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## CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for 2020-2023 First Draft<sup>1</sup>

### TABLE OF CONTENTS

#### Contents

.....	3
A. CFS VISION AND OBJECTIVES (“Standing” Section).....	3
A.1. CFS Vision:.....	3
A.2. CFS overall objective:.....	3
B. THEMATIC WORKSTREAMS AND SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES (“Strategic” section).....	3
B.1. THEMATIC WOKSTREAMS.....	3
Strategic Objective 1 – PLATFORM.....	3
Output 1.1. Inclusive discussions.....	3
1.1.1. Food Security and Nutrition: Building a Global narrative towards 2030.....	3
Strategic Objective 2 – POLICY.....	4
Output 2.1. Global policy guidance.....	4
2.1.1. Food Systems and Nutrition.....	4
2.1.2. Agroecological approaches and other innovations.....	5
2.1.3. Gender equality and women’s empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition.....	5
2.1.4. Putting youth at the centre: engaging youth in FSN policies and practices; and promoting (rural) decent jobs for youth in agriculture and food systems.....	7
2.1.5. Data collection and analysis tools.....	8
2.1.6. Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition.....	11
Strategic Objective 3 - UPTAKE.....	13

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<sup>1</sup> The content and structure of the First Draft MYPoW are based on the provisions included in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report and take into account the guidance provided by CFS stakeholders at the Second Open meeting on 17 April 2019 and subsequent written inputs.

- Output 3.1. Conclusions of follow-up and review sessions ..... 13
- 3.1.1. Global Thematic events on CFS-FFA and CFS-RAI..... 13
- Output 3.2. Communication and outreach ..... 14
- 3.2.1. Forum - Dialogue and Uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition ..... 14
- 3.2.2. Forum – Dialogue and Uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition ..... 14
- B2. SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES..... 14
- B2.1. CFS Engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ..... 14
- B2.2. CFS Multi Year Programme of Work ..... 15
- B2.3. Communication/Outreach and Resource mobilization..... 15
- C. ACTIVITIES AND COST ESTIMATES (“Rolling” section)..... 16
- Thematic Workstreams ..... 16
- Supporting Activities..... 19
- D. PROPOSED TIMELINE..... 22
- E. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION ..... 23

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PLACEHOLDER - Excerpt from the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Summit (New York 24-25 September 2019)

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## **A. CFS VISION AND OBJECTIVES (“Standing” Section)**

### **A.1. CFS Vision:**

CFS “constitutes the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring FSN for all human beings. CFS strives for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security”.

### **A.2. CFS overall objective:**

CFS aims at eliminating hunger and malnutrition through improved policy convergence/coherence at global level, which leads to strengthened actions at national and regional levels.

All activities in the MYPoW are designed, planned and implemented to promote: resilience of livelihoods; attention to the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition; a multi-sectoral inclusive and participatory approach; evidence-based decision-making; environmental, economic and social sustainability; gender equality, women’s and girls’ rights and women’s empowerment in the context of FSN.

## **B. THEMATIC WORKSTREAMS AND SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES (“Strategic” section)**

### **B.1. THEMATIC WOKSTREAMS**

#### **Strategic Objective 1 – PLATFORM**

Leverage the convening power of CFS as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform to discuss the global FSN situation and seek to coordinate collective action at all levels.

#### **Output 1.1. Inclusive discussions**

Inclusive discussions on FSN developments, trends and emerging and critical issues can be expressed through conclusions, reports, chairperson’s summaries and other ways.

#### **1.1.1. Food Security and Nutrition: Building a Global narrative towards 2030**

Rationale:

Ten years after its reform, the CFS wishes to take stock of what it has accomplished through, among other things, various contributions of the High-level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Food Security and Nutrition with a view to toward informing future CFS actions on FSN for all in the context of the 2030 Agenda.

In October 2018, the HLPE was requested to produce a stocktaking analysis, articulating the findings of its previous publications, updated as appropriate, in a coherent narrative around FSN and sustainable development.

The objective of this report is not to summarize all the previous HLPE reports but, rather, to elaborate in a forward-looking perspective a global narrative on FSN, enlightened by previous HLPE publications and considering the recent developments in the FSN sector. This narrative should reflect the current state of knowledge, highlighting the main areas of consensus or controversy, as well as the major challenges, gaps or uncertainties.

2020 will be a milestone in the advancement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with only ten years left before the 2030 deadline. Such a report will help promote strategic guidance towards the achievement of SDG2 and the 2030 Agenda.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objectives of this activity and the expected contribution to future work of CFS will include:

- Highlighting, using concrete examples, the pathways through which the CFS policy recommendations built on those reports have contributed or could contribute to the advancement of the 2030 Agenda, of its goals and targets, at different scales;
- Informing the preparation of future CFS contributions to the High-Level Political Forum;
- Identifying the main factors affecting FSN that have not been considered so far and that deserve more attention to inform future discussions towards the preparation of future CFS MYPOWs.

The analysis will be framed within the CFS vision and take into account the perspective of the most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition as a way to define the actual and potential relevance of CFS and HLPE products.

## **Strategic Objective 2 – POLICY**

Develop voluntary global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

### **Output 2.1. Global policy guidance**

Delivered through the preparation of negotiated policy products (voluntary guidelines, principles or other policy frameworks) and recommendations on strategic topics.

#### **2.1.1. Food Systems and Nutrition**

##### Rationale:

Combatting malnutrition in all its forms – undernutrition, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity – is one of the greatest global challenges that countries face today. Urgent actions are needed to address these challenges and the negative impact of malnutrition.

It is crucial to promote policies that shape food systems to improve nutrition and enable healthy diets, bearing in mind the importance of improving economic, social and environmental sustainability of food systems.

Objectives and expected outcomes:

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is leading a policy process which will result in Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition to be presented for endorsement at CFS 47 in October 2020. The preparation of the Voluntary Guidelines is informed by the scientific evidence provided by the report of the HLPE on Nutrition and Food Systems.

The Voluntary Guidelines are intended to be a reference document that provides guidance, mainly to governments, as well as specialized institutions and other stakeholders, on appropriate policies, investments and institutional arrangements needed to address the key causes of malnutrition in all its forms.

### **2.1.2. Agroecological approaches and other innovations**

Rationale:

The global food system is at a crossroads. In the face of a rapidly growing population, increased pressure and competition over natural resources, increasingly severe consequences of climate change and the loss of biodiversity, sustainable and innovative approaches need to be developed to successfully combat hunger and malnutrition. It is key to promote more sustainable food systems that produce more with more socio-economic benefits and with less environmental consequences.

Sustainable approaches and interventions have to address the challenges behind poverty and inequality, unsustainable diets and consumption patterns, soil degradation, land and water scarcity, climate change and loss of biodiversity. Given the challenges that food systems have to address in order to ensure food security and nutrition now and in the future, CFS seeks to build a better understanding of the roles that agroecological and other innovative approaches, practices and technologies can play.

Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective is to build understanding on the type of interventions, enabling policies and tools, institutional arrangements and organizational changes that enable and incentivize positive changes in sustainable agriculture and food systems. :

The policy convergence process that will start after CFS 46 will result in the negotiated policy recommendations to be presented for endorsement at CFS 47 in October 2020. The preparation of the policy recommendations will be informed by the scientific evidence provided by the report of the HLPE on *“Agroecological approaches and other innovations for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition”*.

### **2.1.3. Gender equality and women’s empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition**

Rationale:

Persistent hunger and malnutrition is a problem affecting millions of people globally, the majority of whom are women and girls. A large body of evidence demonstrates that improving gender equality and empowering women and girls have positive effects on food security and nutrition.

Despite this evidence, and the numerous global commitments made to address gender inequalities, progress in eliminating gender discrimination in the context of food security and nutrition has been slow. Unfortunately, gender inequality remains the most pervasive form of inequality around the world, placing women and girls at a disadvantage in every sphere of life and every level of income.

This workstream will complement and reinforce the efforts of CFS to systematically mainstream gender issues in all of its products and activities.

Moreover, 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. This workstream will therefore support the implementation of the Action Plans of both Decades. Establishing complementarities and synergies with these two UN Decades will create opportunities for applying a more coordinated and integrated approach to tackling issues of women's empowerment and gender equality in the context of FSN.

Acknowledging that the principle of "leaving no one behind" guides the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and while also recognizing that gender equality is essential for achieving all seventeen Sustainable Development Goals, this workstream will support the country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development with particular focus on SDG 2 (zero hunger) and SDG 5 (gender equality).

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective of the workstream is to develop a set of globally accepted Voluntary Guidelines (VGs) on Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition. The VGs will enable the CFS to address specific gaps and problems in promoting gender equality and women's empowerment and to identify transformative interventions that can eliminate structural discrimination against women and girls for improved food security and nutrition.

The Voluntary Guidelines will:

- use as references the mandates and commitments expressed in international fora (e.g. the article 14 of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women; and the general recommendation No. 34 (2016) of CEDAW on the rights of rural women) and other 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.);
- acknowledge the conclusions of the sixty-second session of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) regarding the empowerment of rural women and girls;
- consolidate the previous work of CFS on this topic, and in particular: (i) 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);

- complement, and contribute to, the effective implementation of existing policy guidance tools such as the VGGTs, CFS-RAI, CFS-FFA and the Right to Food Guidelines;
- provide Member Countries and development partners with concrete practical guidance on how to advance gender equality, women's and girls' rights and women's empowerment as part of their efforts to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition;
- 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, commercialization and consumption; vii) mechanisms for the elimination of violence and discrimination against women and girls, and viii) enabling policies and institutional environments.

#### **2.1.4. Putting youth at the centre: engaging youth in FSN policies and practices; and promoting (rural) decent jobs for youth in agriculture and food systems.**

##### Rationale:

Agriculture is the main source of income for 80% of the world's poor. 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 need to develop and implement policies that make the agricultural and agri-food sectors more attractive, especially for young people, and diversify the employment opportunities in rural areas.

Moreover, the fact that the agriculture sector is aging, and youth populations are struggling to secure access to decent rural jobs and resources, represents serious threats to future food production and rural development.

This workstream encompasses several of the issues raised in the 2nd HLPE note on critical and emerging issues for FSN. It mainly relates to the current trend of urbanization (2.1) and to the important challenges it poses to building sustainable food chains (1.2.3). It is also closely linked to the topic of 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 technologies (2.8) to attract youth toward a more innovative and sustainable agrifood world. Special focus will be given to young farmers and young food producers, including women.

##### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objectives of the workstream are twofold: (i) to develop a set of policy recommendations on "Promoting (rural) decent jobs for youth in agriculture and food systems "; (ii) to initiate a discussion

among all the stakeholders, including youth themselves, around fostering the participation of youth in FSN-related decision-making.

The workstream will benefit from the findings and recommendations of the HLPE, which will produce a report on the topic. The report will focus on investigating issues such as: (i) employment challenges in agriculture and food systems; (ii) characteristics of labor markets and the implications resulting from their absence or failures; (iii) allocation of labor across sectors; and (iv) seasonality of agriculture.

The forthcoming policy recommendations of CFS will:

- address issues such as: (i) better creation and distribution of value in the agrifood chain; (ii) fairer access to land, water and other natural resources; (iii) enhanced access to financial resources; (iv) creation of wealth and decent employment opportunities (agricultural and non-agricultural activities) in rural areas, particularly for youth;
- inform governments and other stakeholders, providing them with best practices, recommendations and policy guidelines, that will be able to address challenges emerging from labor market failures or missing labor markets, in order to foster gainful employment opportunities for youth in food systems and help create an environment that will generate new decent jobs in the agrifood sectors and rural markets.

#### 2.1.5. Data collection and analysis tools

**Commented [CC1]:** Revised proposal submitted for feedback

##### a) Proponents

United States of America, Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, MEMBER STATE FROM DIFFERENT REGION

##### b) Outputs associated with the proposed thematic workstream

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

Its primary expected result is increased stakeholder ownership of, and commitment to, improving the capacity of developing countries and their donors/supporters to achieve agreed upon data collection, analysis, and use objectives to improve critical ag policy and investment decision-making.

##### 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, timely agricultural, food security, and nutrition data. Currently, \$239B is invested annually —and critical policy decisions made— in agriculture in low and middle-income countries (L/MICs) without good and recent data. The data gaps in agriculture are widespread, affecting 800 million, or 78% of the world’s poorest. SDG2 and Agenda 2030 provides ongoing rallying cries to examine and resolve the data problem for ag.

More effective interventions, improved national policies, effective business decisions, and increased resources for the sector all hinge on having and using improved data to inform policy and investment decisions and measure progress towards shared goals. 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. 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 (GSARS), the World Bank's Living Standard Measurement Study's Integrated Surveys on Agriculture (LSMS-ISA), 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.

These efforts are providing countries with some of the first tools they need to produce national agricultural production, productivity, sustainability, and food security and nutrition data. At the same time, they are also 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 SDG2. Yet, beyond that first step, we must take a few more steps within the data cycle to arrive at its final outcome –improved decision making across a diverse and differently motivated set of public, social, and private sector actors.

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 gaps across the data cycle, there is still insufficient consensus on the highest priority areas for investment, and insufficient coordination even when we do agree. A CFS-led HLPE research effort followed by a CFS-led policy convergence process could more definitively identify the largest gaps, the best possible data investments, and the policy changes necessary to realize the sector's most pressing data-for-decision-making opportunities. Doing so is core to CFS's mission, as food security will be impossible without sound, agriculture data-based decision making and policies.

The CFS is well positioned to take on this effort and sponsor its needed HLPE report given its position as a central coordinating body, as well as the alignment of these data challenges with CFS's own mission. CFS cannot make progress "on activities that identify and address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition" if it and other actors lack even the most basic, regular, and reliable information on the state of the world's small-scale producers.

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 primary expected result is increased stakeholder ownership of, and commitment to, improving the capacity of developing countries and their donors/supporters to achieve agreed upon data collection, analysis, and use objectives to improve critical ag policy and investment decision-making.

This will be achieved primarily through a policy convergence process informed by a preceding HLPE providing insights on:

1. A clear mapping of donor, multilateral org, and country efforts and policies across data and statistical support activities including where those efforts are coordinated, complimentary, or competitive.
2. Identification of the greatest barriers impeding data production, analysis, and use in decision-making related to agriculture and food security across public, private, civil society, and academic sectors;
3. Identification of specific high priority gaps in data production and analysis not covered by GSARS, 50x2030, etc., (e.g. the lack of accurate information about developing country capacities and how to improve them)
4. A greater and more precise understanding of the benefits of using data and the opportunity costs of not using data for decisions;
5. A better understanding of what policies, tactics, and programs have encouraged evidence-based decisions in agriculture and food security across the public, private, and academic sectors as well as approaches that have not worked;
6. Insights into how to ensure data-related efforts give voice to the people most affected by policies and recommendations coming from agricultural data, including country decision makers and farmers

Good data informs 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 be able to 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

The findings from this analysis can be presented in an HLPE report. The report should articulate not just insights but also actionable recommendations to increase evidence-based decision-making and address remaining gaps in data production and analysis that will contribute to the achievement of SDG2.

This HLPE report is intended to provide a fundamental understanding of the barriers, capacity gaps, successful practices, and value of producing, analyzing, and using data for evidence-based decision-making for food security and agriculture. CFS stakeholders could 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 may help stakeholders better design future programs.

The CFS could discuss this report in Plenary. Based on the content from the report, CFS stakeholders will 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.

An example of a specific activities that could be included after this report are: (i) Co-investment and policy alignment by donors to increase support to developing countries' domestic capacity to produce and analyze the data most relevant to their own decision-making in pursuit of SDG 2, or (ii) Policy and investment changes in the way donors invest in data analyses and reports based off the HLPE's findings on what types of products, tools, and/or incentives most encourage data use by different audiences in the public, social, private, and academic sectors, and across donor, multilateral, and country actors.

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.

### 2.1.6. Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition

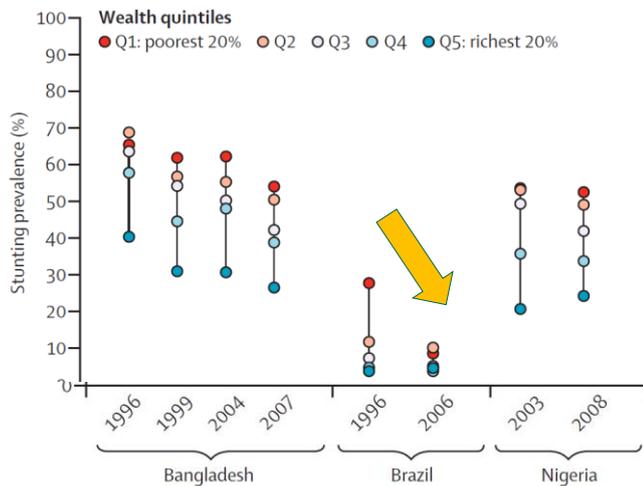
Commented [CC2]: Revised proposal submitted for feedback

#### Background and rationale

Sustained disparities between vulnerable and other social groups – reflecting inequalities between and within countries - can slow growth and lead to political instability, migration fluxes and to low levels of investment in the provision of public goods and services, with related adverse consequences on food security and nutrition. Stark inequalities – including between rural and urban areas – in access to basic services and assets lead to unequal processes of economic growth and transformation. These inequalities affect households' prospects for overcoming rural poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition.

The relation between inequality, food security and nutritional outcomes is evident in the data of certain countries. For instance, in Brazil the steep decline in stunting that took place in the 1996 – 2007 period (from 37.1% to 7.1%) was associated with an equally steep reduction in the gaps between poor and wealthy families with children under 5 (figure 1). This was the outcome of a set of policies implemented in that country aimed at curbing what was an historically high level of income inequality.

Figure 1 The Case of Brazil



Fuente: Lancet Series; Black et al. 2013

The same pattern did not materialize in other countries, such as Bangladesh or Nigeria, where the policy framework was less conducive to reduce inequality.

The HLPE Note on Critical and Emerging Issues from 2017 describes the relevance of inequalities for food security and nutrition in very clear and precise terms. It highlights that evidence shows the increasing risks to food security and nutrition can be linked to high level not only of income concentration, but also to an uneven distribution of agricultural assets and access to natural resources and, consequently, to farmer's income. All these elements affect the conditions of food security and nutrition.

#### Focus and expected results

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 focus will be on inequalities within agri-food systems. The workstream will provide an analysis, based on an HLPE report, on drivers of socio-economic inequalities between actors within agri-food systems influences food security and nutrition outcomes. Gender inequalities and the need to create opportunities for youth would inform the analysis, so there will be scope for complementarities with other MYPOW workstreams, though the overall focus would obviously differ from these workstreams.

Specifically, the HLPE report will analyse quantitative and qualitative evidence relating to how inequalities in access to assets, and incomes in rural areas and agri-food systems impedes the opportunities for many actors to overcome food insecurity and malnutrition. Relevant data on asset endowments in rural communities will be useful in this respect, along with the findings of the forthcoming SOFI report. Given the focus on agri-food systems and the key role of family farmers within these, organic links and complementarities with the UN Decade of Family Farming will be inevitable. The report will also analyse the drivers of identified inequalities and provide recommendations on entry points to address these.

The report will have to rely on a complex information base. The data required, which has to come from the household level to ensure adequate granularity, can be currently sourced mainly from household budget and expenditure surveys, such as those promoted by the World Bank Living Standard Measurement Study (LSMS) and similar surveys undertaken at the national level. The coverage and quality of this information can be improved, and data must be further harmonized in perspective. Therefore, the report will identify areas requiring further research and data collection, also in view of the opportunities provided by the ongoing joint effort of the World Bank, FAO and IFAD within the 50 x 2030 Initiative. In this framework, FAO and the World Bank are working towards the definition of an integrated farm survey model, which includes key socio-economic aspects such as access to assets and the associated inequality, along with poverty, well-being and food security measures. The 50 x 2030 initiative plans to promote the use of such integrated model in up to 50 countries before year 2030.

Subsequently, the HLPE report be the basis of an inclusive discussion at the CFS, leading towards a policy convergence process towards voluntary guidelines on reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition. These guidelines will contribute to the Vision and overall Objective 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. Further, they 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.

#### Budget estimate and timeline

- HLPE report to 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).

### **Strategic Objective 3 - UPTAKE**

Foster the uptake, follow-up and review, and sharing of experiences and best practices on the use and application of CFS products at all levels.

#### **Output 3.1. Conclusions of follow-up and review sessions**

Delivered through the follow-up and review of both global and country/region specific FSN situations, trends, progress, challenges and sharing lessons; assessing the effectiveness of CFS and voluntarily monitoring the use and application of its policy products and recommendations.

##### **3.1.1. Global Thematic events on CFS-FFA and CFS-RAI**

The Committee at its 44<sup>th</sup> 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, with a strong focus on the prevention of future conflicts that are presently impacting so heavily and negatively on global food security and nutrition, 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.

### **Output 3.2. Communication and outreach**

Delivered by raising awareness of CFS and its work through the CFS website and social media, reporting to global bodies such as UN ECOSOC and sharing information with other UN bodies, and supporting outreach activities of the CFS Chairperson subject to available resources.

#### **3.2.1. Forum - Dialogue and Uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition**

Following the ongoing CFS policy convergence process towards Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition, the proposed activity is intended to leverage the convening power of CFS to provide the platform for CFS members to engage in a dialogue on implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines.

A Forum will take place at CFS 48 (2021) to provide an 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 translate the commitments made through the Rome Declaration on Nutrition into SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Realistic) commitments for action, in the context of national food system and nutrition-related policies, and in dialogue with a wide range of stakeholders.

#### **3.2.2. Forum – Dialogue and Uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition**

Following the CFS policy convergence process towards Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition, the proposed activity 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.

A Forum will take place at CFS 50 (2023) to provide an opportunity to discuss and mobilize political commitment from governments, donors, civil society, private sector, and the UN system for the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.

## **B2. SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES**

### **B2.1. CFS Engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015 calls for a global shift in the approach to development and provides a framework for countries to implement their commitment to leaving no one behind, including eradicating hunger and malnutrition.

The 2030 Agenda explicitly recognizes the important role and inclusive nature of CFS to advance food security and nutrition and particularly speaks to the inclusive and multisectorial mandate of the

Committee. At its 42nd Session in 2015, CFS decided to put the 2030 Agenda 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, based on the modalities to be agreed at the HLPF in July 2019 and SDG Summit in September 2019.

This supporting activity will also benefit from the upcoming HLPE report on “Food Security and Nutrition: Building a Global Narrative towards 2030” whose findings may inform further reflections on how CFS engages in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

## **B2.2. CFS Multi Year Programme of Work**

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 Plenary decisions, consider possible adjustment, and review implementation of the MYPoW. The updates will be carried out taking into account resource and workload implications.”*

Following 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, are expected to work on the preparation of the MYPoW 2024-2027.

## **B2.3. Communication/Outreach and Resource mobilization**

CFS follows the principle that communication about CFS is the responsibility of all CFS Members and other stakeholders. The Rome-based Agencies (RBAs), with their global networks, play a key role in outreach as well as the other members of the Advisory Group. All CFS stakeholders are encouraged to reach out to their constituencies, networks and regions to raise awareness of CFS and its policy guidance and recommendations, and to hear feedback from them on their use. In this way the responsibility of communicating and profiling CFS, especially at the regional and national levels, is shared. The role of the CFS Secretariat is to support the communication efforts of all CFS stakeholders, subject to available resources.

The CFS annual Plenary Session is usually held in FAO in October and represents the main opportunity to communicate with, and hear from CFS Members, Participants and Observers and goes beyond the stakeholders who deal with CFS on a day to day basis. The convening power of CFS is strong and the session is seen by many as the most important event in the food security and nutrition calendar. Media are invited to cover the CFS session and according to what topics are on the agenda, attention from specialist media can be attracted. The Side Events that are held during the session are a major attraction both from the perspective of people wishing to organize one and those who attend them. Because of the high attendance that the Side Events attract, CFS week is seen as a major networking opportunity for the FSN community. Other communication channels include the public website, social media channels, and a mailing list with approximately 6,000 subscribers.

## C. ACTIVITIES AND COST ESTIMATES (“Rolling” section)

### Thematic Workstreams

#### Activity 1.1.1. Food Security and Nutrition: Building a Global narrative toward 2030

Process:

After the release of the HLPE report a Rapporteur will be identified to guide the inclusive discussion to be organized at CFS 47.

The plenary session will be forward looking and its conclusions will be captured in a Chair’s summary to be appended to the CFS 47 Final report.

No additional extra-budgetary resources are anticipated for this activity, as the inclusive discussion will be held in the plenary, for which costs are covered by the core budget.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Workstream/activity	items	cost estimate (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Food Security and Nutrition: Building a Global narrative towards 2030	Inclusive discussion at CFS 47		Included in the core budget as it is a plenary activity

#### Activity 2.1.1. Food Systems and Nutrition

Process:

The Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition will result from an inclusive consultative process open to all relevant and interested stakeholders through OEWG meetings, e-consultations and regional consultations.

The final version of the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition will be submitted for consideration and endorsement by the CFS Plenary at CFS 47.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Workstream/activity	items	cost estimate (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Food systems and nutrition	OEWG Consultations/negotiations	100,000	100,000

#### Activity 2.1.2. Agroecological approaches and other innovations

Process:

Following the launch of the HLPE report in July 2019, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a Plenary discussion at CFS 46, CFS will conduct a policy convergence process. The

process will lead to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 47.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Workstream/activity	items	cost estimate (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Agroecological approaches and other innovations	Translation of policy recommendations, Consultations/negotiations	100,000	100,000

### Activity 2.1.3. Gender equality and women’s empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition

Process:

CFS will start the process by setting-up an Open Ended Working Group whose first task will be reviewing existing CFS policy guidance and other reference documents in order to inform the development of Terms of Reference (ToRs). The ToRs will clearly prioritize the most relevant issues that can best be tackled in the final version of the VGs in the context of CFS and FSN.

Following the adoption of the ToRs, the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) will develop and agree on policy guidance through an inclusive and consensus-based process.

The process will benefit from the organization of e-consultations, expert group meetings and regional consultations involving all CFS stakeholders.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Workstream/activity	items	cost estimate (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Gender equality and women’s empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition	Translation of background documents	30,000	
	Translation/interpretation negotiation process	90,000	
	Expert meeting	60,000	
	E-consultations	20,000	
	Regional multi-stakeholder consultations	500,000	
			700,000

### Activity 2.1.4. Putting youth at the centre: engaging youth in FSN policies and practices; and promoting (rural) decent jobs for youth in agriculture and food systems.

Process:

Following the launch of the HLPE report in 2021, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a plenary discussion at CFS 47, CFS will conduct a policy convergence process. The process will lead to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 49.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Workstream/activity	items	cost estimate (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Putting youth at the centre: engaging youth in FSN policies and practices; and promoting (rural) decent jobs for youth in agriculture and food systems.	Translation of policy recommendations, Consultations/negotiations	100,000	100,000

**Activity 1.1.2. Data collection and analysis tools<sup>2</sup>**

Process:

Following the launch of the HLPE report in 2022, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a plenary discussion at CFS 48, CFS will conduct a policy convergence process. The process will lead to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 50.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Workstream/activity	items	cost estimate (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Data collection and analysis tools	Translation of policy recommendations, Consultations/negotiations	100,000	100,000

**Activity 3.1.1.1. Global Thematic events on CFS-FFA and CFS-RAI**

Process:

The Global Thematic Events will be informed by inputs provided by stakeholders on their experiences in using CFS policy products at national, regional and global level.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Workstream/activity	items	cost estimate (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
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<sup>2</sup> Other options for this thematic workstream include the organization of a High Level Forum informed by a concept note and background document prepared by the HLPE.

Global Thematic events on CFS-FFA and CFS-RAI	E-consultations	10,000 (x2)	Other costs are included in the core budget as it is a plenary activity
			20,000

### Activity 3.2.1. Forum - Dialogue and Uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Workstream/activity	items	cost estimate (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Dialogue and Uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines	Forum		Included in the core budget as it is a plenary activity

### Activity 3.2.2. Forum – Dialogue and Uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Workstream/activity	items	cost estimate (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
Dialogue and Uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines	Forum		Included in the core budget as it is a plenary activity

## Supporting Activities

### Activity B2.1. CFS Engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

#### Process:

Contributions to the HLPF will be developed by the CFS Secretariat on the basis of the substantive guidance provided by Members and Participants through open meetings facilitated by a Member. HLPF contributions will be finalized in a further open, facilitated meeting and conveyed to the CFS Bureau in consultation with the Advisory Group after consideration by Plenary.

Workstream/activity	items	cost estimate (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
CFS Engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development	Lesson sharing events		Included in the core budget as it is a plenary activity
	CFS Contributions to the HLPF		Included in the core budget

	HLPF side events		Included under communication and outreach
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### Activity B2.2. CFS Multi Year Programme of Work

**Process:**

In 2022 the HLPF will produce the 3<sup>rd</sup> note on critical and emerging issues for food security and nutrition, which will be discussed at CFS 49 plenary session and it will be the basis for the definition of the CFS Multi Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2024-2027. In 2023, CFS will prepare the draft MYPoW 2024-2027, following the process established as per the Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

<b>Workstream/activity</b>	<b>items</b>	<b>cost estimate (USD)</b>	<b>TOTAL (USD)</b>
CFS Multi Year Programme of Work 2024-2027	Open meetings		Included in the core budget

### Activity B2.3. Communication/Outreach and Resource mobilization

For each endorsed MYPoW activity a tailored communication strategy and related cost estimates will be developed both for the upstream stage (during the policy convergence process) and the downstream stage (after endorsement). This will include identifying the target stakeholders and the main channels of communication. The strategies will be developed with the active participation of the CFS stakeholders who are the proponents of the workstream. Appropriate digital and print outreach material for the topic will be commissioned which could include the graphic layout of any endorsed policy work, videos, infographics, webinars, etc.

Likewise a resource mobilization strategy will be developed for each agreed activity after the endorsement of the MYPoW.

OVERVIEW OF ESTIMATED COSTS

WORKSTREAM/ACTIVITY	ITEMS	COST ESTIMATE (USD)	TOTAL (USD)
<b>FOOD SYSTEMS AND NUTRITION<sup>3</sup></b>	OEWG Consultations/negotiations	100,000	<b>100,000</b>
<b>AGROECOLOGICAL APPROACHES</b>	Translation of background document; Consultations/negotiations	100,000	<b>100,000</b>
<b>DATA COLLECTION AND ANALYSIS</b>	High Level Forum	60,000	<b>60,000</b>
<b>GENDER EQUALITY, WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT FOR FSN</b>	Translation of background documents	30,000	
	Translation/interpretation negotiation process	90,000	
	Expert meetings	60,000	
	E-consultations	20,000	
	Regional multi-stakeholder consultations	500,000	
			<b>700,000</b>
<b>PROMOTING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT IN FOOD SYSTEMS (HLPE report)</b>	Translation of background document; Consultations/negotiations	100,000	<b>100,000</b>
<b>2 GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENTS (CFS FFA – CFS RAI)</b>	E-consultations	20,000	<b>20,000</b> Other costs are included in the core budget
<b>COMMUNICATION, OUTREACH AND RESOURCE MOBILIZATION</b>	Chair's outreach, digital outreach, HLPF side event and other NY related activities		<b>250,000</b>
<b>FORA ON DIALOGUE AND UPTAKE OF VG FOOD SYSTEMS/GENDER EQUALITY</b>			Included in the core budget
<b>MYPOW</b>	Intersessional meetings		Included in the core budget
<b>CFS ENGAGEMENT IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT</b>	Lesson sharing events at Plenary; Contributions to the HLPF		Included in the core budget

<sup>3</sup> Additional extra-budgetary costs for this workstream are accounted for in the 2018-19 MYPoW.

## D. PROPOSED TIMELINE

	2020	2021	2022	2023
	CFS 47	CFS 48	CFS 49	CFS 50
<b>HLPE Reports</b>	Global narrative towards 2030	Youth engagement and employment in food systems	Data collection and analysis	TBD
<b>Policy guidance</b>	Agro-ecology and other innovations	Youth engagement and employment in food systems		
	VG Food systems and nutrition			
	VG Gender equality and women's empowerment for FSN			
<b>Inclusive discussions</b>	Global narrative towards 2030			
<b>Uptake/ outreach<sup>4</sup></b>	GTE CFS-FFA		GTE CFS-RAI	
		Forum on VG Food Systems and Nutrition		Forum on VG Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment
<b>Supporting activities</b>	SDG Global Thematic Reviews and HLPF contributions			
	Intersessional activities			
			HLPE note on critical and emerging issues for FSN	MYPoW 2024-2027
	Communication and Outreach; Resource Mobilization			
	Plenary and Bureau and Advisory Group meeting planning and organization			

<sup>4</sup> The decision to monitor other CFS policy recommendations through ad hoc events in 2020-23 will be taken by the Bureau, after consultation with the Advisory Group.

## **E. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

Annex 1 – Second MYPoW Open Meeting Outcomes (17 April 2019)

Annex 2 - Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report

Annex 3 - Annotated version of the MYPoW preparation workplan