

INTRODUCTION

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) carried out the reform in 2009 so that it can fully play its vital role in the area of food security and nutrition (FSN). The Reform Document (RD)¹ is and will remain the cornerstone of CFS work. This Implementation Report is developed to supplement the RD and adjust to the new global FSN environment (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, ICN2 etc.)

For clarity about the origin of the implementation, the fact that it is the consequence of the Evaluation should be mentioned at the beginning. Para 1 in the current version is misleading.

2. Regarding the implementation of CFS evaluation, CFS decisions are provided in the “Consultation report for the preparation of the response of the CFS Evaluation with draft decisions”.

3. Inclusive discussions with all stakeholders have been conducted in forms of open meetings. Written inputs and bilateral meetings ensured voices were heard and well communicated. A Bureau retreat was organized to brainstorm on how to proceed with an effective and efficient implementation process. All information was provided in a timely manner through the CFS Working Space so as to keep the process transparent and synchronized with stakeholders.

The Bureau ownership of the process, mandated by 2017 Plenary, should be mentioned in para 3

4. The Implementation Report provides a synthesis of progress made in implementing the Plan of Action of the Evaluation (i.e. response to the evaluation recommendations), leading to improving CFS relevance, effectiveness and efficiency. Section II presents the actions that have been taken to address the most important areas that required attention and were identified during the preparation of the Plan of Action. Section III concludes on how the implementation of the Plan of Action will lead to improving CFS and present follow-up actions.

II. AREAS OF ATTENTION

5. CFS has achieved fruitful outcomes since its reform. With more and more emerging issues and development complexity in FSN areas, CFS also encountered difficulties and challenges in changing the global architecture. Some voices, that are getting louder, say that CFS should have a strategic direction of development, strengthen linkages to countries and be demand-driven. Others emphasized that among all the issues happening in FSN areas, CFS should make full use of its comparative and unique advantages to prioritize and focus on certain issues. In response to these voices, the independent evaluation was conducted in 2017. To make full use of this evaluation and best address the difficulties and challenges ahead, we are determined to implement actions which will bring a breakthrough of CFS so that it can achieve its vision.

6. The twenty-nine actions endorsed at CFS 44 as part of the response to the evaluation recommendations, or to be presented at CFS 45, have been clustered around the areas of attention to provide the basis of a holistic approach for the implementation process. The following paragraphs explain how these actions will contribute to addressing those areas of attention.

CFS44 endorsed twenty actions to be taken.

1) DIRECTION – Providing more strategic direction to guide CFS work

2) DEMAND DRIVEN- Ensuring CFS work is guided by the needs of beneficiaries and linked to realities on the ground

3) PRIORITIZATION - Prioritizing critical and emerging FSN issues which can directly contribute to achieving the strategic objectives of the next four-year MYPoW (SOs) and CFS vision.

4) EVIDENCE/SCIENCE-BASED - Maximizing the value of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) and evidence in supporting CFS work

5) OWNERSHIP - Creating political momentum and commitment to CFS, resulting in involvement of and ownership by high level representatives of Members and Participants

6) UPTAKE - Enhancing awareness of CFS and promoting the dissemination, use and application of CFS products at national, regional and global levels.

7) FUNDING - Ensuring sustainable funding to cover the core budget for CFS Plenary and workstreams, HLPE and the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM)

7. The implementation report acknowledges the pivotal role of the 2009 CFS reform. It seeks to strengthen or revitalize particular elements of the reform to confirm the vital role of CFS as the most important global platform of FSN, along with the changing global environment of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Proposal to include here or elsewhere in the document a mention of the ongoing UN Reform, from which UN development cooperation is suitable to be strongly and positively affected. Moreover, mention that “CFS multistakeholder approach mirrors the spirit of the UN Reform, based on integrated approach”.

8. Implementing the proposals presented in this report is intended to stimulate the potential of CFS and its policy guidelines and recommendations towards the realization of the CFS vision, serving as the world-leading and foremost inclusive platform dealing with FSN guided by 3 key principles - inclusiveness, strong linkages to the reality on the ground and flexibility in implementation. CFS is an intergovernmental Committee and provides an inclusive global platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes for better FSN where countries implement the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security. This implementation report promotes processes and working methods that strive for a more demand driven and focused CFS that can better respond to future challenges in a world, where food insecurity and malnutrition are on the rise again.

DIRECTION

Providing more strategic direction to guide CFS work

9. In order to provide more strategic direction to guide its work, CFS has developed strategic objectives and expected outcomes that will set the focus of CFS activities for the next 4 year MYPoW, clarifying the CFS six roles set out in the Reform Document and how and by whom they should be performed or the next MYPoW, CFS as a Committee should focus its resources on performing Roles 1 and 2 in a more demand-driven way and with greater efficiency and effectiveness as well as the lessons sharing part of Role 5 and Role 6. Roles 3, 4 and the accountability part of Role 5 were mostly beyond the direct control of CFS as a

Committee and relied on partnerships with RBAs, other UN bodies and other entities that have an implementation role at national and regional levels.

Third line of para 9: typo “....they should be **performed.** For the next MYPoW

Proposal to **review** the language of para 9 in a **more positive note**, highlighting that the outcomes of our discussion about the roles stressed the **equal importance** of the six, and the **close interconnection** between them. Suggestion to take inspiration from para 6 of the document Retreat/2018/03/19/03/Rev.1

10. Three interlinked strategic objectives are proposed to help channel CFS energy and resources for the next four-year MYPoW to activities that will contribute to achieving the CFS vision and supporting country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, namely:

- Serve as the world-leading and foremost inclusive platform to develop global policy messages on FSN (Strategic Objective 1 - PLATFORM)
- Develop global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to address FSN issues (Strategic Objective 2 – POLICY)
- Foster the uptake of CFS work on FSN at all levels (Strategic Objective 3 – UPTAKE)

In accordance with previous oral interventions and written comments, we propose to amend para 10 “chapeau” as follows: “Three interlinked strategic objectives are proposed to help channel CFS energy and resources for the next four-year MYPoW to activities that will contribute to achieving the CFS vision and **will support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by focusing on the nexus and interlinkages between SDG2 and other SDGs and targets¹**”, namely:...”

Rationale: CFS as every UN body will contribute to A2030’s implementation. This reference is too weak in the current version. Italy believes that it is necessary to mention **how** CFS will contribute, highlighting its potential unique role. The **added value** given by CFS to a better understanding of the linkages between SDG2 and other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda is among **CFS main comparative advantages**. This is closely related to the criteria for prioritizing activities in the MYPoW (see para20).

In addition, we recall some quotes taken from CFS stakeholders agreed document in Plenary 43 “**CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda**” (CFS 2016/43/6): **1)** “Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, although primarily addressed together by SDG 2 are linked with many issues covered by other SDGs. By its very **nature** (*multistakeholder, inclusive, multidimensional perspective, ndr*) and **scope, the work of CFS supports the achievement of SDG 2 as well as the linkages with food security and nutrition dimensions of other goals of the 2030 Agenda**”. **2)** - “As an example, VGGT are directly relevant to SDG 1, 2, 5, 10, 13, 16 and 17, with indirect contribution to many additional SDGs. The Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA), works on the **nexus** between food security, nutrition, resilience of livelihoods, and peace and security with many other contributions” – **3)**

¹ Clear examples of linkages between SDG2 targets and other SDGs/targets:

- increase investment in technology development in rural areas (2.a)/ “promote investment in energy infrastructure” (7.a);
- implement resilient agricultural practices that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change (2.4)/ build the resilience of the poor and those in vulnerable situations and reduce their exposure and vulnerability to climate-related extreme events (1.5)/SDG13.

“CFS can contribute to a more thorough understanding of the linkages between SDG2 and other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for enhanced policy coherence. 4) “The OEWG MYPoW may consider work on the “nexus” between SDG 2 and other goals and targets in the Agenda, to improve understanding among stakeholders on the challenges and opportunities for addressing food security, improved nutrition and sustainable agriculture across the SDGs. This could be useful to inform future global policy convergence and coherence work in CFS.”

The Evaluation process gives us the opportunity to position CFS within the broad – and integrated - UN picture characterizing its added value in contributing to the implementation of Agenda 2030, which enables CFS itself in pursuing its vision and the – newly agreed – strategic objectives.

11. The MYPoW strategic objectives are based on the clarification of the six roles defined in the CFS Reform Document, the modalities for their implementation and do not replace the agreed language as approved by CFS in 2009. The MYPoW strategic objectives will promote the recognition of CFS as the leading and most inclusive global platform for FSN and keep FSN high on the global agenda.

12. The MYPoW will include medium-to-long term strategic content, referring to global priorities in the field of FSN, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and informed by an HLPE Critical and Emerging Issues Note and the RBAs strategic objectives.

Proposal to amend para 12 as follows: “The MYPoW will include medium-to-long term strategic content, referring to global priorities in the field of FSN, the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and informed, among other elements, by an HLPE Critical and Emerging Issues Note and the RBAs strategic objectives.

Rationale: some sense of discretionality/flexibility is needed to ensure that CFS activities could address FSN issues that are not already inserted in the HLPE note or in the RBAs objectives.

DEMAND-DRIVEN

Ensuring CFS work is guided by the needs of beneficiaries and linked to realities on the ground

13. CFS activities will be developed to support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular SDG2 on ending hunger and SDG17 on revitalizing global partnerships for implementation of the SDGs, and other FSN relevant SDGs. They will contribute to achieving the CFS vision of 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.

For the sake of coherence between the various elements of the document (para 10 in particular), we suggest the following amendments: “CFS activities will be developed to support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular SDG2 on ending hunger and SDG17 on revitalizing global partnerships for implementation of the SDGs, and other FSN aspects of the Agenda by focusing on the nexus and interlinkages between SDG2 and other SDGs and targets. They will be performed in accordance with the Strategic objectives and will contribute to achieving the CFS vision of 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.

14. The MYPoW preparation process will give particular emphasis to the need of prioritizing activities that address critical and emerging issues in the field of FSN and address the root causes of malnutrition with a focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized.

15. A more prominent role is given to the CFS Plenary in proposing, discussing and giving guidance on issues to be considered in the context of the MYPoW preparation. This is in line with the provision of the CFS Reform Document which states that the Plenary “should focus on relevant and specific issues related to FSN in order to provide guidance and actionable recommendations to assist all stakeholders in eradicating hunger”. The CFS Plenary should provide a space for genuine multistakeholder dialogue on priority issues in the field of FSN where key representatives from governments, international organizations and agencies, NGOs, CSOs, food producers’ organizations, private sector organizations, philanthropic foundations, and other relevant stakeholders, can converge to exchange views on these critical issues.

The **role of the Plenary** in indicating issues for initiating the MYPoW process should be mentioned also in the following section (“PRIORITIZATION”, para 19)

16. The role of the Advisory Group in ensuring CFS work is guided by the needs of beneficiaries [to be further discussed]

Dealing with the role of the Advisory Group we should, first, stress its **characterization** as one of the key elements that better reflect the **multi-stakeholder approach of CFS** and that, by its mandate, through its dialogue with the Bureau, AG contributes to design the **political** decisions of the Bureau and the political vision of the Committee (**para 23 of the Reform Document**: “It is crucial that the work of the CFS is based on the **reality on the ground**. It will be fundamental for the CFS, through its Bureau and Advisory Group, to nurture and maintain linkages with different actors at regional, sub regional and local levels to ensure on going, **two way exchange** of information among these stakeholders during intersessional periods.”)

Secondly, AG’s mandate is indeed essential in providing the Bureau with the respective **constituencies’ orientations and knowledge** on the latest developments in FSN. To ensure that this function is performed at its best, we need a **composition based on representativeness, accountability and inclusiveness**. In light of the positive results achieved by PSM and CSM in bringing the multiple voices of their constituencies into the AG, Italy believes that the **mechanism-based system** represents an effective example that should be extended to two other categories that compose the Advisory Group: the International Agricultural Research Institutions and the International Financial and Trade Institutions. The mechanisms represent their constituencies in the best accountable way. As far as the Financial Institutions are concerned, it could be of paramount importance for the effectiveness of the AG having, for instance, the perspective of Regional Development Banks; as far as the research is concerned, additional expertise to the one provided by CGIAR (and notably IFPRI) could better address the various aspects of FSN.

For this biennium the simultaneous presence of WHO and UNSCN seems appropriate given the importance of the Nutrition workstream. For future biennium, the two seats could be incorporated in one UN-rotating seat to be occupied by a UN body depending on the issue on the agenda (UNSCN, UN Women, UNICEF, etc).

This would be, moreover, **in the spirit of the Reform Document** (para 17: “Private sector associations, private philanthropic organizations and other CFS stakeholders active in areas related to food security, nutrition, and the right to food **are encouraged to autonomously establish and maintain a permanent**

coordination mechanism for participation in the CFS and for actions derived from that participation at global, regional and national levels. They are invited to communicate a proposal to that effect to the CFS Bureau.”). To encourage the creation of new mechanisms, **specific actions should be envisaged towards the current members** (CGIAR and World Bank). **of the AG for the above mentioned categories**

Finally, a strengthened role of the AG in addressing concrete FSN issues can only depend on a **stronger role of the Bureau in steering** the intersessional activity of CFS, making the **joint Bureau and Advisory Group** meetings more meaningful. **The implementation Report should therefore mention the decision of the membership of empowering the Bureau.**

PRIORITIZATION

Prioritizing critical, emerging and urgent FSN issues and how CFS would add value

17. The MYPoW preparation process is intended to lead to a more effective prioritization of CFS thematic activities, mainly through strengthening ownership and commitment of CFS stakeholders in implementing the results of CFS policy work as well as reinforcing the decision that the inclusion of new activities in MYPoW is subject to resource availability and workload.

18. The various CFS activities aim at producing different types of outputs, namely policy messages from inclusive discussions, global policy guidance, the Global Strategic Framework, and communication and outreach. An appropriate prioritization process is key to select the right number of activities which would allow adequate time for involved stakeholders to deal and coordinate with their constituencies as well as facilitate a greater participation of CFS Members and Participants. CFS will not engage in more than one policy convergence process at a time and delays in the finalization of a negotiation process would automatically postpone the beginning of a new one.

19. As a result of an inclusive process, the CFS Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group on the technical details and feasibility of pursuing suggested activities, will finalize the MYPoW that will be presented to the CFS Plenary for consideration and endorsement.

20. Fewer and clearer criteria for prioritizing CFS thematic activities will be applied which include their contribution to the elimination of hunger and malnutrition, the focus on the most vulnerable and marginalized, relevance to global priorities in the field of FSN, the added value compared to existing policy work considering the CFS comparative advantages, the consideration of available resources and existing workload as well as the commitment of CFS stakeholders.

Proposal to add at the beginning of para 20 the following part: **“According to CFS vision and strategic objectives, fewer and clearer criteria for prioritizing”**

As far as the process for the **preparation of the MYPoW** is concerned (not to be included in this document in detail), following oral comments on the document issued for the March 29th discussion **“IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESPONSE TO THE CFS EVALUATION-RECOMMENDATION 2”**, as a general comment we propose not to make it too constraining (taking into account different time/human/budget resources from the stakeholders). In addition, we reiterate that Plenary discussion can start from the HLPE Note on emerging issues, without being confined by it.

More in detail we propose the following **planning phase**: the process should flow from the Plenary discussion to the **Bureau**, which prepares a first proposal open to consultations and with the possibility for stakeholders to ask for additional topics. After further consultations, Bureau, in consultation with the AG, takes the final decision, according to parameters in para 20.

Regarding the listed **CFS main comparative advantages, proposal to revision** as follows: “**1.** Its uniqueness in the UN system as a multistakeholder platform for global coordination and policy convergence on Food Security and Nutrition, which legitimates its policy outputs due to inclusive and consensus-based process; **2.** By its very nature (multistakeholder, inclusive) and scope CFS can contribute to a more thorough understanding of the linkages between SDG2 and other goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda **3.** Its evidence-base through the independent High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition **4.** Access to technical expertise from the Rome-based Agencies and UN bodies on FSN.

EVIDENCE/SCIENCE-BASED

Maximizing the value of the HLPE and evidence in supporting CFS

21. HLPE activities should be relevant to the work of CFS and their selection should be based on a clear understanding of how they are intended to contribute to the objectives of the Committee and feed into its processes. The decision to request the HLPE to produce a report should be based on a clear understanding of how the report will support the preparation of policy guidance, how the report will feed into the process considering the timescale, and the availability of evidence, research, data and technical studies on the subject under discussion.

22. Better interaction between the HLPE Steering Committee and the Bureau and Advisory Group, in particular on substantive issues, through the provision of advice and focused interventions is important for CFS to maximize the value it receives from the HLPE in supporting CFS policy convergence work.

OWNERSHIP

Creating political momentum and commitment to CFS, resulting in involvement and ownership of high level representatives

23. The CFS Plenary plays a critical role in creating political momentum and commitment to CFS. This is in line with the centrality, outlined in the Reform Document, of the CFS Plenary for decision-taking, debate, coordination, lesson-learning and convergence by all stakeholders at global level on issues pertaining to FSN and on the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security.

24. Plenary needs to be vibrant and the agenda needs to attract Ministers, who have the ability to bring about changes at national level, and other high-level representatives. Plenary should have an attractive agenda reflecting an interesting MYPoW with high-level, innovative roundtables or forums that include stakeholders from the CSM and Private Sector Mechanism (PSM), think tanks and researchers to encourage more interactive and substantive dialogues on FSN, while ensuring a balance with its decision-making function. This would reinforce the CFS role as a platform and CFS would be seen as a place for generating ideas.

25. Suggestions for making plenary vibrant and attractive include a possible joint declaration by Ministers or heads of delegations, high level roundtables and debate sessions to catalyze partnerships, a

communication strategy to increase the visibility of CFS, which would include a media plan for plenary and the presentation of important reports and global developments related to FSN.

26. The comprehensive planning phase leading to the prioritization of MYPoW thematic activities is intended to strengthen stakeholders' ownership through their direct involvement from the initiation phase and through the definition of post-endorsement roles and responsibilities. This implies that clear indications have already been provided during the preparation of the MYPoW preliminary proposals on commitments as to the implementation of the policy work resulting from the proposed activity. Furthermore, one of the new criteria for prioritization requires the identification of champions to engage in the activity and express commitment to report and monitor the policy work after its endorsement.

Para 26 in its entirety should be reviewed in the light of the future consensus on the MYPoW planning phase

27. Ownership of member countries will be strengthened. Bureau members should brief their regional groups on a regular basis and all member countries will keep their respective countries regularly informed of CFS activities and progress and reflect their priorities and concerns in Bureau and Advisory Group meetings.

28. Reiterating the roles of the Bureau and the function of Advisory Group in the RD, the Bureau decides the working mechanism with the Advisory Group including the frequency of meetings and how meetings are to be organized.

29. The Chair has an important political and strategic role to play in Rome, to provide leadership in Plenary and the intersessional period and beyond to promote ownership and commitment.

UPTAKE

Enhancing awareness of CFS and promoting the dissemination, use and application of CFS products at all levels

30. CFS members have primary responsibility for promoting CFS and the use and application of CFS policy products and recommendations, but support is needed from all stakeholders as part of a collective effort. Partnerships should be implemented in order to promote the interaction between CFS and relevant actors at regional and national levels, strengthen the engagement of regional and national stakeholders in the work of CFS, and support and facilitate collaboration between the Committee and the RBAs.

In the context of the response to Recommendation 7, a large consensus has been reached on the value of the national multistakeholders platforms ("CFS-like") platforms to promote the use and application of CFS policy products. Coherently, national multistakeholders platforms have been also included in the clarification on who should perform Role 3 and 4. Consensus emerged also on the creation of a specific repository of existing regional and national FSN multistakeholders platforms.

Moreover, it is to be highlighted that this is perfectly **coherent with the Reform Document provisions: "24. CFS Members States are encouraged, at their discretion, to constitute or strengthen multidisciplinary national mechanisms** (e.g. food security networks, national alliances, national CFS) including all key stakeholders dedicated to advance food security at national and local levels. Through renewed mobilization and coordination of key stakeholders, such mechanisms will enable more effective identification and implementation of food security and nutrition policies and programmes. **25. Existing structures should be**

used to ensure programmes are better integrated with each other and aligned with on-going national and local food security and nutrition priorities. This would **take advantage of the field presence of stakeholders** involved in the CFS. Key partners will include **United Nations Country Teams**, the United Nation’s High Level Task Force (HLTF), the International Alliance against Hunger and its National Alliances, national and regional food security thematic groups, and a large number of civil society networks and private sector associations operating at the regional and national levels.

On this basis, we propose to add a specific para as follows: **“In the spirit of the Reform Document², to better promote the use of its policy products, CFS will encourage the establishment or will leverage on existing national and regional food security and nutrition multistakeholders platforms, with, where feasible and suitable, the active engagement of the RBAs country offices. As a first step, CFS members and stakeholders agreed to contribute to the creation of a repository of existing regional and national multistakeholders platforms”**

31. Communication is the responsibility of all CFS Members and Participants, including the RBAs and other UN bodies, CGIAR, CSM, PSM and philanthropic and financial institutions. Communication refers to two distinct sets of activities: (i) activities aiming at raising awareness of CFS and its work and (ii) activities towards the use and application of CFS products and recommendations at country level for which Member countries have primary responsibility. HLPE reports, which are used as a basis for the Committee to reach agreement on policy convergence through an inclusive process, should also be disseminated to the relevant ministries at country level, recognizing that they are not CFS-endorsed policy recommendations.

Proposal to delete the list of the participants (it is misleading because it seems that some of them will not be concerned by the communication effort), and stop the sentence after “....and Participants”.

32. The CFS Secretariat will continue to focus on raising awareness of CFS and its work through the CFS website and social media, reporting to global bodies such as UN ECOSOC and sharing information with other UN bodies as appropriate, and supporting, subject to available resources, outreach efforts of the CFS Chair and Vice Chair in consultation with the Bureau.

33. The RBAs have a key role to play in facilitating the use and application of CFS policy guidelines and recommendations at country level. They provide advice and technical support on specific topics, at the request of countries, drawing upon various resources including the work of CFS. Therefore, in response to country requests, the RBAs should continue to leverage interactions with national authorities and stakeholders to actively promote CFS and mainstream its work where relevant.

New para on national FSN multistakeholder platforms could be inserted here also

34. Role of Advisory Group: [elements to be extrapolated from response to Recommendation 4]

See comment to para 16.

35. Given the key political and strategic role in supporting CFS activities, the CFS Chair is expected to promote the role of CFS and its outcomes to increase its impact on the ground and contribution to FSN. The CFS Chair advocates for the use and implementation of CFS policy outcomes by decision and policy-makers and collaborates with all relevant stakeholders to find opportunities to raise awareness of the work carried

² Para 24 and following of the 2009 Reform Document

out by the Committee. The Chair also works to strengthen linkages and create synergies with potential partners at country and regional levels who could contribute to the application of CFS policy guidance on the ground.

36. CFS will also promote accountability and share best practices at all levels, including through the follow-up and review of both global and country/region specific FSN situations; trends, progress and sharing lessons; assessing the effectiveness of CFS and reviewing the use of its policy guidelines and recommendations; and facilitate advice regarding recommended approaches to country/regional monitoring of FSN objectives. CFS will continue to hold Global Thematic Events in Plenary every 2 years. All Member states are encouraged to have voluntary inclusive national multistakeholder dialogues and conduct in-depth assessments to monitor progress towards their FSN objectives.

FUNDING

Ensuring sustainable funding to cover the core budget for CFS Plenary and workstreams, HLPE and CSM

37. The comprehensive planning phase for prioritizing CFS activities establishes that the decision on which activities to include in the CFS MYPoW will be made taking into account resource availability and workload. Budget estimates and indications on potential resource partners should be included in the preliminary proposals prepared by CFS stakeholders for consideration in the MYPoW discussion. Activities will not start until resources are provided.

38. A robust resource mobilization strategy will help support CFS Plenary and workstreams, the HLPE and the CSM to support CFS priorities as identified in the MYPoW with clear safeguards in line with FAO guidelines to prevent potential conflicts of interest regarding funding. Efforts will be made to diversify the financing base from Members, private foundations and the private sector, and financial institutions. Continued efforts will be made to expand the CFS donor base, including by reaching out to CFS Member States as well as private foundations and the private sector, and financial institutions.

39. CFS will request the RBAs to contribute the full amount of their stated contributions, with guiding principles for monetary and in-kind contributions, and to formalize their contribution for predictability. CFS Members will request the Governing Bodies of the RBAs to adjust their contribution in a sustainable way to cover the core budget for CFS Plenary and Workstreams starting from the 2020-21 biennium.

III. BRINGING ALL TOGETHER/BREAKTHROUGH

IV. FOLLOW-UP ACTIONS / IMPLEMENTATION PLAN