



CFS OEWG-SDGs Meeting # 3  
Date: 25 June 2018  
Time: 14.00 – 17.00  
Location: Red Room

## Stocktaking of CFS Visibility and Uptake in New York

### CFS contributions

- CFS Contribution to the 2016 High-Level Political Forum ***“A contribution to the global follow-up and review in the 2016 High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on the work of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)”***
- CFS Contribution to the 2017 High-Level Political Forum ***“Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world: the work of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)”***
- CFS Contribution to the 2018 High-Level Political Forum ***“Transformation towards sustainable and resilient societies: the work of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS)”***

### CFS participation in official meetings of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF)

- *Ensuring that no one is left behind – food security and sustainable agriculture, climate change, sustainable oceans and terrestrial ecosystems – adopting a nexus approach* **(Official Meeting of the HLPF with the participation of the CFS Secretary as panelist)**
- *Review of SDGs implementation: SDG 2* **(Official Meeting of the HLPE with the participation of the CFS-HLPE Chairperson as Lead Discussant)**
- *Thematic review: Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world – how it affects countries in special situations: LDCs and LLDC* **(Official Meeting of the HLPF with the participation of the CFS Chairperson as Panelist)**

### CFS cited in official UN documents

- *“The focus on interlinkages and the nexus approach for food security and sustainable agriculture, climate action, sustainable oceans and terrestrial ecosystems are important, because neither single SDGs nor the SDGs as a whole will be successfully implemented in silos [...] An example of achieving solutions outside the silo approach was the process that led to the voluntary guidelines on the responsible governance of tenure of land, fisheries and forests in the context of national food security”.* **(Summary of the 2016 HLPF by the President of ECOSOC)**
- *“Food security in developing countries should continue to be a key priority for policy coherence. It was suggested that food security considerations should systematically be included in national and international decision-making, especially in relation to climate, agriculture, food security and trade”.* **(Summary of the 2016 HLPF by the President of ECOSOC)**

- *“The science-policy interface should become a backbone of joint learning and joint designing of policy options...The identification of new and emerging issues is also a critical function of the science-policy interface”.* **(Summary of the 2016 HLPF by the President of ECOSOC)**
- *“To ensure that no one is left behind, we are working to eradicate poverty and hunger [...]”.* **(Ministerial Declaration 2016 HLPF)**
- *“para 15. Note with concern that poverty remains a principal cause of hunger and that an estimated 793 million people are still undernourished globally, 155 million children are stunted and other forms of malnutrition are rising. Climate change and land degradation are increasing the vulnerability to extreme weather events of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers. Resilient, sustainable and inclusive food systems that protect, enhance and restore natural resources, sustain rural and urban livelihoods and provide access to nutritious foods from smallholder producers must be at the heart of efforts to simultaneously eradicate poverty and hunger, ensure adequate nutrition, promote sustainable agriculture and achieve prosperity. Increased responsible investments are needed to enhance capacity for sustainable agricultural productivity. Climate adaptation and mitigation measures involving responsible investments in sustainable agriculture, aquaculture and fisheries can have positive impacts. Coherent policies and accountable institutions that respect tenure rights and prioritize women’s empowerment and gender equality are imperative. We need to urgently and effectively, with continued and focused efforts, respond to the rising number of crises and emergency levels of food insecurity now affecting 108 million people, especially for those people who are facing famine or the immediate risk of famine”.* **(Ministerial Declaration 2017 HLPF)**
- *“[...] urgency of addressing structural barriers to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls ... so as to ensure rights of ownership, control over land and natural resources [...]”.* **(Ministerial Declaration 2017 HLPF)**
- *“[...] the scale and level of ambition of the 2030 Agenda require strengthening and promoting effective and transparent multi-stakeholder partnerships [...] strengthened multi-stakeholder partnerships that are cross-sectoral and effectively integrated are instrumental for contributing to achieving the eradication of poverty in all its forms and the related Sustainable Development Goals”.* **(Ministerial Declaration 2017 HLPF)**
- *“There are poor people in every part of the world, but they are disproportionately concentrated in rural areas”.* **(Ministerial Declaration 2017 HLPF)**
- *“Eradicating poverty cannot be achieved without sustainably using and protecting biodiversity and addressing climate change and environmental degradation”.* **(Ministerial Declaration 2017 HLPF)**
- *“Investments in smallholder agriculture was identified as a primary means for LDCs, LLDCs and post-conflict countries to develop resilience and achieve targets related to health and wellbeing, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, climate action, and other SDGs”.* **(Summary of the 2017 HLPF by the President of ECOSOC)**

- “Addressing SDG2 requires recognizing the close interdependence between poverty and hunger. At the current rate of progress, the world is not expected to reach the zero hunger target by 2030. Food security and sustainable agriculture are also closely interlinked with 7 other SDGs. Food systems, environment, water and sanitation, climate change, social justice, health, and peace and stability all impact each other. Agriculture is multifunctional and provides much more than food. It generates income, employment, peace and stability. Climate change, conflict, lack of appropriate policies and equitable tenure rights, and insufficient investment continue to hinder progress in ensuring food security. It is necessary to adopt a food systems approach and to look at consumption and production together. Malnutrition remains a global problem with long-term impacts, particularly to children. Hidden hunger and micronutrient deficiencies affect the vulnerable, such as people with disabilities, the old and the poor. Obesity and related diseases such as diabetes burden health care systems. Food and nutrition systems require better governance, with behaviour changes promoted by education, tax policies and labelling systems. Small-scale farmers are central to all food systems. Agriculture needs to become more knowledge intensive to achieve productivity targets, and diversification of production is key to avoid land and water degradation and build resilience to climate change, pests and disease. Inclusive policy processes and partnerships with a human rights based approach and involvement of all stakeholders, including the technical and financial communities, is required. Policy coherence enables synergies among sectors, but also means negotiating trade-offs. Women’s empowerment and gender equality remain key for achieving food security and sustainable agriculture”.* **(Summary of the 2017 HLPF by the President of ECOSOC)**
- “[...] the importance of an inclusive science-policy interface, multi-stakeholder partnerships and evidence-based policies [...]”. **(Summary of the 2017 HLPF by the President of ECOSOC)**

#### **CFS participation in Side events during the HLPF**

- *Leaving no one behind in FSN Governance: The CFS inclusive process and policy tools (side event 2016)*
- *Achieving SDG2: Two initiatives to support the development of national transformation pathways (side event 2016)*
- *Addressing FSN in protracted crises: Implementing the CFS-FFA (side event 2016)*
- *Partnering to achieve SDG2 (side event 2016)*
- *Agriculture and Food Day to raise awareness and investments in achieving Goal 2 and its interlinkages with all SDGs (side event 2017)*
- *The Role of Livestock in Achieving the SDGs Livestock at the heart of sustainable agriculture to eradicate poverty and promote prosperity in a changing world (side event 2017)*
- *Addressing the hunger-poverty nexus: what policy coherence means for the 2030 Agenda (side event 2017)*
- *Reaching those left furthest behind: Addressing Hunger and Poverty in Protracted Crises (side event 2017)*
- *Sustainable livestock and the UN 2030 Agenda for sustainable development: from science based evidence to action through multi-stakeholder partnerships (side event 2017)*



Open Ended Working Group (OEWG)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

**CFS participation in official preparatory meetings**

- ***Expert Group Meeting on Progress in Achieving SDG 2 in Preparation for the HLPF*** (preparatory event with the participation of CFS Chairperson, SDG-OEWG Chairperson and CFS-HLPE Chairperson as speakers)
- ***Arab High-Level Forum on Sustainable Development*** (preparatory event with the participation of CFS Chairperson as keynote speaker)