Agenda 2030**

- The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, is country-driven, will be primarily led by national governments with the support of all partners, and will require new global enabling policy frameworks and resources. How can CFS, as an intergovernmental multi-stakeholder policy-making body, play a constructive role in support of these processes?

The CFS can play a very constructive role in maintaining attention to and accountability for the SDGs related to sustainable agriculture, food security, and nutrition. The CFS is well-positioned as the intergovernmental and multistakeholder body with the experience, processes, and convening power

to act as a champion for these issues. Although attention to the 2030 Agenda remains relatively high shortly after its adoption, an entity like CFS is needed to maintain momentum and action over the next fifteen years to help drive progress towards achievement of the 2030 Agenda.

- The process leading to Agenda 2030 has been inclusive and participatory; the CFS model has often been referenced during this process, and has inspired discussions about possible new governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction?
- In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing?

Although there are targets under several SDGs that are connected to the mandate and work of CFS, it will be critical to maintain focus in order to contribute meaningfully to progress towards achievement of the SDGs.

The 19 January report of the SG on SDG follow-up and review noted that the HLPF's role, as underscored by Member States, is to "draw high-level political attention to gaps or areas where we are lagging behind and 'political leadership, guidance and recommendations for follow-up' to accelerate progress on the most important issues." CFS' role can be similar in the context of sustainable agriculture, food security, and nutrition SDGs – in a manner that enhances the HLPF's overall role in follow-up and review.

SDG2, which most directly addresses areas of CFS work, is one way to narrow the focus. While it does not encompass all the relevant issues that relate to CFS work, it does allow for targeted engagement in a way that may add the most value. If the CFS determines that it should engage in SDGs other than SDG2, one criteria to consider which one(s) to address could be where the most impactful existing CFS policy products can most directly provide the "guidance and recommendations" to accelerate progress.

### 3. The 2030 Agenda: "integration" and "universality"

A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their **integrated nature**, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.

- What does this mean for CFS?
- To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them?

The CFS should be aware of the work of other relevant intergovernmental bodies and fora. Some of these bodies may be engaging or may have plans to engage in SDG work, including follow-up and review, that overlaps with areas the CFS may cover. Although the work of other bodies do not necessarily determine what CFS does, CFS's contribution to the overall SDG process would be most valuable if it takes account of related work.

The 2030 agenda is **universal**, and applies to all countries, developed and developing, and all actors, policy makers and multi-stakeholders, as agents responsible for collectively building global and national enabling environments.

- 'What implications, if any, will the universality of the SDGs have on the work of the CFS? How can CFS, given its inclusive nature, contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders?

#### 4. Follow-up and review, reporting

The 2030 Agenda calls for a follow-up and review framework which will “*promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and **foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues.***”

- How can CFS provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review? Should this process target primarily the progress of CFS policy product implementation that has clear linkages to progress on the SDGs, or directly country progress on SDG targets ?

CFS has the convening power to engage the relevant multistakeholders in follow-up and review. Its work in this area would be valuable if it were both tied to the official process of the High-Level Political Forum (for example, by providing thematic review), while at the same time enhancing the broader follow-up and review process by bringing forward its expertise in sustainable agriculture, food security, and nutrition.

CFS can serve as a platform to identify challenges and good practices both nationally and globally, and in that process identify policy gaps that hinder progress towards achievement of relevant SDG targets. For example, the CFS could do this by providing a platform to highlight findings related to agriculture/food security/nutrition from voluntary national reviews, so that member states have an opportunity to learn from others' successes and challenges.

Flexibility on the particular ways the CFS platform could be used is critical, so that the CFS can both help drive progress and be responsive to the reviews that are scheduled over the next 15 years.

In 2009, CFS was reformed, and now reports to both the FAO Conference, and to the General Assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in NY. A follow-up and review scheme is currently under discussion in NY, with the aim to design an architectural framework which would support the new High Level Political Forum (HLPF) deliver on its mission to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress on all targets of all 17 SDGs at global level. The architectural framework will include follow-up and review processes at national and regional levels (likely involving Regional institutions and supported by UN Regional Economic Commissions, or other regional bodies). At the global level, the HLPF will be at the center of this architecture. The 2030 Agenda calls for thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs, including cross-cutting issues supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council “**and other intergovernmental bodies and fora**” which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. The 2030 Agenda further affirms that these various bodies and fora “will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum.”

- How should CFS consider articulating its work and activities to fit in this global follow-up and review framework?
- What would this imply for CFS (resourcing, mandate, etc)?

#### **5. “Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges ”**

Successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires regular stock-taking of progress during the period, identifying challenges slowing down progress or qualifying successful results, their causes, and addressing these by formulating adequate policy guidance easily and broadly implementable at country-level.

Supporting the achievement of the SDGs will require global policy deliberations to address trade-offs, conflicts of interests and establish policy instruments and frameworks on complex issues. CFS has proven successful in providing such a space, delivering products and recommendations.

- How can CFS best identify challenges to progress on the SDGs and facilitate appropriate action to address this challenges?



Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Information Note CFS OEWG-SDGs/2016/01/21/02

CFS OEWG-SDGs Meeting # 1

Date: 21 January 2016

Time: 14:30-17:30

Location: German Room, FAO (Building C 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor Room C229/C269)

### Inputs from Brazil

#### **Possible guiding questions to discuss CFS work on SDGs**

*This document is a secretariat background document, suggesting questions that the OEWG on SDGs could discuss in the course of its work in 2016; it is not intended to be negotiated or endorsed.*

*The questions below aim at recalling or making explicit some of the main principles behind the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted in New-York on 25 September 2015 and recalling the main features of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), in order to support a collective reflection of possible CFS work and activities in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs between 2015-2030.*

*More specifically, these questions aim to :*

- *stimulate reflection in anticipation of the first CFS Open Ended Working Group meeting on SDGs (21 January 2015),*
- *provoke and initiate a discussion during the meeting,*
- *support participants in their work on written inputs to be sent between the first and second OEWG meetings,*
- *accompany the work of the OEWG throughout the intersessional period leading up to CFS43.*

*CFS Open Ended Working Group meeting on SDGs participants may raise additional questions they deem relevant to the work of the OEWG.*

#### **1. CFS : mission, functions and processes**

As per its reform, CFS has 3 main functions :

- contributing to advancing coordination and partnerships;
- contributing to policy convergence on food security and nutrition; and
- strengthening national and regional food security actions (by producing guidance or by facilitating lesson exchange, etc.)

which it fulfils through the development and endorsement of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial policy products, evidence-based policy recommendations, by convening inter-sessional events, or through an annual plenary week with coordination and linkages sessions show-casing successful FSN actions at global, regional and national levels.

- Are the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? Should they be revisited? Would this benefit CFS's effectiveness/impact?

CFS' products and activities are in line with the principles of the 2030 Agenda and the 17 goals. There is no doubt that they contribute to the achievement of those goals. The

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exercise that needs to be done here is to make this clear to a broader public and to those who actually use these products. There needs to be a deep assessment on which goals and how CFS' past products are relevant to achieving which goals and how. This assessment needs to be disseminated and attached with the products from their approval moment on. For future products, the Agenda 2030's relevance should to be taken into account by the Committee on prioritizing work.

- The monitoring process that is now being addressed within CFS should agree on a mechanism that will assess together with CFS' products, the SDGs they tackle and help to achieve.

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## 2. CFS and Agenda 2030

- The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, is country-driven, will be primarily led by national governments with the support of all partners, and will require new global enabling policy frameworks and resources. How can CFS, as an intergovernmental multi-stakeholder policy-making body, play a constructive role in support of these processes? CFS is well positioned to provide a platform for discussion, political convergence and sharing of best practices to countries engaged in achieving the SDGs. Within the different work streams, once countries know how CFS' products impact on their progress towards the SDGs, they shall be able to discuss policy gaps and milestones that are common to all and decide on policy recommendations ies that may help all stakeholders move towards the global goals. Country-led monitoring exercises can also be a way in which useful for CFS will participate to provide guidance on the follow-up of the process.
- The process leading to Agenda 2030 has been inclusive and participatory; the CFS model has often been referenced during this process, and has inspired discussions about possible new governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction? CFS' recommendations are respected and recognized primarily because of its inclusive format. Once a decision is reached in New York about how Thematic Fora will provide inputs to the HLPF' monitoring, CFS will decide on how it will could contribute to the process.
- In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing? The Agenda 2030 and the SDGs were approved considering the principles of integrity, interdependence and universality ("The interlinkages and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals are of crucial importance in ensuring that the purpose of the new Agenda is realized"). This means they cannot be considered in "silos". We cannot lose sight of CFS' mandate "to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings". The SDGs do not change CFS' mandate: they reshape its direction so CFS will be aligned and help countries in their way to achieving the SDGs. Naturally, because of CFS' mandate, the most common SDG that will appear in the works of CFS will be SDG 2, but the Committee cannot restrict itself to one, as its products have overpassed that goals and will continue to do so, because they are all interlinked. Brazil is against, however, does not favour the idea of focusing strictly on SDG 2, because that approach is not considerate of congruent to the principles of the Agenda 2030 or even of CFS' mandate.

## 3. The 2030 Agenda: "integration" and "universality"

A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their **integrated nature**, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.

- What does this mean for CFS? [See previous comment.](#)
- To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them? [To the extent that will be defined in the process of follow-up and review to be decided in New York. As to internal proceedings, to the extent defined by CFS' mandate and decided by the Committee.](#)

The 2030 agenda is **universal**, and applies to all countries, developed and developing, and all actors, policy makers and multi-stakeholders, as agents responsible for collectively building global and national enabling environments.

- 'What implications, if any, will the universality of the SDGs have on the work of the CFS? How can CFS, given its inclusive nature, contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders? [By continuing to serve as the most inclusive multi-stakeholder platform dealing with FSN and by showcasing how its work contributes to the achievement of the SDGs. The sense of responsibility and accountability will stem from discussions and policy convergence, in which policy gaps and best practices will be shared. Also, once a monitoring mechanism is ~~decided upon~~defined, it will serve as a way of promoting accountability.](#)

#### 4. Follow-up and review, reporting

The 2030 Agenda calls for a follow-up and review framework which will *"promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and **foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues.**"*

- How can CFS provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review? Should this process target primarily the progress of CFS policy product implementation that has clear linkages to progress on the SDGs, or directly country progress on SDG targets? [The principles of follow-up and review agreed in the context of Agenda 2030 ~~directs up into considering it will be~~ based on country-led processes and centralized in the HLPF. CFS is not to conduct any decentralized progress tracking, because it is not ~~predicted under~~ in its mandate and it's not in accordance ~~to the principles of the~~with Agenda 2030 ~~for~~and its monitoring. CFS should focus on its products and their relation to the SDGs. On the process of monitoring, there should be clear relation between the products and SDGs.](#)

In 2009, CFS was reformed, and now reports to both the FAO Conference, and to the General Assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in NY. A follow-up and review scheme is currently under discussion in NY, with the aim to design an architectural framework which would support the new High Level Political Forum (HLPF) deliver on its mission to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress on all targets of all 17 SDGs at global level. The architectural framework will include follow-up and review processes at national and regional levels (likely involving Regional institutions and supported by UN Regional Economic Commissions, or other

regional bodies). At the global level, the HLPF will be at the center of this architecture. The 2030 Agenda calls for thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs, including cross-cutting issues supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council “**and other intergovernmental bodies and fora**” which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. The 2030 Agenda further affirms that these various bodies and fora “will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum.”

- How should CFS consider articulating its work and activities to fit in this global follow-up and review framework? Once this process is decided on, ~~then~~ CFS can start deliberating and considering aligning its future MYPOWs and schedule and also consider creating new procedures and activities to the new structure.
- What would this imply for CFS (resourcing, mandate, etc)?

#### 5. “Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges ”

Successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires regular stock-taking of progress during the period, identifying challenges slowing down progress or qualifying successful results, their causes, and addressing these by formulating adequate policy guidance easily and broadly implementable at country-level.

Supporting the achievement of the SDGs will require global policy deliberations to address trade-offs, conflicts of interests and establish policy instruments and frameworks on complex issues. CFS has proven successful in providing such a space, delivering products and recommendations.

- How can CFS best identify challenges to progress on the SDGs and facilitate appropriate action to address this challenges? Through HLPF’ reports and also through discussions that take place within the Committee. Countries as well as other stakeholders will signal bottlenecks and challenges they face while implementing CFS’ products to achieve the SDGs or just on achieving SDGs related to FSN.



## Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)

### Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

Call for written inputs CFS OEWG-SDGs 2016/01/22

#### Inputs from Colombia

#### Call for written inputs:

#### What role and activities for CFS, to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs?

*The CFS Secretariat invites OEWG-SDG participants, CFS Members, participants and stakeholders, to respond to the questions below and send back their written contributions to the CFS Secretariat (cfs@fao.org) at the latest **by 5 February 2016 COB**.*

*These questions supported an initial discussion in the first OEWG meeting on 21 February 2016, and aim to further facilitate a collective reflection on possible CFS work and activities in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs between 2016 and 2030. They do not constitute an exhaustive list (participants may raise any additional matter they deem relevant) and should not be considered to suggest a framework for a proposal on future CFS engagement.*

#### 1. CFS : mission, functions and processes

As per its reform, CFS has 3 main functions :

- contributing to advancing coordination and partnerships;
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- Are the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? Should they be revisited? Would this benefit CFS's effectiveness/impact?

**Respuesta Colombia:** creemos que las funciones actuales del CSA, sus procesos y actividades son acordes a las necesidades de la Agenda 2030 y sus ODS. El CSA de la FAO consciente de la importancia de la Agenda 2030 para el Sistema de Naciones Unidas ha promovido espacios de discusión fundamentales para abordar las principales cuestiones relacionadas con la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional, el desarrollo agrícola y la Agenda 2030.

Es fundamental que el CSA de la FAO propenda por estrechar significativamente su coordinación con las otras agencias y organismos de Naciones Unidas para evitar la duplicidad, maximizar el aprovechamiento de sinergias, y de esta manera generar recomendaciones y espacios de discusión con integralidad.

## 2. CFS and Agenda 2030

- The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, is country-driven, will be primarily led by national governments with the support of all partners, and will require new global enabling policy frameworks and resources. How can CFS, as an intergovernmental multi-stakeholder policy-making body, play a constructive role in support of these processes?

**Respuesta Colombia:** el CSA como órgano intergubernamental de formulación de políticas de múltiples partes interesadas y en aras de desempeñar un papel constructivo de la Agenda 2030, deberá orientar las discusiones, promover los espacios de debate y generar recomendaciones, particularmente para la movilización de recursos adicionales, opciones alternativas de política, teniendo en cuenta las diferentes realidades, capacidades y niveles de desarrollo de cada país y resaltando las políticas y prioridades nacionales. “Si bien las metas expresan las aspiraciones a nivel mundial, cada gobierno fijará sus propias metas nacionales, guiándose por la ambiciosa aspiración general pero tomando en consideración las circunstancias del país” (A/69/L.85)

- The process leading to Agenda 2030 has been inclusive and participatory; the CFS model has often been referenced during this process, and has inspired discussions about possible new governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction?

**Respuesta de Colombia:** Se deben promover sinergias y coherencia en el trabajo de las Naciones Unidas y otras organizaciones internacionales, para evitar la duplicación de esfuerzos y eliminar las superposiciones, con el propósito de reducir cargas innecesarias y utilizar más eficientemente sus recursos financieros y no financieros. No obstante, la mera coordinación e interoperabilidad agencial es insuficiente. Se requiere dar pleno cumplimiento al mandato establecido en el párrafo 88 con respecto a la importancia de la planeación estratégica, implementación y reporte del sistema como un todo.

- In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing?

**Respuesta de Colombia:** Sin desconocer el carácter integrador de la Agenda 2030 y sus ODS y teniendo en cuenta que ni uno solo de los 17 objetivos pueden ser considerados desde una visión independiente, pues lograr de manera exitosa el cumplimiento de la Agenda 2030, dependerá de los progresos realizados en otros objetivos de la Agenda 2030; se sugiere que el CSA de la FAO centre su atención a generar estrategias, contenido, propender por discusiones que aborden principalmente el objetivo número 2: Poner fin al hambre, lograr la seguridad alimentaria y la mejora de la nutrición y promover la agricultura sostenible, así como sus interrelaciones con metas incluyendo pero no necesariamente limitado a las: 4.2 “By 2030, ensure that all girls and boys have access to quality early childhood development, care and pre-primary education so that they are ready for primary education”, la 6.4 “By 2030, substantially increase water-use efficiency across all sectors and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity and substantially reduce the number of people suffering from water scarcity”, 6.6 “By 2020, protect and restore water-related ecosystems, including mountains, forests, wetlands, rivers, aquifers and lakes”, 10.1 “By 2030, progressively achieve and sustain income growth of the bottom 40 per cent of the population at a rate higher than the national

average”, 11.a “Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning”, 12.3 “By 2030, halve per capita global food waste at the retail and consumer levels and reduce food losses along production and supply chains, including post-harvest losses”, 12.a “Support developing countries to strengthen their scientific and technological capacity to move towards more sustainable patterns of consumption and production”, 14.1 “By 2025, prevent and significantly reduce marine pollution of all kinds, in particular from land-based activities, including marine debris and nutrient pollution”, y la 15.3 “By 2030, combat desertification, restore degraded land and soil, including land affected by desertification, drought and floods, and strive to achieve a land degradation-neutral world”. Para Colombia, la erradicación del hambre y la desnutrición debe ser definitiva e irreversible sobre la base del derecho de toda persona a una alimentación sana, suficiente, nutritiva y asequible. Y sabemos que existe una visión común que permitirá acabar con estos obstáculos al desarrollo de manera sostenible para 2025. Sin duda alguna, los esfuerzos del CSA en ese sentido, serán de gran ayuda para abordar el asunto. Colombia reconoce la relación entre la erradicación del hambre y la consecución de los objetivos universales relacionados con la mejora de la salud y la educación de las personas, así como su mejor acceso al agua potable y el saneamiento. La reducción del hambre y la consecución de la seguridad alimentaria ofrecen importantes beneficios para la sociedad en general como la reducción de las desigualdades, el crecimiento inclusivo, y la creación de trabajo decente y la realización de los derechos humanos. De hecho, esfuerzos para acabar con la pobreza rural y el hambre a través de sistemas agrícolas y alimentarios sostenibles influye positivamente sobre las economías, el desarrollo social y la sostenibilidad ambiental de todas las naciones; la adopción universal de sistemas sostenibles mitigará el alcance y los efectos del cambio climático.

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### 3. The 2030 Agenda: “integration” and “universality”

A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their **integrated nature**, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.

- What does this mean for CFS?

**Respuesta Colombia:** que el CSA deberá propender por la naturaleza integrada e indivisible de la Agenda que a su vez exige que su sistema de seguimiento promueva de manera práctica un entendimiento de las profundas interrelaciones que existen entre las diferentes metas de los ODS. Se deben promover sinergias y coherencia en el trabajo de las Naciones Unidas y otras organizaciones internacionales, para evitar la duplicación de esfuerzos y eliminar las superposiciones, con el propósito de reducir cargas innecesarias y utilizar más eficientemente sus recursos financieros y no financieros. El CSA puede identificar las metas presentes en objetivos diferentes al ODS 2 que resultan de vital importancia para su cumplimiento, y propender por la coherencia política y la conciliación entre los *tradeoffs* que se enfrentan, incluyendo a través de la profundización del diálogo con los actores y tomadores de decisiones relevantes para el cumplimiento de estas metas.

- To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them?

## Call for written inputs CFS OEWG-SDGs 2016/01/22

**Respuesta Colombia:** La Agenda 2030 no reemplaza ni implica el desconocimiento de los mandatos de cada organismo internacional o agencia relacionada, los cuales son en algunas ocasiones más amplios. Lo anterior significa, que si bien hay que vigorizar esfuerzos para apoyar a los Estados en la implementación de la Agenda 2030, no se pueden dejar de lado los mandatos o aminorar los niveles de ambición frente a todas aquellas tareas que no están contenidas en la Agenda.

La agenda 2030 es universal y se aplica a todos los países, desarrollados y en desarrollo, y todos los actores, responsables políticos y múltiples partes interesadas, como agentes responsables de forma colectiva la construcción de entornos favorables mundial y nacional.

Ver respuesta del punto anterior.

The 2030 agenda is **universal**, and applies to all countries, developed and developing, and all actors, policy makers and multi-stakeholders, as agents responsible for collectively building global and national enabling environments.

- 'What implications, if any, will the universality of the SDGs have on the work of the CFS? How can CFS, given its inclusive nature, contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders?

**Respuesta Colombia:** el CSA puede evaluar la posibilidad de proponer escenarios o mecanismos de planeación estratégica para guiar a las organizaciones internacionales y agencias, fondos y programas a trabajar de cerca entre sí y determinar en qué momento se cruzan sus trabajos tanto para dirimir posibles trade-offs, así como para identificar oportunidades de sinergias, en pro de lograr el abordaje del Desarrollo Sostenible de una manera mucho más coherente e integrada.

#### 4. Follow-up and review, reporting

The 2030 Agenda calls for a follow-up and review framework which will “*promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues.*”

- How can CFS provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review?

**Respuesta Colombia:**

La evaluación y el seguimiento de la Agenda 2030 a nivel global se llevarán a cabo en el Foro Político de Alto Nivel (HLPF), y será liderada por los Estados. El rol del CFS debe ser de apoyo a la labor de este Foro, en plena concordancia con los mandatos y acuerdos establecidos a la fecha (resoluciones 67/290 y 68/1 de la AG), así como las que se están discutiendo actualmente. El CFS podría generar insumos sobre los avances y tendencias globales temas de su experticia para ser considerados en el Foro Político de Alto Nivel.

### Call for written inputs CFS OEWG-SDGs 2016/01/22

- Should this process target primarily the progress of CFS policy product implementation that has clear linkages to progress on the SDGs, or directly country progress on SDG targets ?

**Respuesta Colombia:** Como se establece en la respuesta del punto anterior, este proceso debería centrarse en los avances y tendencias de las metas relacionadas con su mandato, de manera completamente alineada con los mandatos existentes y en discusión sobre estos temas.

In 2009, CFS was reformed, and now reports to both the FAO Conference, and to the General Assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in NY. A follow-up and review scheme is currently under discussion in NY, with the aim to design an architectural framework which would support the new High Level Political Forum (HLPF) deliver on its mission to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress on all targets of all 17 SDGs at global level. The architectural framework will include follow-up and review processes at national and regional levels (likely involving Regional institutions and supported by UN Regional Economic Commissions, or other regional bodies). At the global level, the HLPF will be at the center of this architecture. The 2030 Agenda calls for thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs, including cross-cutting issues supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council “**and other intergovernmental bodies and fora**” which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. The 2030 Agenda further affirms that these various bodies and fora “will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum.”

- How should CFS consider articulating its work and activities to fit in this global follow-up and review framework?

**Respuesta Colombia:**

Ver las respuestas anteriores. En la actualidad es demasiado prematuro establecer exactamente cómo sería esta articulación, en tanto es necesario esperar el resultado de las discusiones intergubernamentales que están en curso.

- What would this imply for CFS (resourcing, mandate, etc)?

**Respuesta Colombia: Idem**

En todo caso, Colombia se inclina por el mantenimiento de los mandatos existentes, en tanto la Agenda 2030 no necesariamente aborda con el mismo nivel de detalle y ambición los temas incluidos en los mandatos. No obstante, es necesario analizar los vacíos institucionales existentes en el sistema de las NNUU para implementar la totalidad de metas de la Agenda 2030 y, en caso de haberlas, podría justificarse el cambio de los mandatos existentes exclusivamente para atender estos asuntos.

#### 5. “Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges ”

Successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires regular stock-taking of progress during the period, identifying challenges slowing down progress or qualifying successful

### Call for written inputs CFS OEWG-SDGs 2016/01/22

results, their causes, and addressing these by formulating adequate policy guidance easily and broadly implementable at country-level.

Supporting the achievement of the SDGs will require global policy deliberations to address trade-offs, conflicts of interests and establish policy instruments and frameworks on complex issues. CFS has proven successful in providing such a space, delivering products and recommendations.

- How can CFS best identify challenges to progress on the SDGs and facilitate appropriate action to address this challenges?

**Respuesta Colombia:** Las recomendaciones, productos y espacios de discusión promovidos por el CSA son fundamentales para contribuir el debate sobre los retos de política de cara a la implementación de la Agenda 2030. Consideramos que uno de los mayores retos que trae la Agenda en su implementación es determinar herramientas para que nuestras instituciones logren trabajar intersectorialmente, de manera coordinada, superando el enfoque de silos, y a su vez, con pleno aprovechamiento de las áreas de experticia respectivas. Esto exige escalar el trabajo mancomunado entre las instituciones competentes en el diseño, implementación, evaluación y seguimiento de políticas públicas, planes y programas, para alcanzar los objetivos y metas de la Agenda, en beneficio de la eficacia, eficiencia e impacto de los mismos. El CSA podrá centrar esfuerzos en identificar aspectos fundamentales para asesora a los Estados Miembros en las necesidades particulares a través de espacios de discusión y el establecimiento de recomendaciones.



**OEWG Working Group (OEWG)**

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)**

Call for written inputs CFS OEWG-SDGs 2016/01/22

[Inputs from Costa Rica](#)

### Call for written inputs:

## What role and activities for CFS, to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs ?

*The CFS Secretariat invites OEWG-SDG participants, CFS Members, participants and stakeholders, to respond to the questions below and send back their written contributions to the CFS Secretariat (cfs@fao.org) at the latest by 5 February 2016 COB.*

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### 1. CFS : mission, functions and processes

As per its reform, CFS has 3 main functions :

- contributing to advancing coordination and partnerships;
- contributing to policy convergence on food security and nutrition; and
- strengthening national and regional food security and nutrition actions (by producing guidance or by facilitating lesson exchange, etc.)

which it fulfils through the development and endorsement of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial policy products, evidence-based policy recommendations, by convening inter-sessional events, or through an annual plenary week with coordination and linkages sessions show-casing successful FSN actions at global, regional and national levels.

- Are the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? Should they be revisited? Would this benefit CFS's effectiveness/impact?

We feel comfortable focusing on SGD2: Zero Hunger. However, and considering the multi-stakeholder nature of the CFS, we understand that others might be interested in expanding the scope of the works; in this regard, we can accept adding one or two more SDGs whose relevance can be supported by the mapping document prepared by the Chair and the Secretariat.

### 2. CFS and Agenda 2030

- The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, is country-driven, will be primarily led by national governments with the support of all partners, and will require new global enabling policy frameworks and resources. How can

## Call for written inputs CFS OEWG-SDGs 2016/01/22

CFS, as an intergovernmental multi-stakeholder policy-making body, play a constructive role in support of these processes?

- The process leading to Agenda 2030 has been inclusive and participatory; the CFS model has often been referenced during this process, and has inspired discussions about possible new governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction?
- In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing?

Agenda 2030 principles and prerogatives such as inclusion, universality, willfulness and participation, with a particular focus on human rights, are all in fact part of CFS DNA. Since the Agenda's implementation will be mostly led by national governments with the support of civil society, private sector, academia and others, CFS unique inclusive structure can serve as a model-to-replicate by interested countries, as this has been already proposed by other colleagues.

### 3. The 2030 Agenda: “integration” and “universality”

A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their **integrated nature**, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.

- What does this mean for CFS?
- To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them?

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The 2030 agenda is **universal**, and applies to all countries, developed and developing, and all actors, policy makers and multi-stakeholders, as agents responsible for collectively building global and national enabling environments.

- 'What implications, if any, will the universality of the SDGs have on the work of the CFS? How can CFS, given its inclusive nature, contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders?

Considering that the “architecture” of the Agenda's implementation process is still being developed in New York, particularly on how the HLPF will deal with the provided competences, we support an approach that respects the principles of integrity and universality, so that objectives and goals, however diverse, could be evaluated at the same time. This should allow us to break down silos and move to an integrated assessment on the Agenda's advance.

RBAs will be key in supporting the implementation of the Agenda, cooperating and sharing responsibilities with each other and also with other bodies of the UN system, without a particular “ownership” of the process.

### 4. Follow-up and review, reporting

The 2030 Agenda calls for a follow-up and review framework which will “*promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and **foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues.***”

- How can CFS provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review? Should this process target primarily the progress of CFS policy product implementation that has clear linkages to progress on the SDGs, or directly country progress on SDG targets ?

In 2009, CFS was reformed, and now reports to both the FAO Conference, and to the General Assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in NY. A follow-up and review scheme is currently under discussion in NY, with the aim to design an architectural framework which would support the new High Level Political Forum (HLPF) deliver on its mission to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress on all targets of all 17 SDGs at global level. The architectural framework will include follow-up and review processes at national and regional levels (likely involving Regional institutions and supported by UN Regional Economic Commissions, or other regional bodies). At the global level, the HLPF will be at the center of this architecture. The 2030 Agenda calls for thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs, including cross-cutting issues supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council “**and other intergovernmental bodies and fora**” which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. The 2030 Agenda further affirms that these various bodies and fora “will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum.”

- How should CFS consider articulating its work and activities to fit in this global follow-up and review framework?
- What would this imply for CFS (resourcing, mandate, etc)?

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We believe that the experiences left by the MDGs implementation process in our countries could be taken as a valuable input for the Agenda 2030 course of action. The then established national high level bodies under a multi-stake holder approach, such as that one of the CFS, could be once again considered and improved, in the light of the MDGs learned lessons.

Accordingly, we think that CFS expertise and added value as an inclusive platform could serve as a model for those engaged in the national execution of the Agenda 2030.

##### 5. “Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges ”

Successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires regular stock-taking of progress during the period, identifying challenges slowing down progress or qualifying successful results, their causes, and addressing these by formulating adequate policy guidance easily and broadly implementable at country-level.

### Call for written inputs CFS OEWG-SDGs 2016/01/22

Supporting the achievement of the SDGs will require global policy deliberations to address trade-offs, conflicts of interests and establish policy instruments and frameworks on complex issues. CFS has proven successful in providing such a space, delivering products and recommendations.

- How can CFS best identify challenges to progress on the SDGs and facilitate appropriate action to address this challenges?

## **THE CFS ENGAGEMENT WITH THE SDGs – CSM Position Paper (February Submission to OEWG)**

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*The present document aims to offer some basic information, an initial assessment and some preliminary forward-looking propositions with respect to the engagement of the CFS with the implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Based on an earlier version prepared for the CSM Forum 2015 and CFS 42, the document was elaborated by the CSM Working Group on the SDGs in preparation for the SDG Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) process.*

### **1. Introduction and description of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (attached)<sup>1</sup> was endorsed by the UN General Assembly in the context of the UN Sustainable Development Summit 2015<sup>2</sup> (New York, 25-27 September 2015), following a three-year process of discussion, consultation and negotiation. The agenda includes the Declaration (which replaces the Millennium Declaration as the overall chapeau), the Sustainable Development Goals and Targets (17 goals and 169 targets)<sup>3</sup>, the Means of Implementation and Global Partnership<sup>4</sup>, and the Follow-up and Review mechanism. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development replaces the Millennium Development Goals (which reached their established deadline) and integrates their re-formulation with the outcomes of the Rio+20 UN Conference on Sustainable Development.

The formal adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development marks the beginning of a new phase with all countries beginning to translate the SDGs into their respective national contexts. Each UN member country is expected to develop a national action plan, showing how it will pursue the SDGs and how it will measure their progress. The implementation of the SDGs will be monitored through a set of global indicators<sup>5</sup> to be adopted by the UN General Assembly in the first half of 2016. The monitoring process will be articulated at national, regional and global levels, as well as around thematic reviews. The global monitoring will be centred on the newly established High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), which meets annually under the auspices of the ECOSOC and every four years under the auspices of the General Assembly, and will be informed by a Global Sustainable Development Report. The thematic reviews, while supported by the ECOSOC functional commissions and other inter-governmental bodies and fora, will also take place in conjunction with the HLPF, with modalities currently being determined.

### **2. The Post-2015 Agenda Process**

The past three years witnessed an unprecedented carousel of events, discussions and processes aimed at informing and influencing the new Sustainable Development Agenda. This included an informal consultation of the CFS in Rome, followed by a high-level thematic consultation on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition in Madrid. As opposed to the technocratic genesis of the MDGs, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development emerged with the asserted legitimacy of such a global inclusive process and the long intergovernmental negotiation at General Assembly level. However impressive this may sound, it is also important to note the significant frustration by many constituencies for the strong and at times abusive power play of developed countries, the uneven space provided to like-minded voices rather than dissenting ones, the limited consultations with those primarily affected by development challenges, and the pervasive influence of the corporate sector and corporate philanthropies at all levels of the process.

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<sup>1</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/post2015/transformingourworld>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/summit/>

<sup>3</sup> <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/topics>

<sup>4</sup> This also refer to the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, outcome of the Third Financing for Development Conference, which forms an integral part of the agenda.

<sup>5</sup> These indicators are being developed by the Inter Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators for final agreement by the UN Statistical Commission by March 2016 and thereafter adoption by the UNGA.

### 3. Initial Assessment of the 2030 SD Agenda & SDGs from a CSM perspective

The CSM WG on SDGs conducted an initial assessment, which outlined a number of positive dimensions of the SDGs as well as a number of gaps and concerns.

In terms of the positive aspects:

- a) The 2030 Agenda for SD & SDGs provide a universal framework for sustainable development for the next 15 years. They therefore surpass the notion of an agenda almost exclusively focused on developing countries (such as the MDGs) and highlight the need for action by all countries;
- b) The agenda includes some ambitious goals, such as **Goal 2**, which refers to the elimination of hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030; **Goal 3**, which includes a number of fairly ambitious health targets (i.e. target 3.2, the end of preventable deaths children under 5 years of age, in relation to malnutrition, being it the determinants of close to half of child deaths); **Goal 5**, which refers to achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls (including targets on ending all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere; eliminating all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private sphere; and undertaking reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources); and, **Goal 6**, which refers to ensuring access to drinking water and sanitation to all by 2030 (especially the targets on universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water; access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene, and end open defecation);
- c) Goal 2, the most directly related to the CFS work, includes a focus on people in vulnerable situations (women, children, indigenous people, and smallholders/peasants), explicitly targets the doubling of smallholder incomes on a sustainable basis to hedge against the widespread poverty of small-scale farmers and landless agricultural labourers and proposes to ensure their equal access to land. It also aims to ensure that food systems are sustainable and resilient and maintain the genetic diversity of seeds and livestock. Furthermore, the SDGs take into consideration all the pillars of food security (availability and access in Goal 2; utilization in Goal 12) and address both quantity and quality of food;
- d) Many other Goals address important dimensions of the CFS mandate (e.g., Goal 1 aims to eradicate extreme poverty and addresses the need of access to and control over land and natural resources; Goal 6 with its targets on sustainable water resource management; Goal 12 on sustainable consumption and production patterns, including its explicit target on halving the per capita global food waste and food losses along production and supply chains; Goal 14 on the sustainable use of oceans, seas and marine resources; Goal 15 on the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, including its targets on desertification and restoring of degraded land and soil; Goal 17 and its target on policy coherence for sustainable development; just to name the most immediate ones);
- e) The agenda explicitly reaffirms “the important role and inclusive nature of the CFS” (para 24 of the Declaration) and states that “[Member States] will devote resources to developing rural areas and sustainable agriculture and fisheries, supporting smallholder farmers, especially women farmers, herders and fishers in developing countries, particularly least developed countries”;
- f) The SDGs are broad, elaborate and inclusive of many development concerns and constituencies.

Despite these positive dimensions, the assessment identified major gaps and significant areas of concern:

- a) While stating to be grounded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights treaties (para 10), the SDGs are not centred on a human rights based approach, and the right to food and nutrition is not mentioned under the specific Goal 2, neither is food sovereignty. On the contrary, the SDGs promote significant shifts in the governance model: a shift away from the

centrality of human right-holders in favour of stakeholders; a shift away from sovereign spaces in favour of multistakeholder platforms (with no safeguards that would promote the ways of working and rules of institutions like the CFS or CONSEA rather than other problematic approaches); and, a shift away from the role of the State as unique duty-bearer to a concept of the State as “just one among many actors” and an enabler of private sector action;

- b) The implementation of the SDGs risks to promote a conventional model of development without addressing the root and structural causes of hunger and malnutrition, resulting in a “doing more of the same” rather than promoting real political change and deep transformation of the currently unsustainable and hegemonic form of economic globalization. Indeed, the new agenda is profoundly biased in favour of the unchecked action of the corporate sector, without advancing any concrete attempt to redirect the currently unsustainable business model and address issues of conflict of interest within public policy spaces. Many of the implementation mechanisms will be probably based on multistakeholder partnerships, with the risk that these could be heavily driven by the vested interests and political economies;
- c) The SDGs lack serious political commitment in terms of their means of implementation. This is confirmed by the profoundly regressive nature of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, which was heavily criticized throughout its process and eventually declared a failure by civil society. The lack of political commitment for any substantial redressing of the current drivers of economic liberism and hegemonic globalization and any real democratization of global economic governance as well as the lack of serious commitment of public funding combined with a strong focus on mobilizing private investments, open the doors to an even more pervasive influence of the private sector in instrumentalizing the nicely worded goals for private gain. Nutrition is a perfect example of this rapidly evolving danger;
- d) The emphasis given to the so-called “Data Revolution” and the push for a new set of development indicators to support the follow-up of the 169 targets is another element of concern. While the importance of data cannot be neglected, an overemphasis on data could in fact lead to another technocratic shift and a new generation of seductive statistics that shift away from the direct engagement of those primarily affected in the actual monitoring of development progress. The process is indeed driven by a strong belief that data offers the main path to knowledge, disregarding the information and knowledge possessed by those primarily affected by development challenges;
- e) The need to limit targets to a manageable number has left many important dimensions out of the blue-print. For example in the case of nutrition, Goal 2 includes only two of the set of six WHA nutrition targets<sup>6</sup> on ending all forms of malnutrition (i.e. stunting and wasting), although a third one - child overweight - is explicitly set out at indicator level against target 2.2. Furthermore, neither Goal 1 nor Goal 2 clearly underline the critical importance of the Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition, and the centrality of the implementation of the GSF, the VGRtF and the VGGT, for the successful pursuit of the zero hunger target. These gaps could lead to simplifications of and narrow-focused approaches to the more comprehensive agendas defined by other legitimate thematic platforms and policy spaces. Furthermore, the SDGs do not explicitly recognize the interconnected nature of many of the goals (advancing on some might be necessary to advance on others and/or advancing on some with no interconnected strategy may actually hinder implementation of others).

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<sup>6</sup> **Six WHA Targets**

1. Reduce the number of children under 5 who are stunted by 40 percent;
2. Achieve a 50 percent reduction in the rate of anemia in women of reproductive age;
3. Achieve a 30 percent reduction in the rate of infants born with low birth weight;
4. Ensure that there is no increase in the rate of children who are overweight;
5. Increase the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months to at least 50 percent
6. Reduce and maintain childhood wasting to less than 5 percent.

#### **4. Role of the CFS in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda**

The initial CSM WG discussion highlighted different potential levels of engagement of the CFS in the follow-up to the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. Given the fact that the SDG framework is the “official” global development agenda for the next 15 years, all recognized that the CFS, as the foremost global governance platform on food security and nutrition, has a key role to play, especially with regard to Goal 2 (End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture). Indeed, the CFS is explicitly mentioned within both the Declaration and the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, as well as implicitly referred to as one of the “thematic” intergovernmental policy spaces for the follow-up and review. However, the way this role should play out, and the actual scope of the engagement, needs to be driven by clear principles that respect the nature and mandate of the CFS.

##### ***4.1 Driving principles for the CFS engagement in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda***

Based on the CFS Reform and subsequent CFS decisions and plans, the following key interlinked principles should drive the engagement of CFS in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda:

- **Respect and enhancement of CFS mandate**: The CFS role should be carefully anchored to its mandate and its Global Strategic Framework, and deployed after a critical and strategic assessment of which elements of the SDGs can be meaningfully re-conducted to the CFS mandate and plans;
- **Centrality of human rights**: The CFS should reaffirm the centrality of the human rights framework and the Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition as the cornerstone of the zero hunger goal, as per Vision of the CFS (as defined in the CFS Reform Document) and explicitly recalled in the MYPOW 2016-2017: “CFS 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”;
- **Primacy of the depth of CFS past and future policy products**: As a global comprehensive development blueprint, the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda naturally embodies significant simplifications, when seen from the perspective of any in-depth thematic review. Indeed, one of the main critiques of the MDGs was the evidence that they led of oversimplification and de-contextualized implementation. The CFS engagement should therefore be driven by the depth of its past and future policy products and resist any attempts of simplification of its substantive policy process;
- **Subsidiarity in the relations between CFS and HLPF/UNGA**: There should be no normative hierarchy between the HLPF/UNGA and the CFS. On the contrary, the relations between these bodies should be driven by the principle of subsidiarity. The process should indeed respect and elevate the depth of the thematic platforms to provide more comprehensive and substantive interpretations of the SDGs, rather than promote simplifications and races to the bottom (i.e. the fact that only two of the WHA agreed nutrition targets are mentioned among the SDG targets does not mean the others are dropped);
- **Direct engagement of both the primary contributors to food security and those primarily affected by food insecurity and malnutrition in all its forms**: Small-scale food producers (including, small-scale farmers, pastoralists, fisher-folks, agricultural workers, landless farmers, rural women and youth and others) are the main producers of food around the world and the primary contributors to food security. At the same time, many of these constituencies also include those most affected by the development challenges the agenda aims to tackle. The CFS is the only intergovernmental policy platform that includes their direct participation and the CFS engagement with the SDG process should enhance and strengthen this critical dimension of the CFS process.

## **4.2 Domains of CFS engagement in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda**

Based on the above-mentioned principles, the CFS should engage strategically with the SDGs agenda and leverage the current momentum of high-level political commitment in order to further strengthen the CFS process and promote a renewed and stronger push for the implementation of the GSF, the VGRtF and the VGGLT. However, the CFS does not have any implementation functions and its possible areas of engagement are therefore related to following three domains: normative, coordination and monitoring.

### **4.2.1 Normative Domain**

- **Strengthening of CFS policy/normative instruments (past and futures)**: The most important dimension of the CFS engagement with the SDGs is the continued advancement of its “normative instruments” (policy recommendations, voluntary guidelines, etc.) for the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition and the implementation of the Global Strategic Framework. The key role of the CFS would therefore be related to the development of those international norms and policies that would create the conditions and policy convergence/coherence for many of the agreeable SDG targets to be met. This would require a more ambitious policy agenda and greater emphasis on issues such as trade, climate change, agro-ecology, genetic resources, etc. It remains understood that the first step in this process is to strengthen the implementation of the GSF, the VGRtF and the VGGLT, which would also promote the reinforcement of the CFS coordination and policy convergence roles. The CFS workstream on Monitoring is therefore extremely important and synergic with this process;
- **New policy engagement in nutrition**: The inclusion of the “commitment to end malnutrition in all its forms” under Goal 2 is consistent with the CFS plans to step-up its role in nutrition and could be a further catalyst in this respect. As articulated by the CSM Nutrition WG in preparation for the CFS OEWG on Nutrition, the CFS could play an important role in reducing the significant fragmentation of nutrition policies, building policy coherence and coordination, through its multi-sectoral and multi-actor engagement, and bridging the health and food system dimensions of nutrition. In the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, the CFS could also further advocate for the launch of the Decade of Action on Nutrition from 2016 to 2025, as endorsed in the Rome Declaration on Nutrition.

### **4.2.2 Coordination Domain**

- **Promoting coherence with RtAFN & GSF among global/regional initiatives and programmes**: Another important domain of the CFS engagement with the SDGs should be related to the strengthening of CFS’s coordination role to ensure it can provide recommendations to different initiatives and programmes on how to make them consistent with the Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition and the GSF. Appropriate space should be built within CFS Plenaries to promote this role and adequate preparations should be promoted;
- **Supporting/advising countries in advancing inclusive national processes**: Beyond the global level, another key dimensions is related to the advancement of CFS’s role in supporting and advising countries on how to progress in fulfilling the Right to Adequate Food and Nutrition for all, including by actively promoting mechanisms at country level that fully involve those most affected by development challenges and small-scale food producers;
- **Promoting the use of HLPE products in SDG implementation process**: The High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) could also play an important role in providing science/evidence-based inputs related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture during the SDGs implementation phase, including in the framework of the Technology Facilitation Mechanism (TFM).

### 4.2.3 Monitoring Domain

- **Providing space and methodology for inclusive dialogue on progress assessments:** The CFS should develop its own innovative monitoring mechanism— one that would go beyond the data on indicators provided by Rome Based Agencies and incorporate a more in depth participatory and qualitative assessment at country and global levels. The CFS should therefore resist the “technocratic data revolution” and set its own methodology to measure progress toward Goal 2. It should be the space where pathways toward achieving Goal 2 are debated, including those more controversial such as trade, seeds and agro-ecology. The CFS should have a leading role in providing an inclusive platform for sharing, learning and identifying achievements and challenges ahead with the direct engagement of those primarily affected, rather than simply relying on seductive statistics;
- **Promoting/supporting inclusive assessment at country level:** The CFS should also promote, facilitate and provide guidance to country-initiated inclusive and participatory assessments to support decision-making in determining and implementing effective policies and strategies, including national review mechanisms. The CFS can provide guidance or basic templates for governments and assistance to deliver these country assessments and, based on their outcomes, could make recommendations for policies and actions that are needed to successfully implement the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda;
- **Supporting thematic reviews in conjunction with the HLPF process:** The 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda calls for the “functional commissions of ECOSOC and other intergovernmental and similar bodies and forums to support HLPF Thematic Reviews of progress in achieving the SDGs”<sup>7</sup>. The CSM is continuing its internal consultations on this particular aspect of the CFS engagement and will submit its proposals at the next session of the OEWG. However, it remains understood that such an engagement should be driven by the above-mentioned principle of subsidiarity in the relations between CFS and HLPF/UNGA (see item 4.1 above). This means that the proposed schedule of thematic reviews (which proposes the thematic review for Goal 2 to take place during the HLPF in July 2017) appears to be particularly problematic, as it does not take into account the actual modalities of the CFS process. Should it be confirmed, it would not allow proper time for the regular CFS cycle to unfold (CFS 43 will decide on the CFS role in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda and the proposed thematic review would take place before CFS 44, rendering any CFS preparatory process impossible), which would affect the direct participation of those constituencies that should be primarily involved, such as the small scale food producers. This implies that further discussion is needed on the role and modalities of the CFS in the thematic reviews.

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<sup>7</sup> Seventieth session of the Un General Assembly, Report of the UN Secretary-General on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level, 19 January 2016

## Egypt Comments

### OEWG SDGs

1. We believe that the CFS is well positioned to contribute to national and international efforts aiming at implementing agenda 2030. However, we should be very cautious when we define the role of the CFS in supporting the SDGs implementation. Our objective should not be to improve the visibility of the CFS but to genuinely contribute to the implementation of SDGs on the ground. We believe that the CFS should limit its work to areas where it can really add value. In our opinion, Goal 2 of the SDGs should be the main focus of the CFS work.
2. Agenda 2030 is a massive product that will be implemented on a 15 years period with the support of many international organizations. Governments will need the support of the UN system in the implementation of this agenda but this support should be built on the comparative advantages and mandates of the different UN organizations while avoiding duplication and work that has no significant real effect on the implementation on the ground.
3. The implementation of the SDGs is country-driven but it can and it should benefit from the CFS work especially if this work focuses on areas not addressed by other UN bodies, which can include areas suggested by the secretariat including but not limited to
  - Identify challenges to progress on the SDGs implementation especially in developing countries and LDCs which could face a lot of difficulties in implementation
  - Sharing experiences. Between member states.
  - Progress reporting on implementation of SDGs
4. We believe that the current functions of the reformed CFS are relevant to the support of the implementation of Agenda 2030. We don't believe that the functions of CFS should be revisited. Revisiting the functions of the CFS could be a long and complicated process that may deviate the CFS from its work and objectives.



**Inputs from FAO  
Call for written inputs:**

**What role and activities for CFS, to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs ?**

*The CFS Secretariat invites OEWG-SDG participants, CFS Members, participants and stakeholders, to respond to the questions below and send back their written contributions to the CFS Secretariat (cfs@fao.org) at the latest **by 5 February 2016 COB.***

*These questions supported an initial discussion in the first OEWG meeting on 21 February 2016, and aim to further facilitate a collective reflection on possible CFS work and activities in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs between 2016 and 2030. They do not constitute an exhaustive list (participants may raise any additional matter they deem relevant) and should not be considered to suggest a framework for a proposal on future CFS engagement.*

**1. CFS : mission, functions and processes**

As per its reform, CFS has 3 main functions :

- contributing to advancing coordination and partnerships;
- contributing to policy convergence on food security and nutrition; and
- strengthening national and regional food security and nutrition actions (by producing guidance or by facilitating lesson exchange, etc.)

which it fulfils through the development and endorsement of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial policy products, evidence-based policy recommendations, by convening inter-sessional events, or through an annual plenary week with coordination and linkages sessions show-casing successful FSN actions at global, regional and national levels.

- Are the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? Should they be revisited? Would this benefit CFS's effectiveness/impact?

The complexity and interconnection of SDGs require an equally integrated policy approach, taking into account the needs and viewpoints of all actors concerned. A strong collaboration among actors, and across sectors would be key to ensure that the multidimensionality of SDGs is properly addressed. The CFS offers an already existing platform, which mandate is to facilitate dialogue and foster coherence and consistence of policies related to food security and nutrition, therefore already ideally placed to contribute to the implementation of SDGs.

**2. CFS and Agenda 2030**

- The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, is country-driven, will be primarily led by national governments with the support of all

partners, and will require new global enabling policy frameworks and resources. How can CFS, as an intergovernmental multi-stakeholder policy-making body, play a constructive role in support of these processes?

The 2030 Agenda requires complex and interdisciplinary analysis and intervention, as well as the mobilization of all actors concerned, a model offered by CFS on issues related to FSN. The CFS policy work is indeed meant to support country efforts by offering evidence based knowledge and analysis, common principles and concrete tools to set and implement comprehensive and cross sectorial policies at national level, as well as to share information and lessons learned by countries and regions.

One important contribution could be to look at country experiences that demonstrate the power and also the challenges of developing and integrating multisectoral approaches, combining diverse policy instruments, and ensuring policy coherence across the three dimensions of sustainable development, with special emphasis on food security and nutrition. CFS could highlight the governance challenges, in particular, and, through a well-conceived case study approach contribute to the identification and development of a set of exemplars or repertoires (or frameworks) for the effective balancing of diverse economic, social, and environmental interests.

Another contribution could be to examine key interlinkages of FSN policy with other important concerns or objectives of Agenda 2030, such as response to climate, poverty eradication, reduction of deforestation and land degradation, protection of biodiversity.

- The process leading to Agenda 2030 has been inclusive and participatory; the CFS model has often been referenced during this process, and has inspired discussions about possible new governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction?

Compared to other UNGA processes, the 2030 Agenda process has substantially increased participation of different actors in the global discussion and decision-making process. However, time and resource constraints did not allow for a systematic engagement of peoples' organizations, representing the most vulnerable, and those most impacted by problems. CFS can show that a stronger interaction among actors is possible, and that full engagement of constituencies in negotiating policies can lead to a stronger stakeholder ownership beneficial to timely and effective implementation of policies at national level.

- In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing?

As shown by the preliminary mapping of CFS products with SDGs, CFS work is relevant to many SDGs and targets. However, rather than identifying the individual SDG/target pertinent to its mandate and products, CFS should identify areas where the CFS may support the integrated implementation of SDGs and targets. Many CFS policy products can already help countries in this direction. The Voluntary Guidelines on tenure of land, for instance, promote an integrated approach covering SDG1, 2, 5, 6, 14, 15, 16, and 17; Guidelines on Protracted Crisis can contribute to the integrated implementation of SDGs 1,2, 5,16, and 17.

### 3. The 2030 Agenda: “integration” and “universality”

A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their **integrated nature**, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and conversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals. [Note: this point could be strengthened to one that the SG and the FAO DG frequently have made—we will not achieve any of the SDGs unless we achieve the first two.]

- What does this mean for CFS?  
On CFS potential in promoting integration of SDGs see above.
- To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them?

Organizations, Networks and platforms on FSN and sustainable agriculture are already engaged in CFS work through the Advisory Group. However, further interaction with other existing platforms can be explored. HLPF could offer a space for CFS interaction with other bodies for further coordination across different dimensions of the 2030 agenda. In addition, CFS AG Members should ensure that CFS policy deliberations are brought to the attention of respective governing bodies, fostering coordination and integration among different platform and bodies.

One of the most important developments in the UN system has been the commitment of Member States to a well-developed follow-up and review process (see SG Report 19 Jan 2016). While CFS has been recognized to be an important UN pillar for promoting policy convergence and providing analysis and policy guidance, the role of CFS in the follow-up and review process has not been well-defined. A key difference in the new follow-up and review process is that it will proceed bottom from countries (indeed from communities in countries), through the UN Regional Commissions, ultimately to the High level Political Forum, ECOSOC and the UNGA. It may be useful for the OEWG to consider the contributions that it could make as a global body to the follow-up and review process.

- The 2030 agenda is **universal**, and applies to all countries, developed and developing, and all actors, policy makers and multi-stakeholders, as agents responsible for collectively building global and national enabling environments.
- 'What implications, if any, will the universality of the SDGs have on the work of the CFS? How can CFS, given its inclusive nature, contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders?

CFS already discusses issues taking into account both the universality of challenges, and the different roles, possibilities, capabilities of the different actors and countries. The concepts of universality and shared responsibilities are already at the core of CFS work.

### 4. Follow-up and review, reporting

The 2030 Agenda calls for a follow-up and review framework which will “*promote accountability to*

*our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues.”*

- How can CFS provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review? Should this process target primarily the progress of CFS policy product implementation that has clear linkages to progress on the SDGs, or directly country progress on SDG targets ?

The CFS can contribute to the follow-up and review of SDGs in many ways. Regular sessions, as well as intersessional activities can include thematic reviews consistent with the work of the High Level Political Forum, and ways for sharing the results of CFS internal reviews (beyond SDG focused reviews) to the broader audience of actors engaged in the SDGs follow-up and review could be further explored by the OEWG.

In 2009, CFS was reformed, and now reports to both the FAO Conference, and to the General Assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in NY. A follow-up and review scheme is currently under discussion in NY, with the aim to design an architectural framework which would support the new High Level Political Forum (HLPF) deliver on its mission to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress on all targets of all 17 SDGs at global level. The architectural framework will include follow-up and review processes at national and regional levels (likely involving Regional institutions and supported by UN Regional Economic Commissions, or other regional bodies). At the global level, the HLPF will be at the center of this architecture. The 2030 Agenda calls for thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs, including cross-cutting issues supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council “**and other intergovernmental bodies and fora**” which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. The 2030 Agenda further affirms that these various bodies and fora “will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum.”

- How should CFS consider articulating its work and activities to fit in this global follow-up and review framework?

CFS mandate is already very consistent with the approach promoted by SDGs. In addition, CFS has a role already in ensuring global monitoring on FSN. Rather than considering changes in CFS mandate to fit in the global architecture, OEWG should explore modalities for more effective and close contribution of CFS to the global monitoring architecture, using its current mandate, capacity, and expertise.

Modalities and contents for global review architecture of SDGs are to a large extent still undefined, and will need to be articulated through the concrete participation of all concerned. Concrete ways to strengthen links and foster interaction of CFS with SDG global architecture, in particular HLPF and ECOSOC are to be deeply discussed and possibly piloted. Below few ideas:

- As the global platform for discussing FSN, CFS can certainly share its periodical review on FSN (for instance sharing results of policy discussion on the standing item on the Status of Food Insecurity in the World, as well as its periodical review on ICN2 and the Rome PoA).
- It could as well identify additional issues to bring to the attention of SDGs global architecture, with particular reference to the cross-cutting issues covered by CFS policy deliberations (FS in protracted crisis, VGGT, FS and Climate etc). CFS could lead global review by hosting global discussions and reporting results to HLPF.
- CFS may also consider promoting participation of its constituencies to the monitoring

and review at regional and country level, with the support of the joint RBAs secretariat and the technical support of UN agencies and bodies part of the AG.

- resourcing, mandate, etc)?

#### 5. “Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges ”

Successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires regular stock-taking of progress during the period, identifying challenges slowing down progress or qualifying successful results, their causes, and addressing these by formulating adequate policy guidance easily and broadly implementable at country-level.

Supporting the achievement of the SDGs will require global policy deliberations to address trade-offs, conflicts of interests and establish policy instruments and frameworks on complex issues. CFS has proven successful in providing such a space, delivering products and recommendations.

- How can CFS best identify challenges to progress on the SDGs and facilitate appropriate action to address this challenges?

CFS already addresses challenges and trade offs related to FSN and natural resources management. The current working modalities of CFS can also be applied to analyze policy implications of SDGs. In particular CFS can rely on the expertise of HLPE to suggest areas for further policy discussion, including on SDGs.

Internal analysis of CFS could benefit from the voluntary country reports provided to HLPF, and other resources available in the global SDG architecture.

## **Contribution from Finland**

Finland believes that CFS mandate is relevant in following up and supporting implementation of the Agenda2030. Therefore, all activities carried out by the CFS should support the implementation of the Agenda2030. CFS should focus on SDG2, while keeping in mind the linkages to other relevant SDGs. Especially gender and climate change mitigation and adaptation are important in this respect.

A central task for the OEWG would be to consider what should be the role of CFS in the global SDG governance architecture. Increased visibility within ECOSOC is a key issue here. However, we believe that individual bodies such as CFS should not begin to report directly to the High Level Political Forum.

The OEWG should also consider how CFS products/ reports, including thematic HLPE reports can be used in the most efficient manner to support the SDG agenda.

The guiding principles of the Agenda2030 must be the principles guiding CFS work in SDGs.

Finally, CFS should aim at strengthening the co-operation of the RBAs especially at the country level to support MSs in SDG implementation. All work by the RBAs at the country level should be based on a joint strategic situation analysis to complement each other's activities and avoid overlapping (aid effectiveness and OneUN approach). Coherence in this respect is still a challenge. CFS has no mandate over governing bodies of UN Funds, Programmes and Specialized Agencies. Therefore, it is up to the Member States to ensure coherence of messaging in all relevant governing bodies.

**Comments on the CFS work on sustainable development goals  
by the Federal Government of Germany**

**1) CFS: missions, functions and processes**

- a. Are the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? Should they be revisited? Would this benefit CFS's effectiveness/impact?*

CFS and its work are per se relevant for the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and in particular SDG 2. CFS provides helpful products and tools enabling the Member states to (better) implement the Agenda 2030 and to achieve SDG 2 and the related goals. From this perspective, it does not seem necessary to revisit the functions of CFS at the moment. We recommend CFS to continue working as it has been organized since the reform and as long as the further ongoing SDG implementation process does not suggest changes. Additionally CFS could support with its work and overarching perspective the universal character of the 2030 Agenda with its interlinked SDGs. The comprehensive and inclusive character of the Agenda offers the opportunities to collaborate with other international bodies (e.g. WHO, ILO, WTO) to address and support issues strongly related to food security and nutrition.

**2) CFS and Agenda 2030**

- a. The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, is country-driven, will be primarily led by national governments with the support of all partners, and will require new global enabling policy frameworks and resources. How can CFS, as an intergovernmental multi-stakeholder policy-making body, play a constructive role in support of these processes?*

Being one of the most inclusive international and intergovernmental platforms worldwide, the CFS is capable to develop a global strategic framework for food security and nutrition in the long term. As a genuine multi-stakeholder platform, CFS is able to convene and engage actors whose contributions are relevant to the Agenda 2030, including, inter alia, scientists, local governments, business, and representatives of the most affected people. The CFS can play an important role and can be partner in the process of the consultation, follow-up and reporting of the 2030 Agenda. As well as that, CFS can act as a role model for the inclusion of contributions by non-state actors, such as civil society or private sector. By providing relevant products, such as guidelines, policy recommendations or tool kits facilitating the implementation and national reporting of SDGs, as well as offering general policy advice, it supports the national governments in achieving the overall aims of 2030 Agenda. This approach seems to be powerful as the CFS's products are based on an inclusive process considering experiences of various stakeholders.

- b. *The process leading to Agenda 2030 has been inclusive and participatory; the CFS model has often been referenced during this process, and has inspired discussions about possible new governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction?*

As seen above.

- c. *In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing?*

Given its mandate, the CFS should focus on SDG 2 and its interrelated goals contributing to food security and nutrition, as set out in the CFS-OEWG document “Mapping of SDG targets in relation to CFS scope and work”. As written below: Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone, successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.

### **3) The 2030 Agenda “integration” and universality”**

*A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their integrated nature, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.*

- a. *What does this mean for CFS?*

The interdependency of the 17 SDGs requires a close coordination across the UN-System. In particular, there is a need for closer cooperation of the various UN organizations, each holding strong expertise in its particular field. The viable exchange between UN organizations is essential. This is particularly true in the case of mutually reinforcing SDGs. To ensure that the entity of SDGs can be fulfilled, the externalities of achieving one particular SDG on the achievement of the others must be internalized. For example, the potential impact of ensuring food security on reducing climate change or (agro-)biodiversity and vice versa has to be taken into consideration. Accordingly, the UN-System should enable the Member States to find appropriate solutions in their national implementation strategies for the SDGs.

- b. *To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them?*

The United Nations Rome-based agencies, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP) already collaborate in many ways to further the global community's goal of eliminating hunger and poverty. By working together closely, they give member countries the benefit of their combined strengths.

In particular, CFS may offer up from 44th Plenary Session (CFS 44) the appropriate platform for policy consultation, coordination and advice following the expected reports on food insecurity in the new format up from 2017 and the follow-up to the monitoring work that FAO might take over for SDG 2.

In addition, the World Bank, in collaboration with the FAO Investment Centre, is an important partner in helping to generate increased and more effective public and private investment in agriculture and rural development.

- c. *'What implications, if any, will the universality of the SDGs have on the work of the CFS? How can CFS, given its inclusive nature, contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders?'*

See above.

#### **4) Follow-up and review, reporting**

- a. *How can CFS provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review? Should this process target primarily the progress of CFS policy product implementation that has clear linkages to progress on the SDGs, or directly country progress on SDG targets?*

According to our understanding of the major objectives of CFS, the CFS and its relevant Working Groups could stimulate an exchange of the various stakeholders on their experiences with implementing CFS products by providing and supporting multi-stakeholder platforms at various levels. The focus should be on the documentation of best-practice examples and lessons learned as well as on knowledge sharing. Voluntary input concerning such information could be given in the case of a request by the HLPF. However, it does not seem to be part of the mandate of CFS to monitor the country's progress or shortfalls on achieving SDG targets.

To further the successful outcome of the process, CFS may consider whether it could be useful to gather countries with similar natural conditions or similar implementation challenges into groups where it seems appropriate.

- b. *How should CFS consider articulating its work and activities to fit in this global follow-up and review framework?*

To better promote and explain the CFS's work as well as enhance the implementation of its products it would be helpful to make use of national multi-stakeholder platforms. Thereby, the experiences made at a national level could be shared internationally and feed in the thematic review and adaptation processes foreseen within the course of the

Agenda 2030. This, however, does not require an official, annual reporting mechanism. A more voluntary exchange – for example as a side-event of the CFS Annual Assembly – would be more appropriate. In addition, the CFS could also develop guidelines to ease the dissemination of its products. This could include a clarification of the steps to be done after a CFS product has been launched.

*c. What would this imply for CFS (resourcing, mandate, etc.)?*

The CFS should not duplicate other structures. Furthermore, its work should be focused on its core mandate.

**5) “Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges”**

*a. How can CFS best identify challenges to progress on the SDGs and facilitate appropriate action to address this challenges?*

By further stimulating the exchange between the various stakeholders and encouraging member states to report the challenges they face in implementing, reporting and progressing the SDGs, a better identification of the challenges should be possible.



**Inputs from IFAD  
Call for written inputs:**

**What role and activities for CFS, to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs ?**

*The CFS Secretariat invites OEWG-SDG participants, CFS Members, participants and stakeholders, to respond to the questions below and send back their written contributions to the CFS Secretariat ([cfs@fao.org](mailto:cfs@fao.org)) at the latest **by 5 February 2016 COB**.*

*These questions supported an initial discussion in the first OEWG meeting on 21 February 2016, and aim to further facilitate a collective reflection on possible CFS work and activities in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs between 2016 and 2030. They do not constitute an exhaustive list (participants may raise any additional matter they deem relevant) and should not be considered to suggest a framework for a proposal on future CFS engagement.*

**1. CFS : mission, functions and processes**

As per its reform, CFS has 3 main functions :

- contributing to advancing coordination and partnerships;
- contributing to policy convergence on food security and nutrition; and
- strengthening national and regional food security and nutrition actions (by producing guidance or by facilitating lesson exchange, etc.)

which it fulfils through the development and endorsement of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial policy products, evidence-based policy recommendations, by convening inter-sessional events, or through an annual plenary week with coordination and linkages sessions show-casing successful FSN actions at global, regional and national levels.

- Are the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? Should they be revisited? Would this benefit CFS's effectiveness/impact?

The current functions of the CFS, its processes and its activities are strongly relevant to the task of supporting countries in implementing the 2030 Agenda, particularly insofar as this will require new policy initiatives and improved policy coherence, convergence, and coordination in various areas of the Agenda that have a bearing upon food security and nutrition.

**2. CFS and Agenda 2030**

- The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, is country-driven, will be primarily led by national governments with the support of all partners, and will require new global enabling policy frameworks and resources. How can

CFS, as an intergovernmental multi-stakeholder policy-making body, play a constructive role in support of these processes?

The CFS provides a space for governments to agree on policy principles and solutions to the challenge of achieving food security and nutrition for all, whose quality, relevance, and broad-based ownership is enhanced by the multi-stakeholder nature of the Committee and by the support provided to its work by the High Level Panel of Experts. Insofar as realizing the 2030 Agenda may require new policy initiatives at the country level, as well as better policy coordination and policy coherence for food security and nutrition at the international level, the CFS is well positioned to support country-led processes to create an enabling policy framework for Agenda 2030 implementation.

- The process leading to Agenda 2030 has been inclusive and participatory; the CFS model has often been referenced during this process, and has inspired discussions about possible new governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction?

The work and model of the CFS can be an increasingly important and influential reference point for the UN system, as the Committee strengthens its capacity to monitor its own effectiveness. The work undertaken under the monitoring stream of the Committee in the coming months, its results and their careful dissemination, including in the form of lessons learned for multi-stakeholder engagement in the three functional areas of the CFS, will be critical. It is this work that will provide firm grounds on which to strengthen the interaction of the Committee with the rest of the UN system – and indeed with others beyond the UN system – in the context of Agenda 2030 implementation.

- In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing?

As noted below, the SDGs form an integrated whole – this is indeed one of the key features of the 2030 Agenda. Quite importantly, the integrated nature of the Agenda in itself may pose significant challenges for implementation, as related policies and investments will need to be designed with a view to capturing synergies and managing possible trade-offs across goals and targets – e.g. in so-called "nexus" areas like food-water-energy and others. The CFS will not be able to effectively support countries in implementing the agenda if it does not give due attention to these inter-linkages. This is not to call for "mission creep," as the focus of the CFS should firmly stay within its mandate. Rather, it is to acknowledge that the policy, investment, and programmatic challenges related to achieving food security and nutrition and realizing everyone's right to food in a framework shaped by Agenda 2030 will, in practice, be about exploiting synergies and managing trade-offs across different SDGs. Accordingly, for instance, while SDG2 may provide an immediate entry point for the CFS, the agenda that this goal raises in terms of policy, investment, knowledge and knowledge sharing is also about how work on other goals can be designed and managed to contribute to achieving SDG2 and to reduce costs and challenges in doing so.

### **3. The 2030 Agenda: “integration” and “universality”**

A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their **integrated nature**, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.

- What does this mean for CFS? [See answer to previous question.](#)
- To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them? [Opportunities for dialogue and cross-dissemination of the outcomes of Agenda 2030-inspired thematic reviews may be explored with other platforms that will be tackling issues with strong relevance to the efforts of countries in realizing everyone's right to food – e.g. related to employment, the environment, or other issues.](#)

The 2030 agenda is **universal**, and applies to all countries, developed and developing, and all actors, policy makers and multi-stakeholders, as agents responsible for collectively building global and national enabling environments.

- 'What implications, if any, will the universality of the SDGs have on the work of the CFS? How can CFS, given its inclusive nature, contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders?

This question has two distinct components. Firstly, the new global agenda for sustainable development is universal in its application to all countries at different levels of development, with special recognition of countries confronting specific challenges – e.g. due to conflict and fragility and other factors. In relation to this aspect of the universality of the agenda, the CFS can contribute to advancing progress on implementation by, inter alia, considering issues that present common policy challenges in countries at all levels of development (e.g. malnutrition in its different manifestations), by encouraging sharing of experiences on actions and achievements related to the SDGs among countries at different levels of development, and by making space for discussion and review of progress in countries in special situations – e.g. in dedicated side events around the CFS plenary sessions or in other contexts. Also related to this aspect of the universality of the agenda, the CFS may consider areas where greater policy coherence for development related to food security and nutrition, including in developed countries, may contribute to the "global partnership for sustainable development". A second, distinct component of the question relates to the role that different actors have in the implementation of the agenda. By strengthening its capacity to develop practical, usable tools to guide the actions of different stakeholder groups and to promote dialogue and sharing of good practices among them, the CFS can contribute greatly to this aspect of the agenda. It is important that this capacity be nurtured by a sustained effort to monitor the effectiveness of the CFS, including the uptake of its policy tools and its capacity to reach out and engage with non-state actors, starting from its own participants and related constituencies.

#### 4. Follow-up and review, reporting

The 2030 Agenda calls for a follow-up and review framework which will *“promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and **foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues.**”*

- How can CFS provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review? Should

this process target primarily the progress of CFS policy product implementation that has clear linkages to progress on the SDGs, or directly country progress on SDG targets ?

The CFS can contribute to follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda in a number of ways. In particular, it can do so by promoting a structured knowledge and experience sharing effort at its plenary sessions or inter-sessionally, possibly in a manner designed to feed into the thematic reviews to be presented to the HLTF. Moreover, it can be done by lending its support to national governments for the definition of strategies for multi-stakeholder, inclusive national reviews in the area of the CFS mandate. As for the second part of the question, targeting progress of CFS policy product implementation is not an alternative to targeting country follow up and review of the SDGs. Rather, the former is an important object of monitoring and review by the CFS in its own right, as this work is essential to improve the effectiveness of the Committee and to generate lessons that can guide future activities, including those related to support to the 2030 Agenda.

In 2009, CFS was reformed, and now reports to both the FAO Conference, and to the General Assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in NY. A follow-up and review scheme is currently under discussion in NY, with the aim to design an architectural framework which would support the new High Level Political Forum (HLPF) deliver on its mission to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress on all targets of all 17 SDGs at global level. The architectural framework will include follow-up and review processes at national and regional levels (likely involving Regional institutions and supported by UN Regional Economic Commissions, or other regional bodies). At the global level, the HLPF will be at the center of this architecture. The 2030 Agenda calls for thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs, including cross-cutting issues supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council **“and other intergovernmental bodies and fora”** which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. The 2030 Agenda further affirms that these various bodies and fora “will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum.”

- How should CFS consider articulating its work and activities to fit in this global follow-up and review framework?
- What would this imply for CFS (resourcing, mandate, etc)?

The mandate of the CFS is not put in question by the new global agenda, nor does contributing to the follow up and review of the 2030 Agenda necessitate a reconsideration of this mandate. The annual activities of the CFS may be reformulated in terms of calendar to fit into the thematic review process for the HLPF, possibly by considering a regular inter-sessional activity dedicated to this.

##### **5. “Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges ”**

Successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires regular stock-taking of progress during the period, identifying challenges slowing down progress or qualifying successful results, their causes, and addressing these by formulating adequate policy guidance easily and broadly implementable at country-level.

Supporting the achievement of the SDGs will require global policy deliberations to address trade-offs, conflicts of interests and establish policy instruments and frameworks on complex issues. CFS has proven successful in providing such a space, delivering products and recommendations.

- How can CFS best identify challenges to progress on the SDGs and facilitate appropriate action to address this challenges?

There are two main internal entry points for the CFS to identify challenges to progress on the SDGs, and several external ones. Internally, the CFS can rely on the High Level Panel of Experts and its capacity to review country-level experiences, broader trends, and emerging issues that may hinder progress over time, if no policy – and other – solutions are found and implemented. It can also rely on knowledge and experience sharing among its members and participants in dedicated spaces during its plenary sessions or inter-sessionally. The work of monitoring the use and impact of CFS policy products may also be conducted with specific sensitivity to the question of challenges and gaps in SDG implementation. Externally, the CFS will be able to draw upon the results of the national, regional, and global reports produced annually to feed into the Agenda 2030 monitoring progress, including thematic reviews, the Global Sustainable Development Report, the SDG report, the report on progress in the implementation of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and the means of implementation for the 2030 Agenda, and others.



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governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction?

- In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing?

CFS has to define some priority SDGs and Agenda 2030 targets which could benefit from its many products (VGGT, RAI, FFA and the nine Policy Recommendations). At first glance, the most appropriate focus for CFS work is SDG2, related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture; these issues are all covered within the CFS core mandate. But there are other Objectives which CFS can efficiently contribute to:

-SDG 12.3, related to reducing global food waste and food losses both along the supply chain and at consumer level, can be reached by implementing the Policy recommendations on Food losses and waste, which were adopted by consensus at CFS 41 in 2014.

- SDG 16, on the promotion of the Rule of Law, can also be reached by disseminating the transparent, inclusive and multistakeholder model of CFS, which promotes open dialogue and exchange of views among different actors.

-CFS activities and products can also have impact in the achievement of SDG 14 on conserving and sustainably using of natural resources and, similarly,

-SDG 15 on sustainable management of soils and preservation of agricultural biodiversity.

Considering that the 2030 Agenda refers not only to the 17 Sustainable Development Goals and their targets, but also to the Means of Implementation (MoI), follow-up and review, the potential contribution of CFS to the achievement of the Agenda is even wider.

In order to maximize effectiveness, CFS must rely on RBAs collaboration as it is not an implementing agency.

### 3. The 2030 Agenda: “integration” and “universality”

A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their **integrated nature**, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.

- What does this mean for CFS?
- To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them?

Please clarify the meaning of “governing bodies” with which the CFS should coordinate: FAO, RBA? We intend it as referred to the entire UN System.

In the Report of the SG on critical milestone towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level of the 2030 Agenda, is clearly mentioned that many intergovernmental UN bodies and forums and other organizations as the UN Environmental Assembly, the World Education Forum, the World Health Assembly, the International Labour Conference, the Conference of FAO,

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UNIDO, UNCTAD, the Human Rights Council and the CFS are required to review progress and discuss policies in specific areas addressed by the SDGs. We can take the CFS multistakeholder approach as a model to start fruitful dialogue and common efforts with other organizations to achieve the 2030 Agenda.

The 2030 agenda is **universal**, and applies to all countries, developed and developing, and all actors, policy makers and multi-stakeholders, as agents responsible for collectively building global and national enabling environments.

- 'What implications, if any, will the universality of the SDGs have on the work of the CFS? How can CFS, given its inclusive nature, contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders?

#### 4. Follow-up and review, reporting

The 2030 Agenda calls for a follow-up and review framework which will *"promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and **foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues.**"*

- How can CFS provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review? Should this process target primarily the progress of CFS policy product implementation that has clear linkages to progress on the SDGs, or directly country progress on SDG targets ?

At this stage, CFS has to be more focused on the country-level, also in line with the Reform Document of 2009, which foresees a "phase 2" to evaluate outcomes on the ground. This can contribute to pursuing the achievement of SDGs at local level from a policy perspective, which complements the statistical perspective of the HLPF mechanism.

The focus on the importance of the local level to assess the achievement of the SDGs is confirmed also by the Report of the SG mentioned above. The contribution to the monitoring, follow-up and review also from the Civil Society and the Private Sector is welcomed in order to guarantee that all actors are fully involved in the process. In this exercise, CFS is the most effective model in which Governments, RBAs, Civil Society, Private Sector and Academia collaborate for a common goal. This can be achieved through the establishment of local "CFS Chapters" in voluntary countries, coordinated by the local RBA representatives.

In 2009, CFS was reformed, and now reports to both the FAO Conference, and to the General Assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in NY. A follow-up and review scheme is currently under discussion in NY, with the aim to design an architectural framework which would support the new High Level Political Forum (HLPF) deliver on its mission to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress on all targets of all 17 SDGs at global level. The architectural framework will include follow-up and review processes at national and regional levels (likely involving Regional institutions and supported by UN Regional Economic Commissions, or other regional bodies). At the global level, the HLPF will be at the center of this architecture. The 2030 Agenda calls for thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs, including cross-cutting issues supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council **"and other intergovernmental bodies and fora"** which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well

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as the interlinkages between them. The 2030 Agenda further affirms that these various bodies and fora “will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum.”

- How should CFS consider articulating its work and activities to fit in this global follow-up and review framework?
- What would this imply for CFS (resourcing, mandate, etc)?

Given the universality of the Agenda 2030 and the Sustainable Development Goals it proposes, is relevant for CFS to identify integrated areas of intervention with the UN System in New York, especially HLPF and ECOSOC.

The CFS Chair, Amb Gornass, could consider intervening during the Partnerships Forum of ECOSOC on 31 March 2016 in New York in order to promote the innovative and multistakeholder structure of CFS.

Regarding the thematic reviews on the progress of SDGs implementation foreseen by the HLPF, CFS can contribute to those related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture. This cooperation would be crucial for the achievement of SDGs in a “Fit for Purpose” perspective.

Such broader CFS activities, including possible enhancement of the country-level dimension (see above) require additional and more predictable resources.

### 5. “Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges”

Successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires regular stock-taking of progress during the period, identifying challenges slowing down progress or qualifying successful results, their causes, and addressing these by formulating adequate policy guidance easily and broadly implementable at country-level.

Supporting the achievement of the SDGs will require global policy deliberations to address trade-offs, conflicts of interests and establish policy instruments and frameworks on complex issues. CFS has proven successful in providing such a space, delivering products and recommendations.

- How can CFS best identify challenges to progress on the SDGs and facilitate appropriate action to address these challenges?

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## **Netherlands submission to second meeting of CFS OEWG on SDG's**

10 February 2016

1. Essence of the working plan chosen by the OEWG is to talk for one year (4 meetings) with a few hundred people to arrive at a **proposal** of the role CFS could take in implementation of Agenda 2030. This path carries the risk of directing attention away from linking up with external developments and endangering the relevance of CFS by having produced little in terms of substance at the time of thematic review of food and nutrition security by the High Level Political Forum spring 2017.
2. We plead for a parallel trajectory focussing on the added value of CFS making use of the unique position here in Rome, in New York and (starting) in some regions, that looks more into substance. Have CFS added value in mind for the HLPE thematic review expected early next year. Possible ideas:
  - Focus on relevant targets and indicators and start making an inventory of challenges and best practises. Surely there is a lot of experience and wisdom to be tapped from the different CFS stakeholders. For this first inventory electronic means could be used as e.g. has been done for the MYPOW 2016-2017.
  - Decide early on what role HLPE could play, as it needs time to produce output. Probably agreement could be found on e.g. a policy gap analysis by HLPE.
  - Invite key persons to talk with the OEWG, such as the Special Representative of the SGUN for Agenda 2030 David Nabarro.

## **Pakistan's Comments on the role of CFS in the implantation of the 2030 Agenda**

- The 2030 Agenda will be at the centre of the international development efforts for the next 15 years. As the foremost intergovernmental multi stakeholder forum for food security and nutrition, CFS is well positioned and must play a role in its implementation.
- There is no need at this stage to review the current structure of CFS for implementation of the SDGs.
- While determining what role CFS can play, it would be important to consider that the implementation of SDGs is primarily country driven.
- As CFS is one of the many entities that deal with food security and nutrition, it should focus on those SDGs and targets where it has a comparative advantage and avoid duplication. In this regard CFS should:
  - Focus on the core goals related with food security and nutrition particularly goals 2 and 3.
  - Integrate its products to the relevant goals, targets and indicators it would engage.
  - Develop an integrated approach across its products and workstreams. Several CFS products may be relevant to a particular goal while one product may be relevant to several goals.
- The mapping of the SDG targets in relation to the CFS scope and work is important for determining the role, which CFS can play for the implementation of the SDGs. The mapping should focus only on targets, which explicitly relate to CFS. The targets identified in green are clearly relevant to the work of CFS and its products. However, the targets corresponding to the other colours are not of direct relevance to CFS mandate and should be removed from the mapping.
- Furthermore, the mapping exercise would be more beneficial if it includes CFS products relevant to the various targets. For example the VGGTs relate to targets 1.4, 2.3, 5.6a etc.
- CFS should also coordinate with RBAs in mapping of the SDGs, which will help in avoiding duplication and better utilization of scarce resources.

- There is need for continued coordination with the work being done in New York.
- As regards follow up, and review:
  - We need to wait for the outcome of the HLPF process in New York to determine how CFS can contribute to the process.
  - CFS does not have the capacity to contribute to review and reporting of SDGs at the national and regional levels. It can, however, contribute to the global level reporting. The OEWG on monitoring should consider options for participation in this exercise.
  - Given the current capacity of CFS, it would be best suited to focus on reviewing the progress concerning the implementation of its products, which is the current focus of the OEWG on Monitoring.
- CFS can also contribute to implementation of the SDGs by sharing of experiences and lessons learned through organizing seminars and workshops particularly at global and regional levels.
- The HLPE may also be tasked to prepare a report on how CFS can effectively contribute to the implementation of the SDGs.

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**Inputs from Peru**  
**Call for written inputs:**

**What role and activities for CFS, to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs?**

The CFS Secretariat invites OEWG-SDG participants, CFS Members, participants and stakeholders, to respond to the questions below and send back their written contributions to the CFS Secretariat (cfs@fao.org) at the latest **by 5 February 2016 COB**.

These questions supported an initial discussion in the first OEWG meeting on 21 February 2016, and aim to further facilitate a collective reflection on possible CFS work and activities in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs between 2016 and 2030. They do not constitute an exhaustive list (participants may raise any additional matter they deem relevant) and should not be considered to suggest a framework for a proposal on future CFS engagement.

**1. CFS : mission, functions and processes**

As per its reform, CFS has 3 main functions:

- contributing to advancing coordination and partnerships;
- contributing to policy convergence on food security and nutrition; and
- strengthening national and regional food security and nutrition actions (by producing guidance or by facilitating lesson exchange, etc.)

which it fulfils through the development and endorsement of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial policy products, evidence-based policy recommendations, by convening inter-sessional events, or through an annual plenary week with coordination and linkages sessions show-casing successful FSN actions at global, regional and national levels.

- Are the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? Should they be revisited? Would this benefit CFS's effectiveness/impact?

La reforma del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria (CFS, por sus siglas en inglés) se aprobó en el 35° periodo de sesiones<sup>1</sup> del CFS.

Tal es así que, de acuerdo al numeral 2 del documento "Reforma del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial<sup>2</sup> aprobado en el 35° periodo, "(...) *Las reformas están destinadas a redefinir la concepción y la función del CFS para que centre su trabajo en los retos principales de erradicar el hambre, ampliar la participación en el CFS para asegurar que se escuche a todos los interesados en el debate sobre las políticas relativas a la alimentación y la agricultura, adaptar sus normas y procedimientos con el objetivo de convertirse en la plataforma política central de las Naciones Unidas que se ocupa de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición, reforzar sus vínculos en los planos regional, nacional y local, y respaldar los debates del CFS con conocimientos técnicos estructurados mediante la creación de un Grupo*

<sup>1</sup> Roma, 14, 15 y 17 de octubre de 2009

<sup>2</sup> CFS: 2009/2 Rev. 2

*de expertos de alto nivel, de manera que las decisiones y el trabajo del CFS se basen en datos sólidos y en los conocimientos más avanzados”.*

Como resultado de la reforma, de acuerdo al literal a) del capítulo 1) del Marco Estratégico Mundial para la Seguridad Alimentaria y la Nutrición<sup>3</sup>, “(...) *Se han determinado como funciones principales del CSA, que se desempeñarán gradualmente, servir de plataforma para promover una coordinación más acertada en los planos mundial, regional y nacional; promover la convergencia de las políticas; facilitar el apoyo y el asesoramiento a los países y las regiones; promover la rendición de cuentas y compartir las mejores prácticas a todos los niveles”.*

En ese sentido, y dado que el objetivo de la reforma del Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial se correlaciona con los ODS, principalmente con el 2 ODS sobre “*poner fin al hambre, lograr la seguridad alimentaria y la mejora de la nutrición y promover la agricultura sostenible*” **se recomienda mantener las funciones de la CFS.**

## 2. CFS and Agenda 2030

- The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, is country-driven, will be primarily led by national governments with the support of all partners, and will require new global enabling policy frameworks and resources. How can CFS, as an intergovernmental multi-stakeholder policy-making body, play a constructive role in support of these processes?

*Diseñar programas/proyectos de la mano con el Estado; es decir, que las intervenciones de los organismos internacionales que acompañan al CFS como son FAO, FIDA y/o PMA se diseñen de manera coordinada con el Estado.*

- The process leading to Agenda 2030 has been inclusive and participatory; the CFS model has often been referenced during this process, and has inspired discussions about possible new governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction?

*Toda forma de intervención requiere presupuesto. En ese sentido, se propone fortalecer de capital físico y económico a las agencias de las Naciones Unidas vinculadas al CFS (FAO, FIDA y PMA) en los países en los que tenga representación.*

- In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing?

## 3. The 2030 Agenda: “integration” and “universality”

A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their **integrated nature**, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.

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<sup>3</sup> Tercera versión – octubre de 2014. CFS 2014/41/14.

- What does this mean for CFS?

Se espera que el CFS trabaje de manera conjunta y coordinada con las otras agencias de Naciones Unidas y de los Gobiernos vinculadas al tema con el fin lograr un impacto positivo en la seguridad alimentaria y nutricional. Se debería elevar el nivel de coordinación inter – agencias con miras a potenciar los esfuerzos, evitar superposiciones e identificar áreas que aún requieren acciones específicas para alcanzar el reto de erradicar el hambre.

- To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them?

El CFS deberá coordinar con otros órganos rectores en aquellos aspectos que afecten a los temas de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición a fin de evitar compartimentos estancos dentro de la organización y a fin de evitar duplicidades.

The 2030 agenda is **universal**, and applies to all countries, developed and developing, and all actors, policy makers and multi-stakeholders, as agents responsible for collectively building global and national enabling environments.

- 'What implications, if any, will the universality of the SDGs have on the work of the CFS? How can CFS, given its inclusive nature, contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders?

Se recomienda que el CFS formule programas de socialización del ODS en el que se explique los retos que implica el cumplimiento de las 8 metas previstas para dicho objetivo y el rol las el rol que pueden jugar los actores involucrados en este proceso (Estados, la sociedad civil, la academia y el sector privado).

Asimismo, puede resaltar el rol del propio CFS en cumplir con los objetivos y metas del 2 referidos a la erradicación del hambre, lograr la seguridad alimentaria y la mejora de la nutrición y promover la agricultura sostenible.

La publicación podría hacerse a través de una plataforma web específica sobre el ODS 2.

#### 4. Follow-up and review, reporting

The 2030 Agenda calls for a follow-up and review framework which will “*promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues.*”

- How can CFS provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review? Should this process target primarily the progress of CFS policy product implementation that has clear linkages to progress on the SDGs, or directly country progress on SDG targets?

Con el propósito de hacer seguimiento al ODS 2 y sus metas se recomienda que el CFS diseñe una plataforma web que contenga información sobre las políticas y programas que se vienen implementando en cada uno de los países miembros. Asimismo, se pueden incluir en

dicha plataforma las experiencias exitosas que desarrollan actores públicos y privados que contribuyan de manera significativa al logro de las metas del ODS 2.

In 2009, CFS was reformed, and now reports to both the FAO Conference, and to the General Assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in NY. A follow-up and review scheme is currently under discussion in NY, with the aim to design an architectural framework which would support the new High Level Political Forum (HLPF) deliver on its mission to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress on all targets of all 17 SDGs at global level. The architectural framework will include follow-up and review processes at national and regional levels (likely involving Regional institutions and supported by UN Regional Economic Commissions, or other regional bodies). At the global level, the HLPF will be at the center of this architecture. The 2030 Agenda calls for thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs, including cross-cutting issues supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council **“and other intergovernmental bodies and fora”** which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. The 2030 Agenda further affirms that these various bodies and fora **“will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum.”**

- How should CFS consider articulating its work and activities to fit in this global follow-up and review framework?
- What would this imply for CFS (resourcing, mandate, etc)?

Para poner en marcha el proyecto de seguimiento es necesario presupuesto, así como también la institucionalidad, que se reflejaría a través de un mandato.

##### 5. **“Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges ”**

Successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires regular stock-taking of progress during the period, identifying challenges slowing down progress or qualifying successful results, their causes, and addressing these by formulating adequate policy guidance easily and broadly implementable at country-level.

Supporting the achievement of the SDGs will require global policy deliberations to address trade-offs, conflicts of interests and establish policy instruments and frameworks on complex issues. CFS has proven successful in providing such a space, delivering products and recommendations.

- How can CFS best identify challenges to progress on the SDGs and facilitate appropriate action to address these challenges?

El análisis de brechas es un buen indicador para conocer los avances sobre los ODSs.

# SDG OEWG

## Private Sector Mechanism Written Comments

### February 5, 2016

On behalf of the Private Sector Mechanism, the International Agri-Food Network provides the following response to the questions set out by the Open Ended Working Group:

#### 1. CFS : mission, functions and processes

*As per its reform, CFS has 3 main functions :*

- *contributing to advancing coordination and partnerships;*
- *contributing to policy convergence on food security and nutrition; and*
- *strengthening national and regional food security and nutrition actions (by producing guidance or by facilitating lesson exchange, etc.)*

*which it fulfils through the development and endorsement of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial policy products, evidence-based policy recommendations, by convening inter-sessional events, or through an annual plenary week with coordination and linkages sessions show-casing successful FSN actions at global, regional and national levels.*

- *Are the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? Should they be revisited? Would this benefit CFS's effectiveness/impact?*

Throughout the Sustainable Development Goals process, the International Agri-Food Network has been engaged in the negotiations. We have been advocates for the multi-stakeholder model and we called actively during the negotiations in New York for a specific role for CFS.

In this context, IAFN and PSM would like to see CFS to **align its Multi-Year Programme of Work to support Goal 2 in particular**. The SDGs should directly inform and take priority in the subsequent MYPOW decisions.

We do not foresee a mandate review is necessary.

#### 2. CFS and Agenda 2030

- *The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, is country-driven, will be primarily led by national governments with the support of all partners, and will require new global enabling policy frameworks and resources. How can CFS, as an intergovernmental multi-stakeholder policy-making body, play a constructive role in support of these processes?*
- *The process leading to Agenda 2030 has been inclusive and participatory; the CFS model has often been referenced during this process, and has inspired discussions about possible new governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction?*
- *In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing?*

There will not be enough attention on Goal 2, let alone the cross cutting role of agriculture, if CFS does not work as an active advocate. There are many, many cross cutting goals where agriculture and food play a role. CFS could engage in those as time and resources allow, but PSM believes CFS should take a leadership role as an advocate

for progress on Goal 2. It is the primary body to have such a focus and thus must be particularly proactive.

CFS has an important role to play in illustrating the multi-stakeholder system and about finding ways to work together better and to share experiences, especially at a national level, to meet the targets. As it states in the chapeau of the SDGs, there are 5 P's: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnerships that underpin all of the SDGs.

That last word "Partnerships" is extremely important. This is cited in the guiding questions and we believe CFS sessions should to allow more time for partnership sharing and partnership building. In particular, PSM encourages CFS to use its convening powers to increase the number of - and co-ordination of - food security and nutrition partnerships. This is an important way to contribute to the goals and to highlight the multistakeholder nature of CFS. Outcomes here can be shared at the partnerships forums that will exist in the cross-sectoral fora.

### 3. The 2030 Agenda: "integration" and "universality"

*A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their **integrated nature**, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.*

- *What does this mean for CFS?*
- *To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them?*

As we examine the specific questions regarding the scope of the work on the SDGs in the context of CFS, we agree with the mapping document on the breadth of issues that widely fall in the scope of CFS. Agriculture is a cross-cutting issue in Agenda 2030 and the private sector has consistently spoken about the importance of farming and food to all aspects of social, economic and environmental development.

Still, we would like to raise the question of the best way for CFS to intersect with Agenda 2030. While we can find many areas to scope how can CFS best work with the universal fora like the High Level Political Forum to have a maximum impact? Focus on Goal 2 may be the obvious and highest value way to assist the whole of the UN system.

We hope CFS will be a vital part of SDG implementation. CFS engagement should be **focused and specific** to make the most of available resources. CFS should have a key role in reporting progress towards the goals and **we hope it will submit a regularised report to the High Level Political Forum in New York.**

Together we can end hunger by 2030.

## Inputs from SP\_RtF

### What role is appropriate for the CFS to implement and engage with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals

Hilal Elver, UN Special Rapporteur on right to food

February 10, 2016

#### I. What is missing in SDGs?

The SDGs balance the three dimensions of sustainable development while viewing poverty eradication and economic growth through the lens of social inclusion and environmental protection. Overall, to keep the delicate balance among various stakeholders; earth's caring capacity and human interests; and finally maintaining lasting social, economic, and political piece must be at the center of the SDGs.

By framing 17 integrated themes, the SDGs set a new standard for the responsibilities expected from all leaders, a universal agenda that is applicable to all countries, and all people; a social contract between duty bearers and rights holders that commits to "leaving no one behind". This motto is a critical aspect of the SDGs, and it requires right-based approach to implementation.

**Nevertheless, human rights in general, especially right to food** is not mentioned in any target, and recognition of rights-based approaches is missing. Neither is the environmental dimension integrated sufficiently into the targets. Moreover, despite the significant role of the private sector, there is no responsibility is assigned for sustainable development and no accountability mechanisms is included. Significant criticisms are prevalent and was acknowledged by some countries, various academics, NGOs and CSMs:

1. Progressive realization of the right to food and issues of equity of access to resources and social inclusion should be the foundation of any multi-stakeholder informed SDG for food and agriculture;
2. Progress on the post 2015 Goals need to be measured and monitored by independent bodies with relevant knowledge, competences and capabilities;
3. The list of 17 goals and 169 targets (some overlapping, some contradictory) are just

too complex and ambitious for the realization.<sup>1</sup> Therefore, implementation of 2030 Agenda will be the biggest challenge – considering limited and unequal human and financial resources;

4. Despite the tremendous need of financing the SDGs, there are no new financial commitments made, no clear articulation of where the financing would come from.

## **II. The SD Goal # 2 and CFS mandate: (Hunger, malnutrition, productivity and incomes, sustainability and resilience, biodiversity, investment, trade and commodity markets)**

The most direct goal in relation to the CFS mandate, Goal No. 2, contains three important areas, namely eliminating hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture. To fulfill this goal, the UN has identified a series of specific targets (2.1 to 2.5) from ending hunger and all forms of malnutrition by 2030, particularly for children under five (stunting and wasting), adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women, and older persons; to double the agricultural productivity and incomes for the majority of the world's food producers (i.e. small scale food producers, women, and indigenous peoples, ect.); ensuring that farming methods are sustainable (i.e. resilient in the face of climate change and improving of soil and land quality); ensuring the maintenance of genetic diversity and the fair sharing of the benefits from the use of this genetic diversity is also covered.

Finally, the sub-goals on the enabling role of markets in connecting food producers to food consumers focus primarily on international trade and commodity markets are included into sub-goals. They refer to trade restrictions and distortions in world agricultural markets and commodity markets that are likely to trigger future food crises. All these policies are extremely important for progressive realization of the right to adequate and nutritious food for all.

**As seen, SDG goal # 2 is very comprehensive.** Arguably, merely improving nutrition outcomes is not ambitious enough. A better way to divide the goal # 2 to two separate goals, and a separate goal should have been dedicated to achieve food and nutrition security. The remarkably commonly held assumption that nutrition and hunger are the same must be actively challenged. If not, combating hunger will continue to be privileged to addressing nutrition. Based on experiences and reports governments in developing world, we encounter that countries are rarely show the same political commitment to addressing inadequate nutrition as they do to tackling hunger.

**Moreover, several targets already agreed upon internationally by the 2012 World Health Assembly do not feature in the SDG goals and targets. The CFS must have a role**

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<sup>1</sup> <http://www.economist.com/news/leaders/21647286-proposed-sustainable-development-goals-would-be-worse-useless-169-commandments>;  
<http://www.economist.com/news/international/21664974-targets-intended-shape-development-next-15-years-are-bloated-all-same-they>

to see what the SDG indicators look like in March 2016 to see whether the SDGs adequately address the triple burden of malnutrition: i.e. undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies and overweight/obesity.

### III. Accountability procedure and the role of CFS:

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development calls for a review framework that is **“robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent and integrated,”** operating at national, regional, and global levels. Noting the importance of mutual trust and understanding among all nations and the universal nature of the 2030 Agenda, it sets out nine principles to guide follow-up and review processes at national, regional, and global levels. These principles emphasize the need for flexibility and respect for local ownership of the development process:

- They will be voluntary and country led;
- They will track progress in a manner that respects the universal, integrated, and interrelated nature of the goals and targets and the three dimensions of sustainable development;
- They will maintain a longer-term orientation and support countries in making informed policy choices;
- They will be open, inclusive, participatory, and transparent;
- They will be people-centered and gender-sensitive, respect human rights, and focus on the poorest, most vulnerable, and those furthest behind;
- They will build on existing platforms and respond to national circumstances, capacities, needs, and priorities. They will evolve over time and will minimize the reporting burden on national administrations;
- They will be rigorous and based on evidence, informed by country-led evaluations and data disaggregated by income, sex, age, race, ethnicity, migration status, disability, and geographic location and other relevant characteristics;
- They will require enhanced capacity-building support for developing countries, including the strengthening of national data systems and evaluation programs;
- They will benefit from the active support of the United Nations system and other multilateral institutions.

**Despite some references to accountability, participation and respecting human rights, 2030 has no clear understanding how SDGs implementations will be monitored and review.** Throughout the negotiation process many governments tried to narrow down accountability, claiming that the goals are voluntary. That was the reason the name of the chapter was replaced from ‘monitoring and accountability’ to follow-up and review.

Human rights community has long been argued that accountability mechanism is crucial

to have an effective result for the implementation of the goals.<sup>2</sup> Unfortunately, at the end of the negotiation, country level review process of every four years was removed from the document. Instead, follow up and review task was given to HLPF, thematic reviews on goal areas, as well as country reviews where specific countries voluntarily provide to discuss their challenge and progress. The effectiveness of the HLPF however, is subject to criticism as it only meets for eight days each year as is hugely under-stuffed and under resourced. Although there is an encouraging language for participation of the civil society to HLPF review process, it remains to be seen. The UN Secretary-General's recent report on review and follow up process still does not give a clear direction "how the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) will be able to deliver on accountability. Therefore, there is a huge role left to civil society to develop "ambitious and innovative accountability mechanism and indicators properly to achieve accountability and indicators at the national level, including oversight of the role and impact of the private sector."<sup>3</sup>

**CFS should emphasize such inclusion.** The most recent report of the SG on review process does not go further what has been already there. Therefore, it is important for the **CFS step up and fill the accountability gap in order to establish innovative, ambitious mechanisms, as the CFS's position prominently featured in the report of the SG.**

**The role of the private sector** in relation to sustainable agriculture and nutrition is vital. Therefore, it requires special attention. Moreover, as indicated the Goal # 2 targets, transnational spill over impact of one country's policies on another's in agriculture requires to deal with trade, investment, subsidies, energy policy, and agricultural biodiversity. In all areas that private sector has an important role as much as governmental policies. Moreover, the role of private sector in the area of policy making should be carefully scrutinized to avoid possible conflict of interest.

**SDGs are not legally binding. Voluntarism, protection of sovereignty and independency of the states' are at the center of its ideology. However, this does not me that SDGs should be considered as aspirational goals.** All countries are accepted the negotiated document, albeit voluntary, promised to implement it. Moreover, **many of the principles are directly linked to states' existing human rights treaty obligations,**

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<sup>2</sup> See: Who will be Accountable, CESR; UNHRC letter.

<sup>3</sup>Kate Donald states that the 2030 Agenda's vision for accountability "is astonishingly vague and timid" and "offers no clear picture on how SDG progress will be monitored and reviewed or what the lines and channels of accountability will be." She observes that there has been "very little political will for underpinning the new agenda with accountability." Donald calls on civil society to develop ambitious and innovative accountability mechanisms. See: Health and Human Rights Blog. Available at: <http://sd.iisd.org/news/csos-address-follow-up-and-review-data-and-indicators/>

**even though there is no explicit reference to human rights principles.** For instance, goals # 2, 5, 12, 13, 14, and 15 are directly related to right to adequate food.

#### **IV. What kind of accountability mechanism for the effective implementation of SDG agenda?**

Achieving the effective implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda will depend on the creation of a strong ‘follow-up and review’ framework to ensure that SDG commitments are met. The follow up and review architecture, at national, regional and global levels should be **universal, participatory, and transparent**. It must ensure accountability of all relevant actors including the private sector, and track that ‘no one is being left behind’ by monitoring progress with data **fully disaggregated by population groups**. All Member States should participate in universal, multi- stakeholder periodic reviews at the global level, and build strong national review processes. **Monitoring and review should be evidence based, on the basis of a data revolution underpinned by human rights.** <sup>4</sup>

The global High Level Political Forum (HLPF) has already been mandated by Member States to build on existing reviews and existing reporting mechanisms, and this should include systematically integrating existing reports and recommendations generated by international human rights mechanisms that are relevant to the SDGs. This should include incorporating reports and recommendations from the Human Rights Council’s Universal Periodic Review (UPR), the human rights treaty bodies, and Special Procedures.

**The Special Rapporteur on right to food** is in a position to collaborate and cooperate the work of UNHRC with the CFS as the member of the AG on various SDGs that relevant to right to food, such as goals #: 2, 5, 12, 13, 14, and 15.

**For a truly transformative human rights-based development agenda**, the general principles guiding to follow-up and review process at global, regional and national levels should be based on the principles below:

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1. **Universality:** Although participation in the HLPF is voluntary, widest possible participation should be encouraged. The UN Human Rights Council’s Universal periodic Review Process can serve as inspiration. Universality also implies that there is differentiated responsibilities among states depending on States’ capabilities. Right to food documents clearly articulates this principle as

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<sup>4</sup> “Integrating Human Rights into the Post 2015 Development Agenda: Follow up-and review: Ensuring Accountability for the SDGs, UNHRC

- “progressive right”.
2. **Participatory**: The “meaningful participation” into review process should be secured and enhanced for various stakeholders, particularly civil society that represents vulnerable groups in relation to right to food.
  3. **Accountability, including of the private sector**: All actors involved in SDG financing and implementation, including the private sector, should be accountable under the global and national follow up and review processes. While the SDGs themselves are not legally binding, many of the targets link directly to States’ existing binding human rights obligations and there is a need to establish prompt and effective mechanisms of redress for cases where these obligations are not met. States are not only accountable for meeting their own human rights commitments (right to food: Article 11 of the CESCR in relation to the SDGs, but must also ensure that all those involved in implementing and financing the SDGs act in accordance with international human rights standards. The reporting of progress at all levels should therefore include an analysis of the alignment of the national regulatory framework, multi-stakeholder partnerships, and private sector activities with the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.
  4. **Equality and non-discrimination**: The SDG’s central imperative ‘leave no one behind’ with the aim of reducing inequalities and elimination discrimination requires investing in the disaggregation of data that goes well beyond gender and geography.

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## V. The Importance of indicators and disaggregated Data:

Measuring result and collecting data is very important for successful review process. **To develop global indicators should be secured that gives a real teeth to relaxed review process.** As indicated above data to be more disaggregated and to know where the poor are concentrated, as well as their ages, how they live and what sort of work they do. Advances in technology make this easier. Satellites can more precisely determine where forests are thinning, for example, or where crops are thriving or wilting. What matters most is “measuring need and measuring impact.”<sup>5</sup> Yet, of the 193 countries, which have signed up to the SDGs’ nutrition targets only 74 have enough data to assess whether they’re on track to meet them.

To achieve the SDGs objectives clear roadmaps and robust indicators will be needed at the national and sub-national level. Indicators are both a management tool to help countries develop evidence-based implementation strategies for achieving SDGs and a report card to measure progress and ensure accountability to a broad range of stakeholders. **Indicators should be easy to understand and communicate all stakeholders.** For instance indicators on agriculture need to be understood by farmers, policy-makers, business executive, researcher and consumers. **All stakeholders should**

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<sup>5</sup> Michael Anderson, The Economist

**be engaged in the selection of indicators. It should be outcome-focused, or ends as opposed to the means. CFS Should play an active role to select indicators related to food security goals, at least Goal #2.**

The criteria that should guide the selection of indicators, and proposes a number of approaches, methodologies and indicator sets that can help to ensure the **SDG indicators framework is human rights- informed and human rights-sensitive**. In doing so, it builds on the experience of CESR and the broader human rights community in monitoring human rights and designing and applying human rights indicators:<sup>6</sup>

**a. Ensure consistency with international law:** Indicators should draw upon and reinforce existing human rights treaty obligations, especially given that the outcome document explicitly states that this Agenda “ is founded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights [and] international human rights treaties” and “is to be implemented in a manner that is consistent with the rights and obligations of states under international law” <sup>7</sup>This will help to ensure that post-2015 accountability processes and international human rights treaty commitments reinforce each other, and to boost the accountability of the SDGs, given that they are not legally binding.

**b. Measure effort and conduct as well as outcomes:** Most indicators for the SDGs will rightly focus on outcomes, expressing the desired ends of sustainable development (e.g. malnutrition rates for the food and hunger goal, disease prevalence rates or mortality rates for the health goal). Such outcomes are certainly important from a human rights perspective, and when interpreted against human rights norms, outcome indicators can also be used to measure the level of enjoyment of a right. However, outcomes alone cannot give a full understanding of a State’s compliance with their human rights obligations (which encompass conduct and result). A State’s policy efforts and resource allocations, and their relationship to human rights and development outcomes, must also be monitored for a more balanced and comprehensive assessment. Many of the SDG targets are implicitly or explicitly concerned with States’ policy efforts, resource allocation or other issues that cannot be encompassed purely by quantifiable socio-economic outcome indicators. Therefore, a certain number of **indicators of policy effort** that quantify inputs and outputs (termed ‘**process indicators**’ under the UNHRC of the High Commissioner for Human Rights’ framework) are also needed, particularly where outcome indicators might be less robust or relevant, to aid in interpreting and explaining patterns and drivers of progress or regression in outcomes. **They may be necessary to assess human rights and sustainable development priorities, such as participation and transparency in decision-making, or the accountability, inclusiveness and transparency of State institutions. In addition, these indicators are more likely to be programmatically relevant; that is, they can help**

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<sup>6</sup> See: UN the High Commissioner for Human Rights, *Human Rights Indicators: A Guide to Measurement and Implementation* (2012).

<sup>7</sup> *Transforming Our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*.

**illuminate what (changes in) policies and practices are necessary.**

Finally, as mentioned already, **disintegrated data** is very important. In line with the promise of the 2030 Agenda to *'leave no one behind'*, monitoring efforts should assess progress in achieving results for all people. This will require **disaggregated data** that clearly reveals the situation of the most disadvantaged groups and those groups affected by discrimination. This is a fundamental difference than the Millennium Development Goals. To response to this data challenge, monitoring should focus on the **progressive reduction of inequalities** over time at the local, national, regional and global levels, and linkages with the international human rights mechanisms should be strengthened.<sup>8</sup> **Data should be fully disaggregated by population group**, in line with the grounds of discrimination and related categories identified in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: race/ethnicity, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Such disaggregated data is very important to pursue **gender sensitive programs** in agriculture and food production. In addition, since "other status" is not exhaustive, the grounds should also include those specified by the international human rights mechanisms including inter alia. age, nationality, marital and family status, sexual orientation and gender identity, health status, place of residence, economic and social situation.<sup>9</sup> Other relevant categories of disaggregation in each country context should be determined in an inclusive, participatory process at the national and sub-national levels, with the direct involvement of the relevant population groups themselves.

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<sup>8</sup> UNHRC Sustainable Development Goals

<sup>9</sup> The Measure of Progress: How Human Rights should inform the SDGs indicators, HR Policy Brief, October 2015.



Inputs from SP\_RtF  
Call for written inputs:

**What role and activities for CFS, to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs?**

**1. CFS : mission, functions and processes**

As per its reform, CFS has 3 main functions :

- contributing to advancing coordination and partnerships;
- contributing to policy convergence on food security and nutrition; and
- strengthening national and regional food security and nutrition actions (by producing guidance or by facilitating lesson exchange, etc.)

which it fulfils through the development and endorsement of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial policy products, evidence-based policy recommendations, by convening inter-sessional events, or through an annual plenary week with coordination and linkages sessions show-casing successful FSN actions at global, regional and national levels.

- Are the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? Should they be revisited? Would this benefit CFS's effectiveness/impact?

*No need to be revisited. Supporting the SDGs implementation certainly would benefit the CFS's role on coordination, policy convergence, and influence on national, regional and global food security and nutrition actions. It will give the CFS more visible role among the international platforms dealing with directly or indirectly variety of SDGs, as well as opportunity to be participating into those organizations' participation in annual sessions of the CFS. Overall, the role of CFS on SDGs should be considered as **an excellent opportunity for outreach.***

**2. CFS and Agenda 2030**

- The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, is country-driven, will be primarily led by national governments with the support of all partners, and will require new global enabling policy frameworks and resources. How can CFS, as an intergovernmental multi-stakeholder policy-making body, play a constructive role in support of these processes?

*The CFS could be a coordinating/convening body of the right to food and **agricultural sector** related SDGs, which is the common thread that holds the 17 SDGs, more than any other sector.*

- The process leading to Agenda 2030 has been inclusive and participatory; the CFS model has often been referenced during this process, and has inspired discussions about possible new

governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction?

*The CFS's experience is the first and unique among other global governance institutions, and it already has acknowledged by the UNSG's report dated January 19, 2016. The CFS can prepare a policy review document that includes pros and cons about the multi-stakeholder multi-disciplinary experience since the reform of 2009.*

- In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing?

*Agricultural sector is the common thread that holds the 17 SDGs. Having said that, this is an enormous task for CFS's already full agenda. At first stage, considerable attention should be given to Goal # 2, which includes three big areas of work and 8 ambitious targets. The mapping document by the CFS secretariat gives a very good overview on goals that directly or indirectly relevant to CFS's mission, such as goal 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 13, 15. Those goals could be included into CFS agenda without duplicating other institutions' work, but coordinating with them. It is also important for the CFS to **emphasize women's role as a cross cutting issue**. Further, SDG #16 is very relevant the overall role of the CFS.*

### 3. The 2030 Agenda: "integration" and "universality"

A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their **integrated nature**, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.

- What does this mean for CFS?

*As indicated above, unlike Millennium Development Goals, integrated nature of the SDGs is acknowledged. This is relevant to CFS's interdisciplinary work, and policy coherence future. To give a specific example, the CFS should coordinate with the United Nations Climate Change Convention (UNFCCC) 's adaptation and mitigation policies that are relevant to CFS's mandate. The SDGs should not be isolated from each other.*

- To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them?

*This means CFS cannot only deal with SDG #2, but all relevant goals should be considered, but not as a primary work but, coordinating with relevant institutions. For instance, goal on climate change (goal # 7) should be coordinated with UNEP and UNFCCC; gender related issues should be coordinated with UN Women, and CEDAW secretariat. The CFS's expertise, guidelines, and recommendations will be helpful to other organizations. Coordination is already CFSs agenda, enhancing it eventually brings more effective results and responses criticisms against lack of cooperation.*

The 2030 agenda is **universal**, and applies to all countries, developed and developing, and all actors, policy makers and multi-stakeholders, as agents responsible for collectively building global and national enabling environments.

- 'What implications, if any, will the universality of the SDGs have on the work of the CFS? How can CFS, given its inclusive nature, contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders?

*Universality of the SDGs is a new step forward from former Millennium Development Goals (MDGs). This fits the CFS working philosophy. Reforming agricultural sector on one hand and food and nutrition security on the other, cannot be solved without all countries' cooperative action, including into all private sector and CSM. **With regard to responsibility and accountability, CFS could fill the accountability gap of the SDG, especially about corporate responsibility using its multi-stakeholder feature.** Although, corporate responsibility is a huge undertaking and cooperation with other institutions is necessary. **There is the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights.** Besides this, there is also an ongoing discussion about necessity of the international agreement on corporate responsibility at the UNHRC. Considering the important role of the private sector in food and agriculture sector, CFS must have a constructive role on that.*

#### 4. Follow-up and review, reporting

The 2030 Agenda calls for a follow-up and review framework, which will “*promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and **foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues.***”

- How can CFS provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review? Should this process target primarily the progress of CFS policy product implementation that has clear linkages to progress on the SDGs, or directly country progress on SDG targets?

*The CFS could enhance its monitoring function in both areas, primarily its own policy products (recommendations, and guidelines), and setting guiding principles of the SDGs review process for the relevant targets in country level. This will give more robust role to CFS in global food policy-making forum. AS an expert body, **CFS is the appropriate place to set the guiding principles for national review process.***

In 2009, CFS was reformed, and now reports to both the FAO Conference, and to the General Assembly through the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in NY. A follow-up and review scheme is currently under discussion in NY, with the aim to design an architectural framework which would support the new High Level Political Forum (HLPF) deliver on its mission to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress on all targets of all 17 SDGs at global level. The architectural framework will include follow-up and review processes at national and regional levels (likely involving Regional institutions and supported by UN Regional Economic Commissions, or other regional bodies). At the global level, the HLPF will be at the centre of this architecture. The 2030 Agenda calls for thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs, including cross-cutting issues supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council “**and other**

**intergovernmental bodies and fora"** which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. The 2030 Agenda further affirms that these various bodies and fora "will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum."

- How should CFS consider articulating its work and activities to fit in this global follow-up and review framework?

*The CFS's role should be articulated especially for the "thematic review" of the SDGs at early stage, before the rules, responsibilities, and functions are articulated. The CFS's unique structure among the global governance bodies is already acknowledged. This role should be further articulated making clear causal connection between the targets, and how CFS's past and future normative and coordination role have impact on SDGs relevant goals. It is helpful to prepare a report to provide specific correlation between relevant SDGs and CFS's normative productions, such as the GSF, the VGRtF and the VGGT. This would give a good understanding the way in which CFS can play a constructive role in relation to follow up mechanism.*

*The CFS monitoring function is under consideration. This would give an opportunity to CFS members to articulate monitoring process to include the SDGs monitoring needs. This is a vital part of the realization of the ambitions SDGs, and it will be helpful if CFS articulates proposed monitoring system to enhance the SDGs implementation. Doing by this, CFS should emphasize its vital role as articulated well its reform document emphasizing "right to adequate food and nutrition for all" is the fundamental principles and cross cutting issue of all CFS activities.*

*Agenda 2030's central imperative of 'leave no one behind' is compatible with human rights based review system. Therefore, CFS's on SDGs' review and reporting process should be based on the human rights principles of universality, participation, accountability and non-discrimination and equality.*

***Monitoring should focus on the progressive reduction of inequalities** over time at the local, national, regional and global levels, and linkages with the international human rights mechanisms should be strengthened. This will require **disaggregated data** that clearly reveals the situation of the most disadvantaged groups and those groups affected by discrimination. To response to this data challenge, associated opportunities and risks, human rights-based approaches to data and statistics will be essential.*

- What would this imply for CFS (resourcing, mandate, etc.)?

*As the HLPF is already mandated to build on existing review mechanisms, relevant reports and recommendations coming from the CFS mechanisms should be systematically integrated in to review process. In this process, CFS besides the review process of its own recommendations and guiding principles, it might cooperate with other institutions to collect relevant reports/information and deliver it to HLPF. For instance, various reports of the Human Rights Council (such as Universal Period Reports, as well as reports and recommendations from the human rights treaty*

*bodies and Special Procedures) about the monitoring efforts of national implementation of the right to food, and other relevant thematic reports might be cooperatively evaluated to deliver the HLPF.*

#### **5. “Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges ”**

Successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires regular stock-taking of progress during the period, identifying challenges slowing down progress or qualifying successful results, their causes, and addressing these by formulating adequate policy guidance easily and broadly implementable at country-level.

Supporting the achievement of the SDGs will require global policy deliberations to address trade-offs, conflicts of interests and establish policy instruments and frameworks on complex issues. CFS has proven successful in providing such a space, delivering products and recommendations.

- How can CFS best identify challenges to progress on the SDGs and facilitate appropriate action to address this challenges?

*One of the criticisms of the SDGs is about the inclusion of too many goals and targets. Therefore, there is a danger that several goals could be easily contradictory with each other. For instance clean energy projects for the remedy of climate change (such as biofuel) have a negative impact on food security and right to food. This is just an example that CFS could play a constructive role to minimize such contradictions and enhance synergies in the pursuit of different goals.*

*Although there is common consensus about the food security goals, the strategies to achieve them yet to be developed. For instance how to deal with food security in times of climate change in a sustainable manner brings various strategies that is not yet completely agreed on, such as climate smart agriculture, intensification of agriculture and agroecology. Those challenges need to be addressed in a participatory manner that CFS offers. There is a clear understanding that the agenda 2030 is going to shape next 15 years for the sustainable development agenda in universal level. The CFS should review and connect its future policies relevant to the SDGs, while to criticize, and correct goals and targets that is not complementary to “no one leave behind”.*

## What role and activities for CFS, to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs?

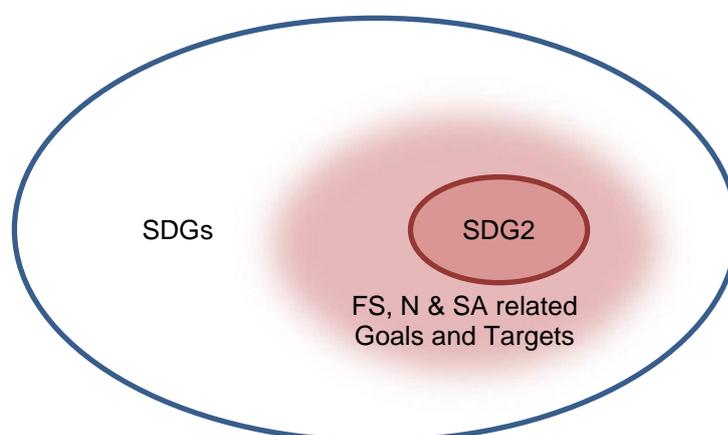
### Swiss input

The CFS as it stands today is fit for purpose. The current functions of CFS are highly relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, in particular as they relate both to implementation (e.g. evidence-based policy recommendations) as well as to follow-up and review (e.g. coordination and linkages sessions) of goals and targets related to food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture (FS, N & SA), as well as interlinkages of these with other goals and targets. In addition, the CFS can draw on the technical support from the Rome-based agencies and build on existing CFS products, as well as the work of the HLPE.

*Important: The CFS should not be focusing on a particular SDG, but rather on all goals and targets related to FS, N & SA or even the whole agenda, depending on the function:*

- *FS, N & SA-related: The targets that have a direct link with food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture: 1.4, all targets of Goal 2, 6.4, 8.4, most of Goal 12, 15.3 etc. It would make sense that the SOFI reports on these targets – and the CFS could consider (and endorse) these findings and report them to the HLPF.*
- *Whole agenda: The whole agenda is interconnected. The CFS is the ideal forum to discuss these connections and make recommendations: On how work towards the FSN-related targets can help to reach other targets and vice versa. Focus on interconnections with other thematic areas, in line with the thematic cycle of the HLPF, as far as possible.*

*The CFS is by no means to be limited to Goal 2. It is about Food Security and Nutrition.*



Concretely, the following CFS-related instruments and processes can serve the implementation, review and follow-up of the Agenda 2030:

#### 1. HLPE reports and recommendations

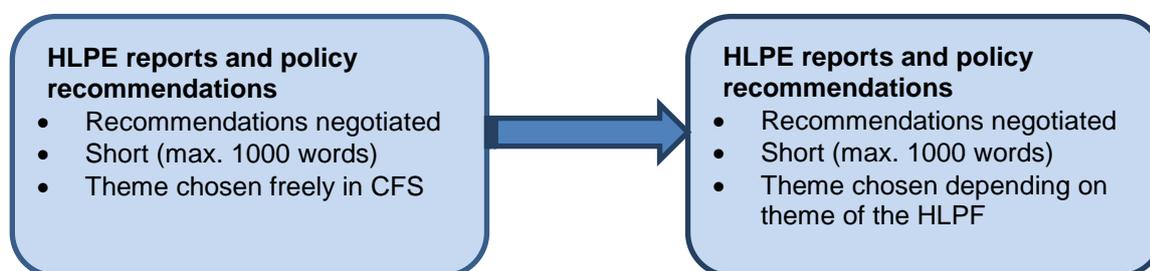
These traditional products of the CFS will be of the highest value in the context of the Agenda 2030: By this means, the CFS can elaborate, discuss and endorse reports and policy recommendations on interconnected issues. The thematic area of FS, N & SA relates to most of the other thematic areas covered by the SDGs in some way or another, and it would therefore be beneficial to further highlight and capitalize on these interlinkages, e.g. by aligning the themes of the HLPE reports with the thematic cycle of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF), as

far as possible. This could be an important contribution to the follow-up and review process of the Agenda 2030.

*In concrete terms: The Secretary General proposes for 2018 a thematic review of goals 7, 9, 11, 12 (and 17). In its plenary session 2017, the CFS would then endorse a set of concise policy recommendations on:*

- *FSN and energy. One issue here will surely be trade-offs between FSN and target 7.2*
- *The CFS might decide to make no recommendations in relation to target 9 (industry).*
- *FSN and cities: How can the implementation of target 11.a help to improve FSN?*
- *FSN and sustainable consumption and production patterns. This includes the importance of the reduction of food losses and waste (target 12.3) for achieving FSN, and recommendations regarding most promising policies.*

*These recommendations would have to be summarized on 1-2 pages. The CFS has experience with that, thanks to the unwritten rule that policy recommendations stemming from the HLPE reports should not exceed 1000 words.*

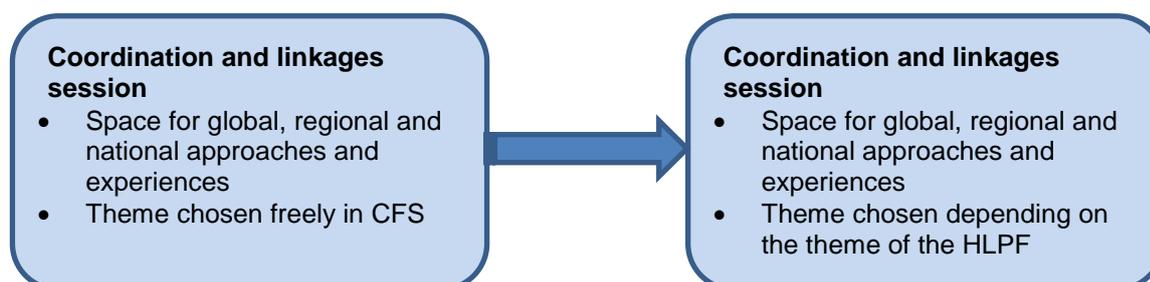


A first exercise in this sense would be to task the HLPE to review past reports and policy recommendations in the light of Agenda 2030, and thus to come up with a set of already agreed recommendations.

Furthermore, the CFS has come up with voluntary guidelines. Such guidelines will also be negotiated in the future, and can address issues that are deemed of key relevance for the implementation of Agenda 2030.

## 2. Coordination and linkages segment

The Coordination and linkages segment of the annual CFS plenary is an ideal format to exchange national lessons and experiences in the implementation of the parts of Agenda 2030 relevant for food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture; this could provide further input to the HLPF. Important to keep in mind: National reporting, comprehensive and with data on all the indicators, will be done directly by member states to the HLPF. Therefore, this session can be rather light and focus on particular achievements and challenges, including by civil society, private sector, the research community and international organizations. The CFS can thus provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review.

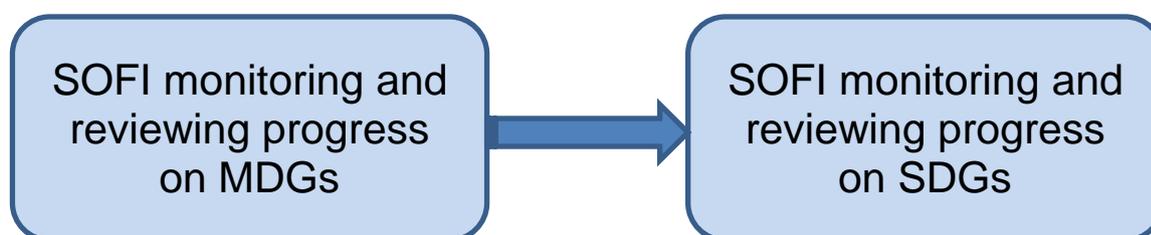


Innovative formats: In order to avoid a series of speeches, innovative formats could be chosen:

- Participants could be invited to limit their interventions to top 2 achievements and top 2 challenges in the implementation;
- Discussions could be limited to the SDGs that are discussed in the HLPF in the following year – or an SDG that the CFS agrees upon – and its interlinkages to FS, N & SA;
- Parallel break-out sessions focusing on single SDGs or thematic target clusters

### 3. State of Food Insecurity report

Through an endorsement by the CFS of the SOFI report of the three Rome-based agencies, the SOFI report could be incorporated as the main instrument in the thematic follow-up and review framework of the HLPF regarding goals and targets related to FS, N & SA. It is already planned that the SOFI report will focus on FS, N & SA related targets: “SOFI would be reshaped to monitor Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals” (report of CFS42). However, SOFI (and discussions in the CFS) should not be limited to Goal 2, but should go beyond, covering all goals and targets related to FS, N & SA.



## Additional considerations

### Collaboration with other relevant bodies

While focusing increasingly on interlinkages between FS, N & SA and other thematic areas of the Agenda 2030, it may become increasingly necessary for the CFS to reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them. However, this should be done on an ad hoc basis and without creating new structures. Invitations to the CFS, preparatory joint workshops/sessions can be done with other bodies, depending on the issues that are on the agenda.

### Scope of follow-up and review

CFS work on follow up and review should target both the progress of CFS policy product implementation as well as country progress on SDG targets:

- Regarding CFS policy products, the CFS should focus on building a monitoring of the implementation of its products independently of the Agenda 2030. Whereas this could have a special focus on how these instruments contribute to the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, it does not preclude the necessity of a general monitoring of CFS policy instrument implementation.
- Country progress on SDG targets can be done in the Coordination and linkages session. However, this should not be a reporting exercise, but a review in the sense of exchanging experiences, lessons learnt and best practices (see our thoughts related to the Coordination and linkages segment above). Intersessional fora such as recently on connecting smallholder farmers to markets would provide additional potential space for exchange.

## Input UNSCN: OEWG SDG

- General comment

UNSCN is committed to address malnutrition in all its forms, following the ICN2 Rome Declaration on Nutrition and FFA. UNSCN recognises that good nutrition is an essential input to achieve all SDGs, whereas the outcome of all SDGs do have an impact on nutrition.

### - Question 1

Yes, the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities are relevant to support the 2030 Agenda. In this respect we would like to emphasize the policy converging role of CFS as well as its work on inter-sectoral products.

Related to the SDGs it would mean not to single out one SDG, but rather take into account how all SDGs impact on food security and nutrition (SDG2). As we all know food security, but even more so nutrition, is an inter-sectoral issue that need to be addressed by taking into account both direct and basic causes of the problem. CFS should look at the issue from a food security angle, but looking at the SDGS to ensure they all contribute to better food security and nutrition. The argumentation of this is given in the SCN news 2015 that lists where and how nutrition links with all SDGs.

### - Question 2, 3rd part:

As already mentioned, CFS should look at the SDGs from a food security and nutrition perspective: how do the other SDGs contribute to FS and Nutrition and the other way around. It should thus have a role in policy coherence, to ensure progress in one SDG would not hamper progress in FS and N but rather has a beneficial impact on FS and N

### -Question 3, Part of Q1 also relates to Q 3:

Related to which other bodies CFS should work with; UNSCN (and its member agencies) offers its support to CFS related to nutrition in the SDGs (ensuring coordinated, consistent and coherent UN agencies input, and maintaining its inter-sectoral character, including the mainstreaming of nutrition in the other SDGs (in addition to SDG2).

In this respect, UNSCN also calls for a coordination and coherency between the SDG and the nutrition work streams, as well as the MYPOW.

One final comment related to the SG report dated 19<sup>th</sup> of January on critical milestones towards coherent, efficient and inclusive follow-up and review at the global level. Here it is mentioned that thematic themes will be chosen for each year. Whenever this theme is relevant for CFS (for example in 2017 SDG2 is chosen, in connection with t3 other SDGs) CFS may pay attention to this in global linkages and coordination session or another ( special ) CFS event.



**Inputs from WFP  
Call for written inputs:**

**What role and activities for CFS, to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs ?**

*The CFS Secretariat invites OEWG-SDG participants, CFS Members, participants and stakeholders, to respond to the questions below and send back their written contributions to the CFS Secretariat (cfs@fao.org) at the latest **by 5 February 2016 COB.***

*These questions supported an initial discussion in the first OEWG meeting on 21 February 2016, and aim to further facilitate a collective reflection on possible CFS work and activities in support of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the achievement of the SDGs between 2016 and 2030. They do not constitute an exhaustive list (participants may raise any additional matter they deem relevant) and should not be considered to suggest a framework for a proposal on future CFS engagement.*

**1. CFS : mission, functions and processes**

As per its reform, CFS has 3 main functions :

- contributing to advancing coordination and partnerships;
- contributing to policy convergence on food security and nutrition; and
- strengthening national and regional food security and nutrition actions (by producing guidance or by facilitating lesson exchange, etc.)

which it fulfils through the development and endorsement of multi-stakeholder and multi-sectorial policy products, evidence-based policy recommendations, by convening inter-sessional events, or through an annual plenary week with coordination and linkages sessions show-casing successful FSN actions at global, regional and national levels.

- Are the current functions of CFS and its processes and activities relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs? Should they be revisited? Would this benefit CFS's effectiveness/impact?

Although governments are ultimately responsible for achieving the SDGs, it is widely acknowledged that its successful implementation will not be achieved by governments alone. Achieving this ambitious agenda will require the collective efforts of all stakeholders. Since its reform, the CFS is emerging as the most inclusive multi-stakeholder platform to discuss food security and nutrition. Its three main functions, namely contributing to (i) advancing coordination and partnerships; (ii) policy convergence on FSN; and (iii) strengthening national and regional food security and nutrition actions make the CFS "fit for purpose" to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs. Its emphasis on increasing its contribution to nutrition is also aligned with providing the most optimal support to the SDGs.

**2. CFS and Agenda 2030**

- The implementation of the 2030 Agenda, including the Sustainable Development Goals, is country-driven, will be primarily led by national governments with the support of all

partners, and will require new global enabling policy frameworks and resources. How can CFS, as an intergovernmental multi-stakeholder policy-making body, play a constructive role in support of these processes?

WFP believes that the key role of the CFS would focus around the follow up and review process. This process will be critical for tracking progress against the SDGs and it will provide an opportunity for Member States and other stakeholders to identify gaps, exchange ideas on lessons learned and best practices. The CFS could provide an ideal platform for this.

- The process leading to Agenda 2030 has been inclusive and participatory; the CFS model has often been referenced during this process, and has inspired discussions about possible new governance mechanisms for the UN development system after 2015. How can CFS, through its work and model, strengthen this fruitful interaction?

The CFS has been referenced as a model platform in the outcome document of the 2030 Agenda, and in December 2015 the UN General Assembly adopted a resolution A/RES/70/223 on Agriculture Development, Food Security and Nutrition, which, *'reaffirms the important role and inclusive nature of the CFS as a key organ in addressing the issue of global food security and nutrition, and notes the role that the Committee could play in support of the implementation of the SDGs, particularly those related to ending hunger and malnutrition.* The CFS could strengthen fruitful interaction by increasing its visibility in New York, and stepping up its engagement and connection with the HLPF, UNGA and ECOSOC, keeping in mind that efforts undertaken by these mechanisms are not duplicated.

- In thinking of contributing to the Agenda 2030 and the achievement of the SDGs, on which SDG or SDGs should be the CFS focusing?

The SDGs represent an integrated and comprehensive approach to sustainable development that place the eradication of hunger, malnutrition and poverty at the core of the agenda. The agenda recognizes that ending hunger means ensuring access to nutritious food for the most vulnerable, tackling the multi-dimensional causes of malnutrition, including health and sanitation; and increasing agricultural production through sustainable and resilient food systems.

The 17 SDGs are integrated, interlinked and indivisible. However, keeping in mind CFS' mandate as well as capacity constraints, focus is needed. As the mandate of CFS relates directly to SDG 2 – which has implications across the agenda – CFS should look at different SDG2 targets that are linked to a limited amount of other goals that are of direct relevance to CFS as well. The CFS of course could contribute to the discussion on SDG 17 - means of implementation, under which multi-stakeholder partnerships are recognized as *important vehicles for mobilizing and sharing knowledge, expertise, technologies and financial resources to support the achievement of the SDGs in all countries, particularly developing countries.* The CFS could also contribute to the discussion around SDG 12 on Sustainable Production and Consumption. The CFS could certainly continue to generate best practices of multi-stakeholder partnerships to support SDG 2, in particular.

### 3. The 2030 Agenda: “integration” and “universality”

A key feature of the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs is their **integrated nature**, aiming to break down silos. Not one of the 17 goals can be considered as a single stand-alone: successful achievement of any one goal depends on the progress made on other goals of Agenda 2030; and reversely, failure to achieve a goal will jeopardize or hinder progress on other goals.

- What does this mean for CFS?

CFS should focus on SDG2, but also on the importance of food security, agriculture and nutrition as inputs and outputs for a limited number of SDGs. This could emphasize the particular “value adds” of action towards SDG2 for these other SDGs, and what the important food security, agriculture and nutrition considerations are that should be made in programming for other SDGs.

Also see WFP’s answer to the previous question.

- To what extent should the CFS reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them?

WFP encourages CFS to reach out to other relevant governing bodies and coordinate its work with them, when this brings added value to achieving CFS’ goal of achieving food security and nutrition for all. This could take place in the area of CFS policy recommendations and voluntary guidelines as well as CFS as a platform for follow up and review. See also our comments above on engaging HLPF, UNGA and ECOSOC.

The 2030 agenda is **universal**, and applies to all countries, developed and developing, and all actors, policy makers and multi-stakeholders, as agents responsible for collectively building global and national enabling environments.

- 'What implications, if any, will the universality of the SDGs have on the work of the CFS? How can CFS, given its inclusive nature, contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders?

Governments led the way in negotiating the 2030 Agenda and are also expected to lead the implementation of the SDGs. However, as mentioned before, successful implementation of the 2030 Agenda requires the collective efforts of all stakeholders. The CFS could contribute to strengthening the sense of joint responsibility and accountability of its multi-stakeholders by continuing to provide a platform relevant to all stakeholders, including the private sector, civil society, academia, non-governmental organizations, and the UN system. This includes tailoring its work to its various stakeholders, recognizing their respective roles and capacities in the context of SDG implementation.

#### 4. Follow-up and review, reporting

The 2030 Agenda calls for a follow-up and review framework which will *“promote accountability to our citizens, support effective international cooperation in achieving this Agenda and **foster exchanges of best practices and mutual learning. It will mobilize support to overcome shared challenges and identify new and emerging issues.**”*

- How can CFS provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review? Should this process target primarily the progress of CFS policy product implementation that has clear linkages to progress on the SDGs, or directly country progress on SDG targets?

Both options presented – targeting the progress of CFS policy product implementation with clear linkages to SDG progress and targeting country progress on SDG targets should not be seen as being mutually exclusive. CFS could provide a forum for effective multi-stakeholder follow-up and review as well as a platform to discuss progress on SDG implementation.

In 2009, CFS was reformed, and now reports to both the FAO Conference, and to the General Assembly

through the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in NY. A follow-up and review scheme is currently under discussion in NY, with the aim to design an architectural framework which would support the new High Level Political Forum (HLPF) deliver on its mission to review the implementation of the 2030 Agenda and progress on all targets of all 17 SDGs at global level. The architectural framework will include follow-up and review processes at national and regional levels (likely involving Regional institutions and supported by UN Regional Economic Commissions, or other regional bodies). At the global level, the HLPF will be at the center of this architecture. The 2030 Agenda calls for thematic reviews of progress on the SDGs, including cross-cutting issues supported by reviews by the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council **“and other intergovernmental bodies and fora”** which should reflect the integrated nature of the Goals as well as the interlinkages between them. The 2030 Agenda further affirms that these various bodies and fora “will engage all relevant stakeholders and, where possible, feed into, and be aligned with, the cycle of the high-level political forum.”

- How should CFS consider articulating its work and activities to fit in this global follow-up and review framework?

As the follow-up and review process will be conducted under the direction of the High Level Political Forum, which will take place under the auspices of ECOSOC on an annual basis and under the UN General Assembly every four years, the CFS should ensure that its future work in relation to the SDGs fits these cycles as to ensure that its outcomes can effectively feed into it. Close coordination with ECOSOC and the UN General Assembly would be critical in this respect.

- What would this imply for CFS (resourcing, mandate, etc)?

Feeding CFS work and activities in relation to the SDGs into the global follow-up and review framework is in line with the mandate of CFS. Depending on precise work and activities, CFS work and activities could have implications for CFS resources- additional funds may be needed to support the CFS in conducting this exercise.

## 5. **“Towards the implementation of the 2030 Agenda: responding to new policy challenges ”**

Successful achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals requires regular stock-taking of progress during the period, identifying challenges slowing down progress or qualifying successful results, their causes, and addressing these by formulating adequate policy guidance easily and broadly implementable at country-level.

Supporting the achievement of the SDGs will require global policy deliberations to address trade-offs, conflicts of interests and establish policy instruments and frameworks on complex issues. CFS has proven successful in providing such a space, delivering products and recommendations.

- How can CFS best identify challenges to progress on the SDGs and facilitate appropriate action to address this challenges?

CFS could identify challenges by organizing dedicated sessions during CFS plenary or organize inter-session events (seminars, workshops etc.) for stakeholders to exchange their respective challenges in contributing to the implementation of the SDGs. CFS could also gather information on the use of its products contributing to SDG implementation focusing on the challenges that are being faced in this respect. Moreover, the CFS could base its work on existing reports, policy recommendations and

voluntary guidelines available that feed into the Agenda 2030 monitoring process, to identify challenges that it could try and address in close consultation with CFS stakeholders.

## **Comments and inputs for the work on the CFS OEWG on SDGs**

World Health Organization, Department Nutrition for Health and Development

The Agenda 2030 is a plan for action for people, planet and prosperity; and good nutrition is a core element of the Sustainable Development Goals. WHO supports to establishment a 'culture of nutrition' in the overall work of the CFS and with this regard CFS work should address SDG2, and address the elements related to its mandate in the other SDGs. Overall we like to emphasize that

1. The CFS engagement with the SDGs, needs to address malnutrition in all its forms, it is not only about hunger reduction. In addition, overconsumption and overproduction need to be addressed in a holistic approach.
2. The Agenda 2030 it is a global universal agenda, and for all countries. Being malnourished in any form carries significant risks to health and has negative effects on the productivity. Even most developed countries have malnourished people. The work of CFS should address the needs of all countries.
3. The central policy area to address is about food systems that need to provide the nutrients that people need at all stages of life for a productive and healthy life. It is not only about producing food calories, but about producing and providing quality food that meets people's needs.

The SDGs give a strong message to engage in partnerships, across actors and across sectors. To achieve the set goals + targets, it would be important to break down silos, also between different sectors. The SDGs asked for this multisectoral approach. We would like to underline the important link to Health and its related targets, in particular: - Reduction of mortality in children under five years (target 3.2), - Reduction of overall mortality due to noncommunicable diseases (target 3.4). In this context we support a holistic multisectoral approach to sustainable development.

WHO's vision on the nutrition narrative in the Agenda 2030 for sustainable development is to end all forms of malnutrition, addressing the nutritional needs of people throughout the life course and giving universal access to safe and healthy food that is produced sustainably. With this regard, addressing the guiding questions provided to the OEWG, we like to make the following comments:

Q1. Regarding CFS mission and functions, we consider the current functions relevant to support the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. CFS has not yet fully addressed its function to improve nutrition. We support to put nutrition at the centre of CFS mission, nutrition in its multisectorality, and as an input and outcome of sustainable development.

Q2+3. By addressing malnutrition in all its forms, CFS could address the interlinkages between the SDGs as well as interlinkages between the different components of the SDG2. We like to refer to WHO's vision on nutrition in the SDGs as outlined above and to the UNSCN 2014 technical note on 'Nutrition and the SDGs'.

Q4. CFS providing a forum for multi-stakeholder follow up and review, should focus on the progress of the implementation of CFS policy products linked to the SDGs.

Following directly country progress on SDG targets is rather the role of specialised UN agencies, including FAO for agriculture and food security and WHO for nutrition and health.

With this regard, WHO will continue its collaboration with UNICEF and World Bank to produce joint estimates on child malnutrition (indicators: child stunting, wasting and overweight). These joint

estimates are going to be expanded to include also exclusive breastfeeding and other indicators of the six global nutrition targets adopted by the Member States of WHO (WHA 2012).

For WHO, monitoring nutrition in the SDGs relates to monitoring all forms of malnutrition (undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity), and healthy diets to be provided by sustainable food systems.

WHO is going to prepare annual reports on 'Monitoring the health related SDGs' which will include the reporting on progress towards the health goal + targets, and other selected health related targets. This includes also the nutrition indicators of the SDG2 target 2.2. This will feed into the overall UN report for ECOSOC. The indicators of the SDG2 targets are multisectoral and cover among others also the child growth indicators. It would be timely and relevant to collaborate with the RBAs on a jointly produced monitoring report especially on SDG2. WHO is committed to engage in such a joint report addressing food security and nutrition.