



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

**Forty-third Session
"Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition"**

Rome, Italy, 17-21 October 2016

CFS ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2015-2016

1. This Annual Report 2015- 2016 of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) provides an overview of key activities in the intersessional year 2015-2016, progress made on decisions and recommendations of the 42nd CFS Plenary Session in October 2015, and updates on communication and outreach, budget, resource mobilization, staffing and the activities of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE).

I. KEY ACTIVITIES DURING 2015-2016

The Sustainable Development Goals

2. An Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) that was chaired by Mr. Willem Olthof (EU) was established and met four times to prepare a proposal for the role of CFS in contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The proposal is presented to CFS 43 for endorsement.

3. Three CFS events on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) were organized. In June there was an intersessional information event on understanding the meaning of the 2030 Agenda for Food Security and Nutrition. In July, in collaboration with the Swiss and Bangladesh missions in New York, CFS organized a side event during the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) on leaving no one behind in food security and nutrition governance. A special event on learning from the first volunteer national reviews is being held during CFS 43.

4. The Committee provided inputs to the global follow-up and review in the 2016 HLPF on its efforts to ensure that no one is left behind in food security and nutrition policy.

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5. The CFS Chair participated in a series of high-level SDG events to raise awareness of CFS, its multistakeholder model and its efforts to address food security and nutrition challenges in the context of the 2030 Agenda. Events included the UN High-Level Thematic Debate on Achieving the 2030 Agenda, a roundtable on Transforming our Food Systems to Transform our World, the Signature Ceremony of the Paris Agreement on Climate Change and the Launching of the Implementation of the Climate Change Agreement.

6. New workstream and activity pages on the CFS website now show the link between the work of the Committee and the SDGs. SDG related topics are frequently promoted on the CFS social media channels as well as promoting SDG related events, articles, infographics, facts and figures.

The Role of CFS in Advancing Nutrition

7. An OEWG on Nutrition chaired by Mr. Khaled El Taweel (Egypt) was set up and met 3 times to prepare a proposal for CFS engagement in advancing nutrition. The proposal is being presented to the CFS 43 for endorsement. The OEWG also defined the scope for an HLPE Report on “Nutrition and Food Systems” to be launched at CFS 44 in 2017.

8. In April the CFS Chair delivered the opening remarks at an event launching the “Initiative for Improving Nutrition in Africa” organized by the Japan International Cooperation Agency and in June she delivered opening remarks at the first event on nutrition co-hosted by the United Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition (UNSCN) and CFS with the theme “Trade and Nutrition: Risks and Opportunities”. Both events were promoted on the CFS social media channels.

Connecting Smallholders to Markets

9. The Connecting Smallholders to Markets OEWG was chaired by Ms. Anna Gebremedhin (Finland). As a follow up to the High-Level Forum on Connecting Smallholders to Markets held in June 2015, a set of policy recommendations were developed, discussed and negotiated by CFS stakeholders. They will be presented to CFS 43 for endorsement.

10. There are a total of 26 recommendations which aim to address key challenges and opportunities for improving smallholder access to markets. They cover a broad spectrum of issues to support smallholders in a rapidly changing environment, strengthen the functioning of local, national and regional markets and food systems, enhance data collection systems, improve access to international markets, foster opportunities for women and youth, enhance nutritional status and improve impact of institutional procurement programmes.

Monitoring

11. The OEWG on Monitoring chaired by Mr. Robert Sabiiti (Uganda) met twice to agree on Terms of Reference (TOR) to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels. The TOR are presented to the CFS 43 for endorsement.

12. OEWG participants also commented on the analysis of the submissions received from stakeholders on experiences and good practices in implementing the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT). These submissions contributed to the preparation of the global thematic VGGT stock-taking event at CFS 43.

Multi-Year Programme of Work

13. The Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) OEWG chaired by Dr Md Mazifur Rahman, (Bangladesh) worked to develop a draft proposal on the topics and technical issues to be addressed by the HLPE in 2018 as per the guidance note for the selection of CFS activities agreed at CFS 42. The

Bureau mandated the HLPE to produce a note on critical and emerging issues for food security and nutrition to be presented no later than the end of 2017 to inform future work of the Committee.

Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition

14. The Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) OEWG chaired by Ms. Fernanda Mansur Tansini (Brazil) met once this year and reached agreement on the main elements of the first GSF periodic update, which will be presented for endorsement at CFS 44 in 2017. Key references to be included in the update are the 2030 Agenda, the Second International Conference on Nutrition and the UNFCCC COP21 Paris Agreement. Other proposed updates include reference to, the Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries in the Context of Food Security and Poverty Eradication, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction. The OEWG proposed that Chapter 4 of the GSF should focus on CFS recommendations and instruments, replacing text with direct links to relevant agreed documents, to help make the GSF more of a user friendly resource.

Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition

15. Activities focused on planning a Forum at CFS 43 to reach a better understanding of the issues at stake and identifying areas of intervention and possible roles for CFS. Two technical workshops with stakeholders already working on this topic were organized with the objective of narrowing down and refining the key areas for CFS policy attention. The Forum will include discussions on changing urban-rural dynamics and implications for food security and nutrition as well as on sharing experiences on integrated rural-urban approaches. The final part of the Forum will focus on identifying and agreeing possible roles for CFS going forward.

Promotion of the CFS Multistakeholder Model and CFS Products

16. The Chair participated in several events to promote the CFS multistakeholder model and to build awareness of the CFS policy products. Among other things, she participated in:

- All five FAO Regional Conferences to provide an update on CFS activities and an overview of main outcomes and products endorsed at CFS 41 and CFS 42.
- The Zero Hunger side event at the World Humanitarian Summit as a panelist, where she promoted the adoption of the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA).
- The Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund for International Development High Level Seminar on Long-term Challenges for Food Security, where she presented the added value of the CFS inclusive model and the results that are achievable by involving all stakeholders in major policy debates and formulations.
- The Conference on Responsible Investments in Agriculture and Food Systems in Fribourg, Switzerland.
- Two FAO workshops on the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments (CFS-RAI) with the private sector and civil society.
- The General Assembly of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development of the Arab Leagues in Sudan, where she presented the work of CFS and its inclusive model for global policy convergence on food security and nutrition.

17. The Chair sent a video message to the Global Water Partnership on the occasion of their workshop to launch the first programme in Africa for advancing the implementation of the CFS policy recommendations on Water for Food Security. She also recorded a video message on CFS that is showing in an interactive media device at the 'Alimentarium' Museum in Switzerland. On the occasion of Women's Day, the Chair was featured on the Zero Hunger Blogpost in an interview on women's role in fighting food insecurity and malnutrition. She also gave an interview for the Magazine of the OPEC Fund that focuses on food security and nutrition and published a Question and

Answer article in Inter Press Service called “Ensuring Food Security for All”. The service furthermore published an article on the challenges of implementing the VGGT in Latin America.

18. During the year, three side events were also organized to promote the CFS multistakeholder model. One during the HLPPF in July, as mentioned above, and two during FAO Regional Conferences. Their respective topics were “Building an effective regional dialogue on food security and nutrition in the Near East and North Africa Region” and “CFS Multistakeholder Dialogue - Sharing experiences and taking stock of the use and application of the VGGTs in Europe and Central Asia”.

Evaluation of the CFS Reform

19. The Evaluation of the CFS Reform started in May 2016 and is expected to be completed early 2017. It started with the Evaluation Manager interviewing a variety of stakeholders to understand their roles, hear from them what issues the evaluation should explore or emphasize and identify documents and other information sources. An update on the Evaluation will be given at CFS 43.

II. HIGH LEVEL PANEL OF EXPERTS

20. In 2015, the HLPE Steering Committee was renewed with 9 new and 6 reappointed members, for the term October 2015 – October 2017. A total of 93 nominations, including 7 for reappointment, were received. The Committee elected Patrick Caron as Chair and Carol Kalafatic as Vice-Chair in November 2015. The process was chaired by the CFS Chair.

21. In 2016, the HLPE is working on three reports. In July the report “Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock?” was launched and will feed into CFS 43. The reports “Sustainable Forestry for Food Security and Nutrition” and “Nutrition and Food Systems” will be presented to CFS 44 in October 2017. The HLPE will also produce a second note on “Critical and Emerging issues for Food Security and Nutrition” by the end of 2017 to support the preparation of CFS MYPoW 2020-2021.

22. In addition to supporting CFS, HLPE reports have also had an impact on the ground. For example the Global Water Partnership organized specific outreach and capacity building workshops in nine African countries, using the HLPE report “Water for Food Security and Nutrition” to build water for food security strategies at national level. A regional workshop was also organized in May 2016 in Ethiopia.

III. TRACKING CFS DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

23. This section follows the progress of decisions and recommendations of CFS 42. These decisions were followed up through the work of the OEWGs described above and through Bureau and Advisory Group and Bureau meetings. During the year the Bureau and Advisory Group and the Bureau each met 6 times.

24.

II. CFS AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL CHALLENGE	
CFS stakeholders called for CFS [...] to put the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly those related to ending hunger and malnutrition, at the centre of its work	A proposal is being presented to CFS 43 for endorsement
Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 10	

<p>In deciding on its future Multi-Year Programme of Work, strong emphasis should be placed on the added value of CFS in contributing to the achievement of the SDGs.</p> <p>Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 10</p>	<p>The primary objective of the MYPoW this year has been to reach consensus on HLPE reports to be presented in 2018. The SDGs have been taken into due account in the process of selecting the work of the HLPE for this period. An SDG selection criterion for future CFS activities is being proposed at CFS 43 for adoption.</p>
IV. POLICY CONVERGENCE	
IV. A POLICY ROUND TABLE: WATER FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION	
<p>The CFS should raise awareness of the importance of water for FSN and disseminate the HLPE report on Water for FSN and the CFS recommendations to international organizations and bodies, including towards the follow up of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.</p> <p>Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 16</p>	<p>The policy recommendations endorsed at CFS 43 were formatted as a standalone document and made available on the CFS website with the associated HLPE Report. In March 2016 around the time of World Water Day, the Secretariat published a blog article on the online platform Medium using the policy recommendations and HLPE Report as background material (Water, water everywhere, but what about water and food?) The CFS Chair also recorded a video message for the Global Water Partnership commending them for taking leadership in supporting the implementation of the Water Recommendations in nine African Countries.</p>
IV. B FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION FOR ADDRESSING FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES	
<p>[The Committee] decided to transmit the Framework to the Governing Bodies of FAO, IFAD and WFP for their consideration</p> <p>CFS 42 Final Report, Para 18 g</p>	<p>The CFS 42 Final Report was forwarded for consideration by FAO Council at the end of November 2015. The outcomes of CFS42 were reported to IFAD Senior Management and covered in the Report on RBA Collaboration for the IFAD Board in December 2015. WFP annually submits a document “Update on Collaboration Among the Rome-based Agencies“ (RBAs) to its Executive Board (EB) which highlights the latest joint RBA efforts, including their support to CFS and also includes references to CFS when addressing the Executive Board.</p>
<p>[The Committee] decided to request the United Nations General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, to consider, endorse and ensure the wide dissemination of the Framework to all relevant UN Organizations and Agencies</p>	<p>In July 2016, the Chair conveyed the Framework to ECOSOC as part of the CFS annual reporting. The Chair has also contributed to its dissemination through her participation in the World Humanitarian Summit and other relevant meetings and events.</p>

CFS 42 Final Report, Para 18 h	
<p>[The Committee] agreed to include the Framework in the process of updating the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) and in the ongoing work on monitoring</p> <p>Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 18 i</p>	The Framework was included in the updated GSF.
VI. CFS WORKSTREAM AND ACTIVITY UPDATES	
VI. C TOWARDS A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING CFS DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: REPORT ON THE FINDINGS OF THE CFS EFFECTIVENESS SURVEY	
<p>Requested that the external evaluation to assess the effectiveness of CFS since its reform in 2009, as endorsed at CFS 40 within the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2014-15, be completed by 2016, subject to available resources. It will build on the CFS Effectiveness Survey findings.</p> <p>Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 34 d</p>	The evaluation commenced in May 2016 once resources were made available and is scheduled for completion first quarter 2017.
<p>Recalled the decisions on CFS monitoring taken at CFS 41 to continue developing an innovative mechanism built on existing structures as recommended in paragraph 43 b (v) of the CFS 41 Final Report and, subject to available resources, invited volunteer member countries to pilot the implementation of voluntary in-depth country level assessments of CFS effectiveness, with support from the CFS Secretariat, and to discuss the results with OEWG on Monitoring.</p> <p>Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 34 e</p>	The OEWG on Monitoring prioritized the preparation of TORs for sharing experiences and good practices in implementing CFS decisions and recommendations through the organization of events, as no country volunteered for an in depth assessment and no resources were made available.
<p>Agreed that the OEWG on Monitoring should, as part of its work, take into consideration the implementation of the CFS work streams as outlined in CFS MYPoWs in order to develop best practices for future monitoring activities;</p> <p>Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 35 g</p>	The OEWG on Monitoring determined that developing “best practices for future monitoring activities” aimed at providing general guidance to the OEWG on Monitoring, but did not imply a specific activity.
<p>Moreover, the Committee agreed, with respect to the events mentioned in paragraph f), that the OEWG shall develop basic terms of reference in 2016, to be approved by the Bureau and adopted by the CFS Plenary, to ensure participation, inclusiveness and regional representation in these events. In this sense, the Committee also agreed to hold a global thematic event during the CFS 43 Plenary to share experiences and take</p>	TORs will be presented to CFS 43 for endorsement. A global event on the VGGTs is taking place during CFS 43.

<p>stock of the use and application of the VGGT¹.</p> <p>Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 35 h</p>	
VI. D MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES	
<p>Adopted the CFS MYPoW for 2016-2017.</p> <p>Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 37 b</p>	<p>Activities under the 2016-2017 MYPoW are currently being implemented and/or are in the process of being implemented. As of July 2016 there is no funding for the CFS Forum on Women's Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition (2017).</p>
<p>Noted that implementing the MYPoW would be subject to sufficient resourcing for the CFS workstreams, including for the High-Level Panel of Experts and the Civil Society Mechanism. The Committee urged all stakeholders to contribute to closing the existing financial gap</p> <p>Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 37 d</p>	<p>The Secretariat has regularly presented updates on the budget gaps at the Bureau and Advisory Group meetings and has encouraged stakeholders to close the gap. As of July 2016 the funding gap was 2.2 million USD.</p>
<p>Recommended that the MYPoW OEWG continues its work in the biennium 2016-2017 to prepare the MYPoW for 2018-2019 according to the revised guidance note.</p> <p>Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 37 e</p>	<p>The MYPoW working group is working to prepare the MYPoW 2018-2019 based on the revised guidance note.</p>
VII. CFS AND ITS ROLE IN ADVANCING NUTRITION	
<p>Nutrition should be mainstreamed pro-actively in all CFS work, including in the HLPE reports</p> <p>Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 40a</p>	<p>Nutrition is a key element of all workstreams in the MYPoW 2016-2017. An HLPE project team has started working on a report on "Nutrition and Food Systems" which will be presented in 2017.</p> <p>The OEWG on Nutrition has prepared a proposal for CFS engagement in advancing nutrition, which is presented to CFS 43 for endorsement.</p>
<p>The work of the forthcoming OEWG on nutrition will be to identify priorities with due consideration to the work of other institutions and bodies, in order to foster synergies, avoid duplication, and focus on adding value; these might include a focus on sustainable food</p>	<p>The OEWG Nutrition proposal gives due consideration to the work of other bodies and specifies that CFS can make a unique contribution by improving policy coherence at the global level and promoting the coordinated</p>

¹ This section links to Para 35 f: As endorsed at CFS 41, encouraged CFS stakeholders to continue to share their experiences and best practices and requested the CFS Secretariat, in collaboration with the OEWG on Monitoring for the monitoring aspects, to explore and promote ways to achieve this, including within CFS sessions and through organizing events at global, regional and national levels, subject to available resources.

systems and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, among others Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 40 b	action of a large range of actors.
Early priorities could include the possibility of involving more organizations with a mandate on nutrition in the CFS Advisory Group, and incorporating the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and its Framework for Action into the future CFS work Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 40 c	The World Health Organization (WHO) has joined the CFS Bureau and Advisory Group in 2016 and is an active member of the Nutrition OEWG. The proposal for CFS engagement in nutrition incorporates the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and its Framework for Action.
The Committee requested the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on nutrition that will be formed after CFS 42, to consider the suggestions that have been made for CFS work on nutrition during this session. Source: CFS 42 Final Report, Para 41	The OEWG has considered the suggestions made for the CFS work on nutrition as per the above.

IV. COMMUNICATION AND OUTREACH

CFS 42 Outreach

25. There were a total of 36 Side Events throughout the week involving all the CFS constituencies. Nineteen Member Countries participated either as Organizers or Co-organizers, with some countries participating in more than one side event. FAO was involved in 17 side events, IFAD in 8 and WFP in 5. Side Events were attended by an estimated 1,131 participants. Many side events attracted good media coverage.

26. The CFS 42 Information Marketplace attracted 20 exhibitors.

27. The RBA social media teams actively supported the CFS 42 social media campaign. Tweets from the @UN_CFS Twitter account earned 90,300 impressions during October. During CFS 42 traffic for the website saw an increase on 2014 with 27,532 page views, 23,213 unique page views with an average time spent on each page of 2 minutes 23 seconds.

28. All CFS Plenary Session were webcast. The webcast page received 3,000 unique page views. The most popular day was 15 October with 686 unique page views. Thirty percent of the users were in Italy, followed by Brazil, USA, UK, Australia, Germany, Mexico, Netherlands, Switzerland and India.

Web Presence and Media

29. The CFS website (www.fao.org/cfs) was migrated to a more user friendly template and the Workstreams and Activities section was expanded to cover twelve areas of work. Each activity page includes complete background information and the work's connection to the SDGs. Since CFS 42, website usage statistics have remained solid with a monthly average of 4,362 users visiting over 13,700 web pages, spending an average of two minutes and 13 seconds on each page.

30. In response to requests from CFS stakeholders, direct links to the meeting documents for all the OEWGs were made available on the CFS Working Space before logging in, making more CFS information easily available to all stakeholders.
31. Three newsletters were sent. The CFS mailing list was migrated to an online platform that allows better analysis and tracking. The current list includes about 5,000 subscribers.
32. CFS 42 piloted the use of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD) Reporting Services which covers most major UN meetings. Daily summaries were posted on the IISD website as well as a Summary Report of the session. Initial feedback showed that this is a useful service for delegates and a useful outreach tool to the sustainable development community of practice. The IISD was retained to cover a total of 9 selected OEWG meetings and will also cover CFS 43.
33. Since January 2016, CFS has been using Twitter more regularly to share updates on CFS activities and quality content on CFS-related themes. The CFS audience on Twitter has grown 40%, now reaching over 2,700 users. Each month CFS tweets are viewed on average 41,780 times and re-shared or liked 1,295 times.
34. In 2016 the CFS Facebook page counted over 1,580 friends. Since January 2016 the audience has increased by 12% and each content posted is seen on average by 5,415 people, which is up 50% on the previous period (September-December 2015).
35. CFS now regularly publishes blogs on the social media platform Medium. The blogs are based on CFS products, policy recommendations and HLPE Reports and are intended to raise awareness of the work of CFS with new and different audiences. Topics covered include water for food security and nutrition, the CFS-RAI, biofuels and food security, the CFS-FFA, climate change and youth. CFS articles on Medium have been read by over 400 people.

Outreach to the Rome-based Agencies

36. The Secretariat has reached out to the Rome-based Agencies (RBA) Communication divisions and initiated joint communication efforts to raise awareness of CFS and its products with staff. In addition, a joint outreach event on the CFS-FFA is planned for September 2016, bringing together practitioners to look at how to operationalize the CFS-FFA.
37. The RBA communication teams supported the CFS 42 outreach by distributing information both externally and within their organizations.
38. In order to consolidate the joint ownership of the Committee, several meetings and events were held at IFAD and WFP.
39. The Chair met the RBA Principals and New York based representatives to further strengthen collaboration.

V. BUDGET, RESOURCE MOBILIZATION AND SFAFFING

Budget

40. Intensive efforts have helped reduce the 2016-2017 MYPoW funding gap from over USD5 million down to USD 2.2 million (USD 0.7 million for CFS Plenary Session and Workstreams, USD 1.0 million for HLPE and USD 0.5 million for CSM). As of July 2016 there are no clear signs of additional resource support for 2017 and the Bureau and Advisory Group have been asked for guidance on which activities to put on hold until resources are available.

Resource Mobilization

41. At the commencement of the 2016-17 biennium, and based on the approved MYPoW, CFS faced a funding gap of just over USD5 million across CFS plenary and activities, HLPE reports and support for the Civil Society Mechanism. The funding gap was first discussed with the OEWG MYPoW in mid-2015 before concluding the MYPoW for 2016-17. It has since been discussed on numerous occasions with the CFS Bureau and Advisory Group; in bilateral discussions between the CFS Chair or Secretariat with different Members; and through letters sent to Members, by both the former and current CFS Chair and former HLPE Steering Committee Chair. These resource intensive efforts have helped narrow the funding gap to USD2.2 million, but have not closed it. The current planned budget and available resources are elaborated in Annex I.

Staffing

42. The Secretariat is staffed with the following human resources through the regular contributions from FAO, IFAD and WFP: the CFS Secretary; 3 x P5 staff provided by FAO, IFAD and WFP (in some cases part time); 2x administrative support staff; and a short term senior communications officer.

43. Additional human resources are funded by voluntary contributions and vary depending on the activities being undertaken. In 2015 these are one project and one short term staff; an Associate Professional Officer; three short term consultants, one of whom is assistant to the CFS Chair, and a junior communications consultant.

Task Teams

44. Three task teams have supported the CFS Secretariat in drafting OEWG proposals:

- **Nutrition:** CGIAR, CSM, FAO, HLTF, IFAD, PSM, UNICEF, UNSCN, WFP, WHO
- **SDGs:** CSM, FAO, IFAD, PSM, UNSCN, UNSG's team on 2030 Agenda, WFP,
- **Connecting Smallholders to Markets:** CSM, FAO, IFAD, CGIAR, PSM, WFP

UPDATED BUDGET FOR CFS 2016-17 (as of August 2016)					
LINE ITEM AND EXPLANATION	PLANNED COSTS 2016	PLANNED COSTS 2017	TOTAL PLANNED COSTS 2016/2017	AVAILABLE BUDGET 2016/2017	GAP 2016/2017
CFS PLENARY SESSION AND REGULAR WORKSTREAMS					
1 Core staff and technical support to core workstreams	1,653,000	1,731,000	3,384,000		
CFS Secretary, IFAD, FAO and WFP 'in kind' professional staff, communications officer, 2 x administrative staff, 2 x professional staff, for B/Ag intersessional support, HLPE policy convergence process, and coordination of MYPoW, rules of procedure and GSF regular updates					
2 Interpretation for CFS Plenary Session + 1 Information	154,000	154,000	308,000		
Based on 5-day plenary and one day of information session/briefing to delegates					
3 Documents production	242,000	206,000	448,000		
Based on average cost of past plenaries (avg 95,000 words/year) + transl of misc correspondence					
4 Travel of panellists and CFS Secretariat	53,000	40,000	93,000		
Fares and DSA for 10 panellists to Plenary, plus Secretariat travel (e.g. FAO Regional Conferences and UN Geneva/NY liaison if needed)					
5 CFS Chair related activities (support to Chair and travel)	128,000	107,000	235,000		
Assistant to CFS Chair plus Chair 15 trips 2016 (FAO Regional Conferences) / 10 trips 2017 avg costs					
6 Support CFS communication	36,000	103,000	139,000		
Coverage at plenary (photos, reporting), website maintenance, publicity materials + facilitator for special event including IISD coverage					
7 General Operating Expenses and logistics	93,000	93,000	186,000		
Cleaning services, overtime, catering, IT support, messengers, graphic designer, temporary office helper, intern for Plenary and core workstreams					
A Plenary and regular workstreams sub-total	2,359,000	2,434,000	4,793,000	4,613,000	-178,000
RBAs + Extra Budgetary sources					
WORKSTREAMS					
1 Nutrition	1,000	55,000	56,000	0	-57,000
1.5 day (or 3x ½ day) interpreted forums/events in 2017 + 5 panellists travel + 2 messengers each year + IT support					
2 Sustainable Development Goals	188,000	135,000	323,000	325,000	3,000
Staff, intersessional event, special event, associated travel/support, outreach (BMGF and Switzerland)					
3 Smallholders	37,000	0	37,000	0	-37,000
2-day consultation in 2016: interpretation + document production up to 1,500 words + 2 messengers per 2 days + IT support					
4 Gender	0	114,000	114,000	0	-114,000
1 day event in 2017: interpretation + document production up to 20,000 words + 5 panellists travel + messengers + IT support + consultant support 2017					
5 Rural transformation	64,000	118,000	182,000	183,000	1,000
2016 - technical preparation, document production, online consultation, support for Forum during CFS 43 / 2017: 1-day event w. interp.+ 50% consultant + OEWG mtgs + online consultation (Switzerland)					
6 Monitoring	1,000	49,000	50,000	0	-50,000
2016 - no event / 2017 - 0.5-day event: interpretation + document production up to 10,000 words per year + 5 panellists travel + messengers + IT support					
7 CFS outreach	172,000	131,000	303,000	95,000	-209,000
outreach FFA related + communication consultant + non-Plenary comms activities (e.g. GSF online version, outreach, collaboration with regional bodies on CFS outreach)					
8 Global Strategic Framework - periodic update	1,000	1,000	2,000	0	-2,000
Assumes no interpreted sessions					
9 CFS Evaluation	450,000	0	450,000	413,000	-38,000
Assumptions are included in approved evaluation concept note - may be updated by Evaluation Manager (Can, EU, Fin, Fr, Neth, Switzerland)					
B Workstreams sub-total	914,000	603,000	1,517,000	1,015,000	-502,000
CFS PLENARY AND WORKSTREAMS TOTAL A + B (*)	3,273,000	3,037,000	6,310,000	5,628,000	-680,000
HLPE TOTAL (**)	1,068,000	1,288,000	2,357,000	1,387,000	-969,000
CSM TOTAL (***)	800,000	800,000	1,600,000	1,062,000	-538,000
GRAND TOTAL 2016/17	5,140,000	5,125,000	10,265,000	8,078,000	-2,187,000
(*) For further information on the figures concerning the CFS Plenary and workstreams, please write to CFS@fao.org.					
(**) Figures provided by HLPE office in June 2016. For further information on HLPE budget please write to CFS-HLPE@fao.org.					
(***) Figures provided by CSM in June 2016. For further information on CSM budget please write to cso4cfs@gmail.com					