

CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for 2020-2023 – Prioritization

OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this document is to set the stage for an informed discussion between Bureau and Advisory Group members towards the prioritization of the proposed thematic workstreams and supportive activities.

The first section includes the revised Preliminary Proposals which incorporate the written feedback provided by CFS stakeholders.

The second section includes the list of supportive activities that could be carried over the current biennium. This is intended to stimulate a discussion on the prioritization among these activities and to provide the opportunity to Bureau and Advisory Group members to suggest additional ones.

Following the discussion with the Advisory Group, on 6 March the Bureau is expected to reach agreement on a list of prioritized thematic workstreams and supportive activities to inform the next phase of the process. Based on the outcomes of the Bureau meeting, the CFS Chair will present a Zero Draft of the CFS MYPoW for 2020-2023 for discussion at the Second Open Meeting scheduled for 17 April 2019.

REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION

➤ Annex 1 - Outcomes of CFS MYPoW First Open Meeting

At the First MYPoW Open Meeting held on 25 January twelve Preliminary Proposals concerning potential CFS thematic workstreams were presented. Initial feedback was provided by CFS stakeholders and two clusters of proposals on Youth and Inequalities were identified. Their proponents were asked to come up with a merged proposal on each of these two subjects.

➤ Annex 2 - Feedback on CFS MYPoW 2020 - 2023 Preliminary Proposals

Following the First Open Meeting, CFS stakeholders were given the opportunity to provide written feedback through a “non-survey” to express their indicative level of interest and to provide comments and suggestions on how to improve the Preliminary Proposals.

In order to provide a comprehensive overview of the process and the type of document that is expected to be presented at CFS 46 for endorsement, the annotated version of the MYPoW preparation workplan, as well as Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report have been circulated as additional background documents for the Bureau and Advisory Group meeting.

1. REVISED PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS ON POTENTIAL THEMATIC WORKSTREAMS

The Preliminary Proposals that were prepared for possible inclusion in the CFS MYPoW deal with thematic workstreams that are associated with Output 1.1¹ and Output 2.1².

A number of Preliminary Proposals have been revised taking into account the outcomes of the first Open Meeting (clustering of the proposals on Youth and Inequalities) as well as the written inputs and comments provided through the “non-survey”.

Two additional thematic workstreams that were not suggested in the Preliminary Proposals have been included at the end of this section for consideration by the Bureau and Advisory Group. The first one, on Agroecological Practices and other Innovations, will continue from the current biennium while the second one on Urbanization and Rural Transformation implies a decision on whether to continue with this workstream.

Please note that the letters associated to the original Preliminary Proposals do not coincide with the letters of the revised proposals that are presented below. This is due to the fact that a number of proposals have been clustered and that the original one on Multistakeholder Partnerships and on the Dialogue on the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition have been moved to the following section dealing with CFS supportive activities.

PROPOSAL A – Policy Guidance (voluntary guidelines) on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition

a) Proponents

The proponents of this proposal are: FAO, IFAD, WFP and Spain.

Supporters (written expression of support submitted through the online survey): Costa Rica, the United Kingdom (through DfID), the CFS Civil Society Mechanism, and the World Farmers’ Organization.

Countries that provided favorable feedback during the First Open Meeting: Argentina, Canada, France, Kenya and Sweden.

b) Outputs associated with the proposed thematic workstream

The workstream is intended to contribute to output 2.1 (global policy guidance).

¹ Output 1.1 makes reference to inclusive discussions on FSN development, trends and emerging and critical issues that can be expressed through conclusions, reports, Chair’s summaries and other ways. The CFS Forum on Women’s empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition held in 2017 represents an example of thematic workstream associated with output 1.1.

² Output 2.1 makes reference to global policy guidance delivered through the preparation of negotiated policy products (voluntary guidelines, principles or other policy framework) and recommendations on strategic topics. The CFS policy recommendations based on the HLPE report on Sustainable Forestry for FSN represent examples of thematic workstreams associated with outputs 2.1.

c) Rationale for including the proposed thematic workstream, based on the prioritization criteria and building on CFS main comparative advantages, as described in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report

By building on existing CFS policy recommendations in relation to gender equality and women's empowerment, the workstream will consolidate all the work that has already been done by CFS into a globally accepted voluntary guidelines (VGs) on gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition.

The main added value of developing the VGs in the context of CFS will be the inclusive and consensus-based process through which it will be formulated. It will be the first global policy convergence document on this topic negotiated and agreed upon by all Member States of CFS as well as the other CFS constituencies, including the civil society, the private sector, agricultural research institutions, philanthropic foundations and international and regional financial institutions that work for agricultural and rural development, and in food security and nutrition. This will ensure the legitimacy of the VGs and facilitate their uptake at country level.

Therefore, developing the voluntary guidelines in the context of CFS will make it possible to raise global awareness about the importance of gender equality, women's and girls' rights and women's empowerment issues in relation to achieving food security and nutrition, and will mobilize the necessary political attention, commitment and, prospectively, resources.

Bearing in mind that gender inequalities are a key driver of food insecurity and malnutrition, and that women and girls, more than men and boys, are disadvantaged, excluded and discriminated against in all regions of the world, the workstream will contribute to the CFS vision and overall objective to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition with a focus on the people most affected. Given that the proposal is submitted jointly by the three Rome-based Agencies, the workstream will have full access to the RBAs knowledge and technical expertise.

Gender inequality is the most pervasive form of inequality around the world. Gender-based inequalities place women and girls at a disadvantage at every sphere of life, every level of income and every disadvantage group. Therefore, following the example of the Sustainable Development Goals, we advocate that the CFS MYPoW adopts a dual pronged approach where efforts of systematically mainstreaming a gender perspective in all CFS products and activities are complemented and reinforced by the proposed standalone workstream for increased impact. This would enable CFS to address the specific gaps and problems in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and identify transformative interventions that can eliminate the structural discrimination against women and girls for improved food security and nutrition.

In view of the important role women play in family farming as well as in securing household food security and nutrition, the empowerment of women is also a priority of the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition. The workstream will therefore support the implementation of both Decades. Establishing complementarities and synergies especially with the UN Decade of Family Farming will create opportunities for applying a more coordinated and integrated approach to tackle issues of women's empowerment and gender equality in the context of FSN. The workstream will also enhance the implementation of other global priorities, such as the

gender equality related recommendations of the CFS HLPE Reports and Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 16.

The voluntary guidelines will complement, and contribute to, the effective implementation of existing standard-setting documents, such as the VGGT, PRAI, FFA and the Right to Food Guidelines.

The workstream and the VGs will build on the CFS Policy Recommendations on Gender, Food Security and Nutrition (CFS 2011/Final Report) and the background document (CFS 2017/Inf 21) and the outcomes of the CFS Forum on Women's Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition (CFS 2017/44/Report). Moreover, the workstream will expand on the following themes: i) the underlying causes of gender inequality, lack of fulfillment and protection of women's rights, women's disempowerment, and their impact on food security and nutrition; ii) women's participation in decision-making and leadership; iii) access to and control over natural and productive resources, and access to productive services, iv) access to decent work and markets; v) recognizing, reducing and redistributing unpaid care work, vi) women's role in food production, utilization and consumption; vii) mechanisms for the elimination of violence and discrimination against women and girls, and viii) enabling policy and institutional environment.

The workstream will recognize the diversity of different groups of women and men (including indigenous people, ethnic minorities, disadvantaged groups, etc). It will also build on international (e.g. the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) and regional agreements and strategies (e.g. the Gender Strategy of the CELAC Plan for Food Security, Nutrition and Hunger Eradication 2025, the Gender Strategy of the African Union 2017-2027, etc.) and global initiatives on gender equality and women's and girls' rights, as well as on the experiences of their implementation.

d) Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

The objective of the proposed workstream is to develop voluntary guidelines on gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition, to be presented for endorsement at the CFS Plenary in October 2023. It will contribute to all three Strategic Objectives of CFS, taking advantage of and building on the Committee's convening power, capacity to develop policy coherence and foster the uptake of CFS products.

CFS provides the most expedient platform to develop voluntary guidelines on gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition, by being the most inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for all relevant stakeholders to work together in a coordinated way to ensure food security and nutrition for all.

The principle of "leaving no one behind" guides the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and gender equality is essential for achieving all the Sustainable Development Goals. Therefore, the VGs will support the country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by helping to achieve all the SDGs, with particular focus on SDG 2 on zero hunger.

e) Potential activities that could be considered after the adoption of the CFS policy product to promote its use and application

The VGs will be designed to support countries in advancing gender equality, women's and girls' rights and women's empowerment as part of their efforts to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition. Therefore, the dissemination, use and application of the VGs will be encouraged through the organization of workshops, trainings and other capacity development activities, including the development of a technical guide to support the VGs' implementation at country level. Its use will be promoted also through major FSN programmes and projects of the three RBAs and other partners. To celebrate the endorsement of the VGs, raise awareness of their objectives and kick-off their implementation, the RBAs will partner with Member States and others to organize a special event during the CFS Plenary Session in 2023.

f) Budget estimate, human resources and timeline

Timeline (2 years): i) TORs developed for the task team/open-ended working group; ii) preparation of an annotated outline; iii) development of first, second and final draft of the voluntary guidelines; iv) organization of expert meeting; v) e-consultation; vi) regional consultations; vii) finalization of the voluntary guidelines and presentation for endorsement at the CFS Plenary in October 2023; viii) special event during CFS Plenary.

Costs: intersessional meetings, expert meetings (at least one), e-consultation, five regional consultations, translation of documents, interpretation, printing; special event during the CFS Plenary 2023. Estimated budget: 700,000 - 800,000 USD.

g) Indications on whether the preparation of a HLPE report is foreseen and its potential contribution to the proposed CFS thematic workstream

For this thematic workstream there is no HLPE report foreseen. The preparation of the voluntary guidelines will build on the existing knowledge and experience of the development agencies and institutions, agricultural research institutions, philanthropic foundations, international and regional financial institutions, Member States as well the private and civil society sectors. The solid technical knowledge of the three RBAs and their vast experience in promoting gender equality, women's and girls' rights and women's empowerment for improved FSN will be shared with CFS stakeholders during the process and will be essential for developing the guidelines.

The existence of vast knowledge related to the theme and the availability of the technical expertise of the RBAs, other partners and CFS constituencies will ensure that the workstream is implemented and the final result is achieved without overloading the CFS MYPoW.

PROPOSAL B - Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition

a) Proponents

Merged Proposal of IFAD, CSM, Hungary, Indonesia and South Africa.

b) Outputs associated with the proposed thematic workstream

The workstream is intended to contribute to output 1.1 (inclusive discussions) and also to output 2.1 (global policy guidance).

c) Rationale for including the proposed thematic workstream, based on the prioritization criteria and building on CFS main comparative advantages, as described in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report

The HLPE Second Note on Critical and Emerging Issues for FSN from 2017 describes the relevance of inequalities for food security and nutrition in very clear and precise terms. The first four paragraphs of the following rationale are primarily based on the HLPE Note and include some additional aspects which are important to the proponents:

Social and economic inequalities were one of the main causes of the “hunger riots” in 2008 (HLPE, 2011). This issue, identified in the first HLPE C&EI note (HLPE, 2014a), continues to be critical. Inequalities are pointed out as a major concern by many organizations (OECD, 2011; WEF, 2013; IMF, 2014; Oxfam, 2014; IMF 2017). Since then, evidence shows the increasing risks to food security and nutrition can be linked to high level of corporate concentration in food production, input supply, transformation, trade and distribution (Hendrickson, 2014; HLPE, 2016). Unequal endowments in agricultural assets and access to natural resources on the one hand (De Schutter, 2011) and, consequently, to income on the other hand remain complex and multifaceted major concerns for FSN.

These inequalities lead to increased rates of poverty and malnutrition, impact on the governance of food systems, on unequal access to food, land and decent working conditions. Unequal access to food is in turn a driver of many other inequalities and extreme hunger. Sustained disparities between vulnerable and other social groups can slow growth and lead to political instability, migration fluxes (Stiglitz, 2012) and to low levels of investment in the provision of public goods and services (UNDESA, 2013b), with related adverse consequences on FSN.

The increasing awareness that inequalities should be addressed as serious impediments to social cohesion, economic transformation and political stability (Piketty, 2014) is generating an international mobilization, reflected in the title of the 2030 Agenda: “No one should be left behind,” and calls for the exploration of innovative pathways to significantly reduce inequalities and thereby enhancing FSN. The title of SDG 10 on Reduced Inequalities explicitly points to the need to “reduce inequality within and among countries”.

The issue of inequalities has been highlighted by many respondents to the 2016 HLPE consultation, with a focus on gender and youth. Empowering women and closing the gender gap, while providing decent employment, especially for young rural people (Losch et al., 2012; World Bank, 2012), are seen as critical for sustainable food systems and improved FSN. The CFS Forum on Women’s Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition in 2017 discussed the challenges that remain in realizing women’s empowerment and to promote a shared understanding of the need to achieve gender equality and the full realization of women's rights in the context of food security and nutrition (CFS 2017).

The proposed thematic workstream will contribute to the CFS Vision and the overall objective to address the root causes of food insecurity with a focus on the people most affected by hunger and malnutrition: the reduction of inequalities is central to the progressive realization of the right to food; social and economic inequalities are among the key root causes of poverty, hunger and malnutrition. The workstream will particularly promote gender equality, women’s and girls’ rights

and women's empowerment in the context of FSN, as defined in the CFS overall objective. The workstream will build on previous CFS policy processes which dealt with different aspects of inequalities, such as the CFS Policy Recommendations on connecting smallholders to markets, the VGGT, and others.

The Workstream will contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objectives 1 and 2 of the CFS MYPOW for 2020-2023: it will use the convening power of CFS for inclusive and extensive discussions among all relevant actors; it will also employ its policy coherence and convergence function through the elaboration of voluntary guidelines pertaining to reducing inequalities on food security and nutrition.

The CFS added value and comparative advantage to address this issue lies in the nature and mandate of CFS itself as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for global coordination and policy convergence on food security and nutrition, with its vision defined in the CFS Reform Document and the strategic objectives agreed in the response to the CFS evaluation. CFS is therefore the most appropriate forum for addressing social and economic inequalities as root causes of hunger and malnutrition, and to propose policies for reducing inequalities towards the progressive realization of the right to food, with a focus on people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. No other UN Forum can claim such added value on this relation between FSN and inequalities with a comparable degree of inclusiveness and legitimacy. An evidence-based report of the HLPE could provide the basis for an informed discussion and policy convergence process. The topic is of high interest for the Rome-Based Agencies and other UN bodies working on FSN and inequality issues.

The proposed workstream on inequalities and FSN would be an essential contribution of CFS for achieving the Zero Hunger Goal (SDG 2), the very title of the SDGs "No one should be left behind", with strong links to SDG 1 (End Poverty), SDG 5 (Gender Equality), SDG 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), SDG 10 (Reduced Inequalities) and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong institutions). The workstream would provide a significant contribution to the upcoming UN Decade of Family Farming, given that as a daily reality most family farmers face inequalities as challenges to FSN and their own development. Addressing inequalities is also a key factor for achieving the objectives of the UN Decade on Nutrition.

d) Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

Three specific expected results can be envisaged for this workstream: a) an HLPE report will provide a comprehensive, in-depth and updated overview of the relevant knowledge available on the matter; b) the report will be the basis of an inclusive discussion at CFS; c) the report and the inclusive discussion will lead to a policy convergence process towards voluntary guidelines on reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition. These three elements will contribute to the vision and overall objectives of the CFS by addressing one of the key root causes of hunger and malnutrition with a focus on the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition and by elaborating voluntary guidelines guided by the CFS vision to eliminate hunger and malnutrition and advance the progressive realization of the right to food.

e) Potential activities that could be considered after the adoption of the CFS policy product to promote its use and application

The organization of workshops, training and capacity development programs at global and local levels will be needed. Further, the CFS voluntary guidelines would be of relevance for the 2030 Agenda review process, in particular the High-Level Political Forum, where side events may be organized, and the document could be advanced and disseminated in the context of the various review processes around SDG 2, as well as SDG 1, 5, 8, 10 and 16. With regard to the CFS monitoring mechanism, the policy tool would include guidance on the evaluation of their use and application.

f) Budget estimate, human resources and timeline

Potential Timeline: HLPE report could be requested for 2021; inclusive discussion at CFS 48 (2021); TOR for policy convergence process adopted at CFS 49 (2022); voluntary guidelines adopted at CFS 50 (2023). Cost estimate: HLPE report; translation of documents; translation/interpretation negotiation process; e-consultations; regional consultations.

g) Indications on whether the preparation of a HLPE report is foreseen and its potential contribution to the proposed CFS thematic workstream

An HLPE report shall be requested. The HLPE Second Note on Critical and Emerging Issues for FSN suggests three major sets of questions to be addressed if CFS decides to work on this topic:

- “How can the reduction of global, regional and national inequalities in income and in access to resources foster sustainable economic and social transformation and improve FSN? Which different pathways should be considered?”
- How can the reduction of inequalities through sustainable food systems and better FSN contribute to conflict prevention, peace building and a decrease in migration problems?
- How can gender mainstreaming approach and youth employment programs in the agriculture sector and rural areas contribute to social justice and better FSN?”

These questions could be seen as a starting point for further discussions within CFS about the precise request and scope for an HLPE report on reducing inequalities for FSN.

PROPOSAL C - Water management for FSN in the context of climate variability and extreme weather events

a) Proponents

Germany, Bangladesh and South Africa

b) Outputs associated with the proposed thematic workstream

The proposed workstream is intended to contribute to output 1.1 (inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (global policy guidance).

c) Rationale for including the proposed thematic workstream, based on the prioritization criteria and building on CFS main comparative advantages, as described in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report

Climate change increases variation in weather events, as well as more frequent weather extremes and mitigation and adaptation options become more urgent. A new IPCC report on Global Warming of 1.5°C describes new evidence on regionally differentiated risks to food security, water resources, drought, heat exposure and coastal submergence, all putting agriculture and associated livelihoods at risk. Similarly, SOFI 2018 again highlighted the adverse impacts from increased climate variability and extreme weather events on food security and nutrition, as well as on food production and livelihoods of farmers.

All of these impacts are mediated through water. Water management, in general, and in particular in agriculture will be key to adaptation to climate change. Food security and nutrition – especially of the most marginalized – is negatively affected by growing water shortages and variability as a result of degeneration of aquifers, contamination and pollution, population growth, changes in food demand and climate change. Smallholder farmers and other rural dwellers are most vulnerable to climate change and associated water challenges, and in particular rain-fed farmers and pastoralists, smallholder irrigators, fisherfolks, agricultural and food workers, urban poor communities, as well as rural and urban women are also adversely affected. According to the 2018 UN Water SDG 6 Synthesis Report on water and sanitation, 3.6 billion people already live in potentially water-scarce areas during at least one month a year. Moreover, the number of people and the share of food production and economic activity subject to water stress are expected to grow dramatically. Identifying guidelines that all sectors of the economy and society can sign up to on more sustainable and equitable water management and governance is therefore a matter of urgency. Policy guidance is also essential for the implementation of Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 6, and for the many other water-related goals of the 2030 Agenda--as sustainable and equitable water management and governance are linked to all other SDGs.

This workstream will address water management and governance with a view to facilitate more sustainable and equitable allocation of scarce water resources to assure food security and nutrition. It will also contribute to all three CFS MYPoW Strategic objectives, as water management and governance are intrinsically linked to the involvement of the broadest possible range of stakeholders; the work will reinforce CFS' convening power as the foremost inclusive and consensus-based platform on FSN issues with a view to developing and promoting the use of policy guiding tools.

As water is key to human food security and nutrition, as laid out in the 2015 HLPE report on Water for Food Security and Nutrition, and as agriculture is by far the largest water user globally, CFS should take on the corresponding responsibility and develop further guidance on water management governance. Such guidance would also help link the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) and the International Decade for Action on Water for Sustainable Development (2018-2028).

Based on expertise jointly provided by the three Rome Based Agencies (RBAs), members and participants, the Committee is well placed to build an inclusive policy dialogue involving all stakeholders with a view to addressing this urgent issue.

d) Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

The CFS policy recommendations on Water for FSN of 2015 represent the starting point for the guidance. The Declarations of the agricultural ministers at the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture, as well as at the G20 Agricultural ministers meeting in 2017 in Berlin provide further impetus.

The objective of the workstream is therefore to give guidance on the design and the implementation of water management and governance systems and to develop voluntary guidelines so that countries are better prepared to adapt agriculture and food systems practices to climate change, water scarcity and increased competition for water resources, in an equitable and sustainable manner, with the objective of achieving food security and nutrition. The workstream would build on the standards and normative frameworks established in the VGGT.

In 2015, coinciding with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the Committee approved a set of recommendations in relation to water for food security and nutrition. Issues of governance, rights and tenure were prominent in these recommendations. Of particular importance was the promotion and implementation of international human rights obligations, closely linking access to water with food security and nutrition. In the light of ongoing efforts in the context of the Agenda 2030, the workstream would follow up on these recommendations and explore in more detail pathways enabling governments and stakeholders design and implement water management and governance reforms.

Based on the understanding that water management needs to be socially and economically just, ecologically appropriate, integrated and inclusive, requiring coordination and strategies at all levels of water management and governance, work should give due consideration to cross-sectoral and multi-level approaches to address the synergies and trade-offs between the goals of food production, nutrition, protection of water, land and biodiversity, as well as energy use through enhanced dialogue, collaboration, coordination and policy coherence. The guidelines should spell-out criteria for the design of water governance systems, in more detail, addressing questions of allocation and access to water in a systematic, evidence-based manner, upholding the principles of equity and sustainability.

Specific needs and interests of women, and marginalized populations in relation to water management for FSN will be taken into account.

The work would profit from ongoing activities such as under the Global Framework on water scarcity in Agriculture (WASAG) and FAO's work on a framework on action on water tenure, as well as of other international institutions dedicated to work on water and agriculture, and of other relevant stakeholders.

e) Potential activities that could be considered after the adoption of the CFS policy product to promote its use and application

Voluntary guidelines for water governance for FSN can be broadly disseminated through the organization of conferences, workshops and training programs, as well as in New York (linked to the HLPF and the review of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda). Activities should reach multi-stakeholder platforms for follow-up and review on the progress of SDG 6, which does not directly relate to agriculture, and other water-related targets of the 2030 Agenda. The guidelines should

reflect on the evaluation and their use and application, in line with CFS' framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations.

f) Budget estimate, human resources and timeline

Timeline: Presentation of FAO Framework on action on water tenure to FAO's Committee on Agriculture in October 2020; intersessional discussions following CFS plenary session in 2021 with a view to start negotiations on policy guidelines in 2022 after CFS 49.

Costs: for two intersessional meetings, approximately 100.000 USD

g) Indications on whether the preparation of a HLPE report is foreseen and its potential contribution to the proposed CFS thematic workstream

No HLPE report is required.

PROPOSAL D - Putting youth at the center: engaging youth in FSN policies and practices and creating rural decent jobs and income

a) Proponents

Joint proposal by Costa Rica, France, Indonesia, Italy, the Netherlands, South Africa and the Private Sector Mechanism.

b) Outputs associated with the proposed thematic workstream

The workstream is intended to contribute to output 1.1 (inclusive discussions) and could also contribute to output 2.1 (global policy guidance).

c) Rationale for including the proposed thematic workstream, based on the prioritization criteria and building on CFS main comparative advantages, as described in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report

Agriculture is the main source of income for 80% of the world's poor and this sector is therefore crucial in reducing poverty, raising incomes and improving food security and nutrition.

Considering that the associated growth originating from agriculture is 2-4 times more effective at reducing poverty than growth originating from other sectors, and that almost 200 million rural poor could migrate to urban areas by 2030 (World Bank), there is a crucial need for implementing public policies that enable a better creation and distribution of value in the agrifood chain, a fairer access to land and water and resources, including financial resources, as well as the creation of wealth and decent employment opportunities (agricultural and non-agricultural activities), including entrepreneurship, to make the agricultural and agrifood sectors more attractive, especially for young people as well as to diversify the employment opportunities in rural areas.

The proposed thematic workstream "Putting youth at the center: engaging youth in FSN policies and practices and creating rural decent jobs and income" encompasses several of the issues raised in the HLPE Second Note on Critical and Emerging Issues for FSN. It mainly relates to the current trend of

urbanization (2.1) and to the important challenge it poses of building sustainable food chains (1.2.3). It is also closely linked to social issues (1.2.4) and the need to facilitate access to means of production, including land tenure and credit, access to knowledge, training, as well as local context adapted technologies, including ITC and knowledge-sharing platforms (2.8) to attract the youth towards a more innovative and sustainable agrifood world. Special focus will be given to young farmers and young food producers, including women.

The proposed thematic workstream is intended to contribute to all three CFS MYPoW strategic objectives, as it will support governments' efforts to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development by providing benefits to the food security and nutrition of young people and to achieving food security and nutrition for all. The aim is to engage and empower youth in the FSN-related policy-making process as it is key to ensure that appropriate policies aiming at youth capacity development, education, employment and inclusion are well designed, and that they are effective. Indeed, putting youth and youth employment at the heart of development strategies requires inter-sectoral approaches, facilitated by a territorial perspective taking into consideration multiple levels of governance, connecting local, regional, national and international levels, identifying synergies from a participatory diagnosis.

d) Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

The objective of the proposed workstream is to launch a discussion among all stakeholders, including youth, around the key topic of youth employment with a view to supporting governments and stakeholders, providing best practices, recommendations and policy guidelines to foster rural and agrifood chain jobs with a focus on youth, and to help create an environment that will generate new decent jobs in these sectors.

As the needs and demands of youth can be multiple and diverse depending on the interested category (young farmers, young entrepreneurs in FSN, young researchers...), the proposed thematic workstream should benefit from a substantive and inclusive discussion in a Bureau and Advisory Group meeting format on how to engage youth in FSN-related policy-making, focusing on youth employment across the agrifood value chain, sustainable rural transformation and territorial approaches: AG members would be called upon to invite youth representatives to provide inputs and to share their perspectives and expectations.

Achieving these objectives will contribute to the 2030 Agenda in a cross-cutting fashion. Not only will the creation of new decent jobs for the rural youth contribute to the SDG2 of Zero Hunger through the development of agriculture and agrifood chain, but it will also contribute to SDG1 of No Poverty through the creation of income for the rural youth. Furthermore, the establishment of new agrifood value chains, focused on building sustainable food chains, taking into account challenges related to climate change, will also contribute to SDG11 of Sustainable cities and communities. It will also help achieve SDG8 of Decent work and economic growth and SDG 5 on achieving gender equality.

This CFS policy product could serve as a reference document for governments, their partners, and members of the private sector and civil society on the policies, innovations and initiatives that will be most successful in drawing more young people to agriculture and related professions. They will also address the fact that youth employment, rural transformation and territorial approaches are topics

that should be implemented in a cross-cutting fashion and in partnership with existing and future programs and policies.

Finally, this workstream will also feed into the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition.

e) Potential activities that could be considered after the adoption of the CFS policy product to promote its use and application

The policy recommendations on youth employment across the agrifood chain, sustainable rural transformation and territorial approaches can be broadly disseminated with a view to informing future policies and programmes and appropriation by policymakers, especially young ones, but also by actors in rural territories to formulate development strategies. In addition, recommendations will serve as a basis for future stocktaking and sharing of lessons.

The recommendations, both during the drafting/consultation phases and final stage, should be widely disseminated via webinars, workshops, training, classes and special events to encourage young people to take up the recommendations individually and, more importantly, for governments to make public commitments.

FAO Regional Conferences could also develop region/country specific events aimed at member State policy makers and regional donors.

f) Budget estimate, human resources and timeline

Timeline: a) Substantive and inclusive discussion in a Bureau and AG meeting; b) HLPE report (i.e. 2021); c) TORs to be developed and approved by CFS plenary; d) development of the voluntary guidelines to be presented for endorsement by the the plenary.

Costs: a) interpretation b) HLPE report; c) translation of documents; d) translation/interpretation negotiation process; e) e-consultations; f) regional consultations.

g) Indications on whether the preparation of a HLPE report is foreseen and its potential contribution to the proposed CFS thematic workstream

The proposed thematic workstream should benefit from the findings of a HLPE report addressing the question (i.e 2021). This would represent the starting point of the policy convergence process.

The HLPE report should include an analysis of how to provide decent jobs and working conditions in order to attract youth to agriculture and agrifood value chains, as well as how to strengthen the vitality and resilience of rural areas in order to enable the youth to find opportunities in their local communities, thus encouraging local development of territories and addressing the drivers of rural exodus.

PROPOSAL E - Fostering farmers' access to innovation to improve food security and nutrition standards within the context of increased climate variability and extreme weather events

a) Proponents

This proposal is submitted by the World Farmers' Organisation.

b) Outputs associated with the proposed thematic workstream

The proposed thematic workstream will contribute both to output 1.1 (inclusive discussions) and output 2.1 (global policy guidance).

c) Rationale for including the proposed thematic workstream, based on the prioritization criteria and building on CFS main comparative advantages, as described in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report

According to the SOFI 2018, the number of hungry people is on the rise and around 821 million people do not get enough food to eat and, along with conflicts, climate change is exacerbating this worsening situation. Farmers, as food producers, have a key role to play in achieving food security and nutrition and yet are among those suffering the most from food insecurity and malnutrition. Agriculture has an impact on climate but also holds the potential to find solutions. Farmers are already implementing climate smart approaches both to mitigate and adapt to climate change, while increasing their production. This is much easier when they have access to innovation.

This theme would directly address the CFS overall objective of eliminating hunger and malnutrition through improved policy coherence/convergence globally, leading to strengthened actions at national and regional levels, by raising awareness on the need to foster farmers' access to innovation in order to improve food security and nutrition as well as increasing resilience to climate extremes. By better understanding farmers' needs, as well as the benefits of innovation within this context, dialogue and research would create opportunities for shared learning and more holistic approaches to innovation. This would reduce silos by taking a comprehensive approach, through inclusive dialogue on leading innovation-related developments (Output 1.1) trends, and emerging issues with direct bearing on food security and nutrition, recognizing the critical role that climate change and extreme weather events will have on the future of food production.

Given the inclusion of innovation and climate smart approaches in existing voluntary policy guidelines, this could also help address Output 2.1 and generate a more integrated approach to how innovation can improve FSN outcomes.

d) Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

The objective of the proposed thematic workstream is to develop policy recommendations on how farmers' access to climate smart innovations can contribute to improve food security and nutrition standards.

A CFS high-level forum will be organized in 2020 to bring together a wide range of stakeholders to discuss policy implications, challenges and lessons learned from concrete examples of how farmers use innovation to improve food security and nutrition, within the context of increasing climate variability. This will contribute to reaching a common understanding of their opportunities and

challenges and the potential contribution that CFS, as a global multi-stakeholder platform, could make in addressing them and identifying recommendations on priority areas.

The outcomes of the high-level forum will be analyzed with the aim of extrapolating lessons from farmers' good practices as well as identifying options for overcoming access barriers and maximizing their opportunities. The results of this analysis will inform the discussions, leading to the development of a set of CFS policy recommendations that can strengthen farmers' access to innovation, thus contributing to food security and nutrition.

This set of policy recommendations will be presented for endorsement to the CFS Plenary in 2021.

e) Potential activities that could be considered after the adoption of the CFS policy product to promote its use and application

The policy recommendations can be broadly disseminated with a view to informing future policies and programmes and be the basis for future stocktaking and sharing of lessons. As cross-cutting topics in the global agenda, innovation and climate change will create occasions for CFS to increase its visibility and reduce silo-thinking.

Side events as well as workshops can be organised during international and regional conferences related to the workstream in order to raise awareness on the CFS work and its policy products and disseminate the recommendations.

f) Budget estimate, human resources and timeline

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g) Indications on whether the preparation of a HLPE report is foreseen and its potential contribution to the proposed CFS thematic workstream

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PROPOSAL F - Policy guidance on Conflicts, Migrations and Food Security and Nutrition

a) Proponents

Italy and South Africa

b) Outputs associated with the proposed thematic workstream

The workstream is intended to contribute to output 2.1 (global policy guidance).

c) Rationale for including the proposed thematic workstream, based on the prioritization criteria and building on CFS main comparative advantages, as described in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report

The nexus between conflicts, migration, internally displaced persons and FSN is one of the topics identified in the HLPE Second Note on Critical and Emerging Issues for FSN, released in 2017. As per the Reform Document, one of the key functions of the HLPE is to "Identify emerging issues, and help

members prioritize future actions and attentions on key focal areas.” This nexus is being analyzed and tackled by a growing number of international institutions, from different perspectives, not only in the UN System.

Since 2016, FAO and WFP produce a periodic and specific joint report to the UN Security Council to address the food insecurity situation in the countries under conflict which are regularly assessed by the Security Council.

SOFI 2017 highlighted that conflict is a key driver of severe food crisis and recurring famines, while hunger and undernutrition are significantly worse where conflicts are prolonged and institutional capacities weak.

In 2017, WFP published the report “At the root of exodus: Food security, conflict and international migration”, analysing the role that food security and other factors play in triggering cross-border migration.

SOFA 2018 on “Migration, agriculture and rural development”, stressed that Migration decisions lie along a continuum: from voluntary migration – driven by the search for opportunities – to forced migration and internally displaced persons, generally driven by conflicts, crises and appalling socio-economic conditions.

The three RBAs with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) produced in 2018 a technical report on “Linkages between Migration, Agriculture, Food Security and Rural Development” in which conflicts, political instability and protracted crises are included among the drivers of migration.

The International Network on Conflict and Fragility (INCAF), a network of donors and multi-lateral organizations to improve donor coordination and support in conflict affected and fragile contexts set up by the OECD Development Assistance Committee (DAC), in 2019 will focus on how to improve coherence and coordination across the ‘Humanitarian-Development-Peacebuilding Nexus’ (“Triple Nexus”).

Last but not least, UNSC in its Resolution 2417/18 for the first time paves the way to address conflict-induced hunger around the world, recognizing “that food security is an essential factor in bringing about peace and security” and expressing “deep concern that ongoing armed conflicts and violence have devastating humanitarian consequences, often hindering an effective humanitarian response, and are therefore a major cause of the current risk of famine,” and looking forward “to future opportunities within the Security Council to address food insecurity’s role both as a result and driver of conflicts worldwide.”

Building upon the “CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises” which gives a number of recommendations to deal with FSN in context of conflicts and natural disasters, poverty and climate change, the proposed workstream would look at better understanding the role of agriculture and food security in conflict and emergency situations, as well as the impacts of migration on nutrition. The objective would be to identify possible models of resilience and design food security and nutrition systems that will be not only sustainable in peaceful times, but also resilient during conflicts.

Based on the above elements, the proposed thematic workstream is closely linked to global priorities in FSN. CFS could offer added value tackling this theme, given all CFS main comparative advantages

CFS would look at the issue focusing on SDG2 and its interlinkages with other FSN related SDGs and targets. In addition, the proposed thematic workstream would contribute to all three MYPoW Strategic Objectives as it will reinforce the CFS convening power as the foremost inclusive platform dealing with FSN issues, to promote policy guidance as well as the use and application of CFS policy tools.

The workstream is intended to have a deep focus on Migration, with a special attention to conflicts as one of its main root causes (while also analyzing the others). The cultural background of migration should also be taken into consideration, because migration has always existed as an integral part of peoples' experience; what has changed is the way in which it occurs, the fact that conflicts, poverty and inequality push people to migrate out of desperation rather than choice (SOFI 2018).

d) Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

The objective of the workstream would be to produce an integrated and comprehensive policy framework in 2021 (or 2022) to be a reference for the multiple actors involved in addressing the relation between conflicts, migrations, and food security and nutrition.

e) Potential activities that could be considered after the adoption of the CFS policy product to promote its use and application

The dissemination of the policy product through specific activities, the use and application of the policy product through its integration in RBAs activities at country level and through national assimilation by countries.

f) Budget estimate, human resources and timeline

Timeline: a) HLPE report; b) development of the policy framework c) approval by Plenary in 2021 (or 2022)

Costs: a) HLPE report; b) translation of documents; c) translation/interpretation negotiation process

g) Indications on whether the preparation of a HLPE report is foreseen and its potential contribution to the proposed CFS thematic workstream

The proposed thematic workstream should benefit from the findings of a HLPE report which will represent the starting point of the policy convergence process.

PROPOSAL G - Data Collection, Analysis and Use

a) Proponents

United States of America and Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation

b) Outputs associated with the proposed thematic workstream

The CFS workstream is intended to both contribute to output 1.1 (inclusive discussions) and output 2.1 (global policy guidance).

c) Rationale for including the proposed thematic workstream, based on the prioritization criteria and building on CFS main comparative advantages, as described in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report

There is no efficient path to achieving SDG2 – ending hunger, achieving food security and nutrition, and promoting sustainable agriculture –without evidence-based decisions informed by accurate agricultural, food security, and nutrition data. More effective targeting of interventions, improved national policies, effective business decisions, and increased resources for the agricultural sector all hinge on having and using improved data to inform policy and investment decisions and measure progress towards shared goals.

The need for data and the value of its use is a relevant issue for policy-makers, businesses, farmers, development partners, and civil society. Ministries of Agriculture and other relevant ministries especially need accurate and timely data to make sound program and policy choices. The private sector must use data to inform investment strategies and mitigate risks. Data-driven agriculture is expected to increase agricultural production and productivity and it can help farmers adapt to the effects of climate change as well as increase the economic and efficient use of natural resources, while at the same time improving resilience in the farming sector. Development partners must have and apply sound data to optimize their investments and understand the impacts of their interventions.

In recent years, several efforts have begun to fill the data gaps for agriculture and food security. The Global Strategy to Improve Agricultural and Rural Statistics at FAO, the World Bank's Living Standard Measurement Study's Integrated Surveys on Agriculture, FAO's AGRISurvey programme, and the new 50x2030 Initiative to Close Agricultural Data Gaps are four such programs that are dramatically reducing the agricultural and food security data gaps. Those efforts are providing countries with the tools they need to measure national agricultural production, productivity, sustainability, as well as food security and nutrition outcomes. At the same time, they are enabling the development community to track progress on key food security and agricultural objectives under international and regional initiatives, such as the Sustainable Development Goals and the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme.

Producing accurate and timely data to fill the data gaps is the first step toward the evidence-based decision-making needed for achieving SDG2. Yet, beyond that first step, we must take a few more steps along the data value chain to arrive at its ultimate link – data use for sound decisions.

After data are produced, they must be made available to a variety of users, they must be analyzed to create information or evidence, and that information and evidence must be used to make decisions that will yield maximum impact. While several studies have examined the problem of how to promote the use of data for evidence-based decision-making, the food security and agricultural sector have not conducted a thorough analysis of the status, constraints, and potentially untapped benefits of data use for food insecurity and agriculture problems.

d) Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

The expected results of the proposed work are:

- 1) identification of the greatest barriers impeding data use for decision-making related to agriculture and food security across the public, private, civil society, and academic sectors;
- 2) a better understanding of how to promote evidence-based decisions in agriculture and food security across the public, private, and academic sectors;
- 3) a greater and more precise understanding of the benefits of using data and the opportunity costs of not using data for decisions; and
- 4) greater awareness of the value of investing in data production and use.

The work under this CFS workstream would answer questions on the constraints to data use, actionable pathways to increase data use, the value of using data, and increased awareness of that value across the food security and agricultural sector.

As stated above, good data inform decisions that will increase the efficacy of food security interventions and spur the sustainable agricultural growth needed to achieve SDG2. Country governments will have better, more strategic policies and programs that target populations with the highest need, bolster sustainable agricultural growth, and attract investment from the private sector. At the same time, having and using more timely and better data will improve private sector organizations and businesses – including local, national, and multi-national – business and investment decisions, potentially improving agricultural growth, sustainability, creating job opportunities, and making food more widely available and affordable. Multilateral and bilateral development organizations will optimize their interventions with better targeting of populations in greatest need and with the greatest potential for program uptake and an increased understanding of the intervention impacts.

e) Potential activities that could be considered after the adoption of the CFS policy product to promote its use and application

An assessment conducted by the High-level Panel of Experts (HLPE) to examine:

- 1) the greatest barriers impeding data use for decision-making related to agriculture and food security across the public, private, civil society, and academic sectors;
- 2) existing successful practices to promote evidence-based decisions in agriculture and food security across the public, private, and academic sectors; and
- 3) an analysis of the benefits of using data and the opportunity costs of not using data for decisions.

The findings from this analysis can be presented in a HLPE report. The report should articulate actionable recommendations to increase evidence-based decision-making that will contribute to the achievement of SDG2.

This proposed HLPE report is intended to provide a fundamental understanding of the barriers, successful practices, and value of using data for evidence-based decision-making for food security and agriculture. CFS stakeholders would use this analysis as a basis for future discussions. Evidence-based decision-making is a common need across all food security and nutrition topics, and CFS stakeholders believe this information will help stakeholders better design future programs.

CFS would discuss this report at a Plenary session. Based on the content from the report, CFS stakeholders would also seek to increase the understanding of data needs in food security and agriculture how the use of those data can better contribute to increased levels of food security.

f) Budget estimate, human resources and timeline

Timeline: a) HLPE report; b) HLPE report conclusions to be discussed at CFS plenary.

Costs: a) HLPE report; b) translation.

g) Indications on whether the preparation of a HLPE report is foreseen and its potential contribution to the proposed CFS thematic workstream

Yes, an HLPE report is foreseen. Please see above.

PROPOSAL H – Agroecological Approaches and other Innovations for Sustainable Agriculture and Food Systems that Enhance Food Security and Nutrition

As agreed by the Bureau on 31 January 2019, following the launch of the HLPE report in July 2019, CFS stakeholders will discuss its conclusions and recommendations at CFS 46 in October 2019. This initial discussion will kick off the policy convergence process that will be carried out during the 2019-2020 intersessional period.

PROPOSAL I - Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition

Following the work carried out since 2016, Bureau and Advisory Group members are encouraged to share views on potential follow-up activities for this workstream.

2. LIST OF POTENTIAL SUPPORTIVE ACTIVITIES

Supportive activities are carried out to ensure the functioning of the Committee. These include, among others, the organization of the annual Plenary session with associated communication and outreach activities, CFS Chairperson's activities in support of CFS, preparation of the work programme, and discussions on rules of procedure, as necessary. They also include activities that are associated with outputs 2.2 (Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition – GSF) and 3.1 (conclusions of follow-up and review sessions) and 3.2 (communication and outreach).

This section is intended to present those supportive activities that could be carried over from 2018-2019. On 4 March, Bureau and Advisory Group members will be asked to suggest additional supportive activities that might be included in the MYPoW.

The Bureau —on 6 March— will be expected to reach agreement on the prioritization of the proposed supportive activities. Following that meeting, the text of the prioritized activities will be further developed and included in the Zero Draft of the MYPoW to be discussed at the Second Open Meeting on 17 April 2019.

a) CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW)

As established in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report, following the adoption of the MYPoW 2020-2023 at CFS 46 in October 2019, *“annual updates of the rolling section of the MYPoW will be prepared by the Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group, and presented to the Plenary for consideration and endorsement. They are intended to reflect the Plenary decisions, consider possible adjustment, and review the implementation of the MYPoW. The updates will be carried out taking into account resource and workload implications”*.

Following the CFS plenary discussions on critical and emerging FSN issues at CFS 49 in 2022, Bureau and Advisory Group members, in the intersessional period 2022-2023, will work on the preparation of the MYPoW 2024-2027.

b) Monitoring the use and application of CFS main policy products and other CFS policy recommendations

The Committee at its 44th Session in 2017 decided to hold a Global Thematic Event (GTE) in plenary every two years to monitor CFS main policy products. A GTE will take place at CFS 47 in 2020 and another at CFS 49 in 2022 to share experiences and take stock of the use and application of the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) in 2020, and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI) in 2022.

The CFS Plenary in 2017 also agreed to hold events on an ad hoc basis to monitor other CFS policy recommendations. The decision to monitor other CFS policy recommendations in 2020-23 will be taken by the Bureau, after consultation with the Advisory Group.

c) Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

CFS has committed to putting the Sustainable Development Goals at the center of its work until 2030 by:

- a) providing space in its Plenary for global thematic reviews of progress as well as for governments and stakeholders to learn from one another, also based on the Voluntary National Reports to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) that are presented in New York;
- b) contributing to the HLPF global follow-up and review.

Particular attention will be given to SDG 2, “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture”, which calls for collective, inclusive and multidisciplinary action to address the complex root-causes of hunger and malnutrition.

d) Food Security and Nutrition: Building a Global Narrative towards 2030

The Committee at its 45th Session in 2018 requested the HLPE to undertake a study to be presented by the first semester of 2020 on “Food Security and Nutrition: Building a Global Narrative towards 2030”. The objective of the report is to elaborate, on a forward-looking perspective, a global narrative on FSN. This work is to be enlightened by previous HLPE publications and considering the recent developments of knowledge on food security and nutrition.

As agreed by the Plenary, the expected contribution to future work of CFS could include: i) highlighting how CFS policy recommendations have contributed to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda; ii) informing preparation of future CFS contributions to the HLPF; and iii) identifying the main factors affecting FSN that could deserve more attention.

e) Dialogue and Uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition

The proposal, supported by WHO, FAO and UNSCN, is intended to contribute to Output 3.1 (Conclusions of follow-up and review sessions) and Output 3.2 (Communication and Outreach).

Following the ongoing CFS policy convergence process towards Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition, the proposed workstream is intended to leverage the convening power of CFS to provide the platform for CFS members to engage in a dialogue on the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines. The workstream will also support, follow up and review the uptake, and sharing of experiences and best practices on the use and application of this CFS product.

A high-level forum will take place to provide the opportunity to discuss and mobilize political commitments from governments, donors, civil society, private sector, and the UN system for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition. This will further help to translate the commitments made through the Rome Declaration on Nutrition into SMART

commitments for action, in the context of national food system and nutrition related policies, and in dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders.

Moreover, the dissemination, use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines will be actively pursued through the organization of learning and lessons sharing session, and providing the platform for the voluntary reporting on the implementation of the voluntary SMART commitments. This could be started with a CFS dialogue about the countries' baseline status on the implementation of policies and actions addressed in the CFS Voluntary Guidelines, linked to the continuation of the presentation and discussion of biennial progress reports on the implementation of the Nutrition Decade.

f) Follow-up process focusing on knowledge and lesson sharing on effective multistakeholder partnerships at different scales

A placeholder concerning the follow-up to the HLPE report on Multistakeholder Partnerships is included here in case activities have to be carried out beyond CFS 46, pending the Bureau decision on 6 March on the follow-up process.

ANNEX 1 – OUTCOMES OF THE CFS MYPoW FIRST OPEN MEETING

1. The purpose of the CFS MYPoW First Open Meeting was to have an initial discussion on the Preliminary Proposals concerning CFS thematic workstreams, primarily associated with outputs 1.1 (inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (global policy guidance).
2. A total of twelve proposals for potential thematic workstreams were presented. The meeting was an opportunity for the proponents to get initial feedback, identify potential linkages and points of convergence with other preliminary proposals, and expand the base of supporters of their proposals. To this end, two “clusters” of proposals, one on Youth and another on Inequalities were identified.
3. Proponents belonging to the two identified clusters on Youth and Inequalities were encouraged to work together with a view to presenting a joint proposal on each subject matter by 11 February. The final version of the revised proposals will have to be ready by 15 February for circulation as background documents for the Bureau and Advisory Group meeting on 4 March.
4. The CFS Chair highlighted the collegial atmosphere of the meeting and the constructive attitude of the participants, all of which contributed to a substantive, in-depth discussion of all proposals. The efficiency of the new streamlined MYPoW process resulting from the follow-up to the CFS Evaluation was also highlighted, as well as the quality and relevance of the proposals discussed during the day. For context, it was recalled that, in the past, at a similar juncture in the process, CFS stakeholders had to sort through many more proposals - in the order of hundreds - and that it took well over a year of work to bring the number down.
5. The CFS Chair (as per the appended slide) illustrated the milestones and next steps for the preparation of the CFS MYPoW 2020-2023 process. The Chair also announced the launching of a written feedback form (‘non-survey’) to be circulated among CFS stakeholders through the following link: <https://www.surveymonkey.com/r/BVCQWF3> expecting responses up until 11 February 2019. CFS stakeholders were encouraged to share this link within their constituencies and other members of their regional groups.
6. The background documents for the Bureau and Advisory Group meeting of 4 March will include: (i) the revised list of potential thematic workstreams, including indications on priorities provided through the written feedback, and (ii) the list of supportive activities that could be carried over from this biennium. In addition, the CFS Secretariat will prepare an annotated version of the MYPoW workplan.

Annex 2: Feedback on CFS MYPoW 2020 - 2023 Preliminary Proposals

A total of 62 responses were received giving the following indicative levels of interest:

Proposal	Level of Interest		
	Low	Medium	High
01a - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	2	9	42
01b - Tackling Inequalities for FSN	7	16	25
01c - Water Management for FSN	12	19	15
01d - Multistakeholder Partnerships Follow-up	19	17	10
01e - Youth in Agriculture and Food Systems	9	10	29
01f - Reducing Inequalities for FSN	9	10	33
01g - Fostering Farmers' Access to Innovation	14	15	19
01h - Youth Engagement in FSN Policy Making Processes	10	19	16
01i - Youth Employment, Rural Transformation and Territorial Approaches	8	14	25
01j - Conflicts, Migrations and FSN	17	15	14
01k - Data Collection and Analysis Tools	16	13	16
01l - Uptake of the VG on Food Systems and Nutrition	7	17	23

The levels of interest per proposal are shown on the following pages using the codes below

Constituency	Acronym
Academia	Ac
Agricultural Research Institution	AgRes
Civil Society	CS
Member Country	MC
Other Constituency	Other
Private Sector	PS
UN Body	UN

01a - Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment					
Low Interest	2	Medium Interest	9	High Interest	42
Universidade de Brasília (UnB) - Brazil	Ac	Colombia	Ac	AgroParisTech - France	Ac
Chile	MC	Crocevia, Italy	CS	Colombia	Ac
		European Commission	MC	Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul State - Brazil	Ac
		European Commission	MC	México - no organization entered	Ac
		Germany	MC	Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac
		Switzerland	MC	Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria - Argentina	AgRes
		U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC	CGIAR	AgRes
		Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS
		UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN	Crocevia, Italy	CS
				Ghana International Union of Food Workers (IUF)	CS
				International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS
				Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS
				Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS
				Argentina	MC
				Costa Rica	MC
				Embassy of Spain	MC
				France	MC
				Kenya	MC
				Mexico	MC
				Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC
				New Zealand	MC
				Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC
				Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome	MC
				South African Government	MC
				Sweden	MC
				Brazil - no organization entered	Other
				Nigeria - no organization entered	Other
				USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other
				World Farmers' Organisation	Other
				India - R T A Tech	PS
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO Philippines	UN
				IFAD	UN
				IFAD	UN
				IFAD	UN
				WFP	UN

01b - Tackling Inequalities for FSN					
Low Interest	7	Medium Interest	16	High Interest	25
Crocevia, Italy	CS	AgroParisTech - France	Ac	Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul State - Brazil	Ac
Chile	MC	Colombia	Ac	México - no organization entered	Ac
Germany	MC	Colombia	Ac	Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac
Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome	MC	Crocevia, Italy	CS	Universidade de Brasília (UnB) - Brazil	Ac
U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC	Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS	CGIAR	AgRes
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Phil	Argentina	MC	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS
India - R T A Tech	PS	Costa Rica	MC	Cornell University, USA	CS
		New Zealand	MC	International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS
		France	MC	Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS
		South African Government	MC	Embassy of Spain	MC
		Sweden	MC	European Commission	MC
		USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other	European Commission	MC
		FAO	UN	Kenya	MC
		FAO Philippines	UN	Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC
		IFAD	UN	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC
		IFAD	UN	Switzerland	MC
				Switzerland	MC
				Brazil - no organization entered	Other
				World Farmers' Organisation	Other
				Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN
		FAO	UN		
		FAO	UN		
		FAO	UN		
		IFAD	UN		
		UNSCN	UN		

01c - Water Management for FSN					
Low Interest	12	Medium Interest	19	High Interest	15
CGIAR	AgRes	Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac	Colombia	Ac
Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria - Argentina	AgRes	Crocevia, Italy	CS	Colombia	Ac
Argentina	MC	Crocevia, Italy	CS	México - no organization entered	Ac
New Zealand	MC	International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS
Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome	MC	Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS	Ghana International Union of Food Workers (IUF)	CS
U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC	Chile	MC	National Union of Water Users Associations of Kyrgyzstan	CS
USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other	European Commission	MC	Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS
World Farmers' Organisation	Other	European Commission	MC	Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC
FAO	UN	France	MC	Embassy of Spain	MC
IFAD	UN	Norway Min. of Agriculture and Food	MC	Germany	MC
IFAD	UN	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC	Kenya	MC
IFAD	UN	Switzerland	MC	Mexico	MC
		Brazil - no organization entered	Other	South African Government	MC
		India - R T A Tech	PS	FAO	UN
		Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN	WHO	UN
		FAO	UN		
		FAO	UN		
		FAO Philippines	UN		
		UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN		

01d - Multistakeholder Partnerships Follow-up					
Low Interest	19	Medium Interest	17	High Interest	10
AgroParisTech - France	Ac	Colombia	Ac	México - no organization entered	Ac
Chile	MC	Colombia	Ac	Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS
Crocevia, Italy	CS	Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac	Costa Rica	MC
Crocevia, Italy	CS	Universidade de Brasília (UnB) - Brazil	Ac	Kenya	MC
Embassy of Spain	MC	CGIAR	AgRes	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC
European Commission	MC	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS	Sweden	MC
France	MC	Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS	FAO	UN
FAO	UN	Argentina	MC	FAO	UN
IFAD	UN	European Commission	MC	FAO	UN
IFAD	UN	Germany	MC	FAO Philippines	UN
International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS	Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC		
New Zealand	MC	Norway Min. of Agriculture and Food	MC		
Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome	MC	Brazil - no organization entered	Other		
South African Government	MC	India - R T A Tech	PS		
Switzerland	MC	Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN		
U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC	FAO	UN		
UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN	IFAD	UN		
USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other				
World Farmers' Organisation	Other				

01e - Youth in Agriculture and Food Systems					
Low Interest	9	Medium Interest	10	High Interest	29
Universidade de Brasília (UnB) - Brazil	Ac	AgroParisTech - France	Ac	Colombia	Ac
National Union of Water Users Associations of Kyrgyzstan	CS	Colombia	Ac	México - no organization entered	Ac
Embassy of Spain	MC	Crocevia, Italy	CS	Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac
Germany	MC	Chile	MC	CGIAR	AgRes
Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome	MC	Sweden	MC	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS
Brazil - no organization entered	Other	U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC	International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS
FAO	UN	USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other	Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS
FAO	UN	Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN	Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS
IFAD	UN	IFAD	UN	Argentina	MC
		UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN	European Commission	MC
				European Commission	MC
				France	MC
				Indonesia	MC
				Kenya	MC
				Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC
				New Zealand	MC
				Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC
				South African Government	MC
				Switzerland	MC
				Switzerland	MC
				Nigeria - no organization entered	Other
				World Farmers' Organisation	Other
				India - R T A Tech	PS
				PSM	PS
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO Philippines	UN
				IFAD	UN

01f - Reducing Inequalities for FSN

Low Interest	9	Medium Interest	10	High Interest	33
Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria - Argentina	AgRes	Colombia	Ac	AgroParisTech - France	Ac
Chile	MC	Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS	Colombia	Ac
Germany	MC	Argentina	MC	Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul State - Brazil	Ac
Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome	MC	Costa Rica	MC	México - no organization entered	Ac
South African Government	MC	France	MC	Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac
U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC	New Zealand	MC	Universidade de Brasília (UnB) - Brazil	Ac
India - R T A Tech	PS	Sweden	MC	CGIAR	AgRes
FAO	UN	USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS
IFAD	UN	FAO	UN	Cornell University, USA	CS
		IFAD	UN	Crocevia, Italy	CS
				Crocevia, Italy	CS
				International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS
				Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS
				Embassy of Spain	MC
				European Commission	MC
				European Commission	MC
				Indonesia	MC
				Kenya	MC
				Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC
				Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC
				Switzerland	MC
				Switzerland	MC
				Brazil - no organization entered	Other
				World Farmers' Organisation	Other
				Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO Philippines	UN
				IFAD	UN
				UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN
				WHO	UN

01g - Fostering Farmers' Access to Innovation					
Low Interest	14	Medium Interest	15	High Interest	19
AgroParisTech - France	Ac	CGIAR	AgRes	Colombia	Ac
Colombia	Ac	Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria - Argentina	AgRes	México - no organization entered	Ac
Crocevia, Italy	CS	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS	Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac
Crocevia, Italy	CS	Cornell University, USA	CS	Universidade de Brasília (UnB) - Brazil	Ac
Embassy of Spain	MC	International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS	Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS
Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome Switzerland	MC	National Union of Water Users Associations of Kyrgyzstan	CS	Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS
Brazil - no organization entered	MC	European Commission	MC	Argentina	MC
Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Other	France	MC	Chile	MC
FAO	Phil	Germany	MC	European Commission	MC
IFAD	UN	New Zealand	MC	Kenya	MC
IFAD	UN	U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC	Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC
IFAD	UN	USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC
IFAD	UN	Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN	South African Government	MC
UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN	FAO	UN	Sweden	MC
		FAO Philippines	UN	World Farmers' Organisation	Other
				India - R T A Tech	PS
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN

01h - Youth Engagement in FSN Policy Making Processes					
Low Interest	10	Medium Interest	19	High Interest	16
AgroParisTech - France	Ac	Colombia	Ac	México - no organization entered	Ac
Universidade de Brasília (UnB) - Brazil	Ac	Colombia	Ac	CGIAR	AgRes
International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS	Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac	Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS
Chile	MC	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS	Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS
Embassy of Spain	MC	Crocevia, Italy	CS	Argentina	MC
Germany	MC	Crocevia, Italy	CS	France	MC
Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome	MC	European Commission	MC	Kenya	MC
South African Government	MC	European Commission	MC	Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC
Brazil - no organization entered	Other	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC	New Zealand	MC
FAO	UN	Sweden	MC	USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other
		Switzerland	MC	World Farmers' Organisation	Other
		U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC	PSM	PS
		Nigeria - no organization entered	Other	FAO	UN
		India - R T A Tech	PS	FAO	UN
		Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN	FAO Philippines	UN
		FAO	UN	IFAD	UN
		IFAD	UN		
		IFAD	UN		
		UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN		

01i - Youth Employment, Rural Transformation and Territorial Approaches					
Low Interest	8	Medium Interest	14	High Interest	25
Colombia	Ac	AgroParisTech - France	Ac	Colombia	Ac
Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac	Crocevia, Italy	CS	México - no organization entered	Ac
Universidade de Brasília (UnB) - Brazil	Ac	International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS	CGIAR	AgRes
Embassy of Spain	MC	Argentina	MC	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS
Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome	MC	Chile	MC	Crocevia, Italy	CS
U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC	European Commission	MC	Ghana International Union of Food Workers (IUF)	CS
Brazil - no organization entered	Other	Germany	MC	Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS
FAO	UN	Sweden	MC	Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS
		India - R T A Tech	PS	European Commission	MC
		Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN	France	MC
		FAO	UN	Kenya	MC
		IFAD	UN	Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC
		IFAD	UN	New Zealand	MC
		UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC
				South African Government	MC
				Switzerland	MC
				Switzerland	MC
				USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other
				World Farmers' Organisation	Other
				PSM	PS
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO	UN
				FAO Philippines	UN
				IFAD	UN

01j - Conflicts, Migrations and FSN					
Low Interest	17	Medium Interest	15	High Interest	14
Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac	AgroParisTech - France	Ac	Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul State - Brazil	Ac
CGIAR	AgRes	Colombia	Ac	México - no organization entered	Ac
Argentina	MC	Colombia	Ac	Cornell University, USA	CS
Chile	MC	Universidade de Brasília (UnB) - Brazil	Ac	Crocevia, Italy	CS
Embassy of Spain	MC	Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria - Argentina	AgRes	Kenya	MC
Germany	MC	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC
New Zealand	MC	Crocevia, Italy	CS	Switzerland	MC
Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome	MC	International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS	Brazil - no organization entered	Other
South African Government	MC	Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS	Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN
Sweden	MC	Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS	FAO	UN
U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC	European Commission	MC	FAO	UN
USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other	European Commission	MC	FAO	UN
India - R T A Tech	PS	Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC	FAO Philippines	UN
		France	MC	WFP	UN
FAO	UN	IFAD	UN		
IFAD	UN				
UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN				

01k - Data Collection and Analysis Tools					
Low Interest	16	Medium Interest	13	High Interest	16
AgroParisTech - France	Ac	Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac	Colombia	Ac
CGIAR	AgRes	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS	Colombia	Ac
Crocevia, Italy	CS	International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS	Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul State - Brazil	Ac
Crocevia, Italy	CS	Argentina	MC	México - no organization entered	Ac
Embassy of Spain	MC	European Commission	MC	Universidade de Brasília (UnB) - Brazil	Ac
France	MC	European Commission	MC	Instituto Nacional de Tecnología Agropecuaria - Argentina	AgRes
Germany	MC	Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC	Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS
Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC	New Zealand	MC	Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS
Sweden	MC	Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome	MC	Chile	MC
Switzerland	MC	South African Government	MC	Kenya	MC
Brazil - no organization entered	Other	Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN	U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC
USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other	FAO	UN	World Farmers' Organisation	Other
FAO	UN	UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN	Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation	Phil
FAO	UN			India - R T A Tech	PS
IFAD	UN			FAO	UN
IFAD	UN			FAO Philippines	UN
				WFP	UN

01I - Uptake of the VG on Food Systems and Nutrition					
Low Interest	7	Medium Interest	17	High Interest	23
Argentina	MC	AgroParisTech - France	Ac	Colombia	Ac
Embassy of Spain	MC	Colombia	Ac	Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul State - Brazil	Ac
France	MC	Universidad Nacional de La Plata (UNLP) - Argentina	Ac	México - no organization entered	Ac
South African Government	MC	Cornell University, USA	CS	Universidade de Brasília (UnB) - Brazil	Ac
Brazil - no organization entered	Other	Crocevia, Italy	CS	Asian Farmers Association for Sustainable Rural Development (AFA)	CS
IFAD	UN	Crocevia, Italy	CS	International Institute for Sustainable Development	CS
IFAD	UN	European Commission	MC	Philippines, Pambansang Kilusan ng mga Samahang Magsasaka (PAKISAMA)	CS
		European Commission	MC	Tajikistan - no organization entered	CS
		Germany	MC	Chile	MC
		Ecuador Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock	MC	Kenya	MC
		U.S. Mission to the U.N. Agencies in Rome	MC	Mexico	MC
		USAID Goal Oriented Local Development (GOLD)	Other	New Zealand	MC
		India - R T A Tech	PS	Norway Min. of Agriculture and Food	MC
		Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food	UN	Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (Norad)	MC
		FAO	UN	Permanent representation of the UK to the UN Rome	MC
		FAO	UN	Sweden	MC
		FAO	UN	Switzerland	MC
				Switzerland	MC
				World Farmers' Organisation	Other
				FAO	UN
				FAO Philippines	UN
				UN System Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN)	UN
				WHO	UN