

Session Guidelines and Background Information

1. Theme and context

The theme for this session is:

Multi-stakeholder Models that Promote Food Security, Nutrition and Sustainable Agriculture: Towards the Post-2015 Development Agenda

CFS encourages the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in food security and nutrition fora at the global, regional and national levels. The Committee also stresses the importance of multi-stakeholder processes for achieving sustainable agriculture and good nutrition. The experiences, best practices and lessons learned that will be showcased in this session are relevant to the implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

2. Objective

The objective of this agenda item is to strengthen linkages and encourage a two way dialogue between CFS and other food security and nutrition stakeholders at the global, regional and national levels. This is in line with the three roles of CFS:

- ✓ Co-ordination at global level
- ✓ Policy convergence
- ✓ Support and advice to countries and regions ([CFS Reform Document, 2009](#))

3. Format

This session will take the form of three interactive discussion panels, each one hour long. The first panel will be made up of representatives from food security and nutrition initiatives at the global level. The second panel will be initiatives at the regional level and the third the national level.

At the opening, the CFS Chair will hand over to the Facilitator, Dr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition, who will introduce the panels. Each panellist will be invited to speak for a maximum of five minutes directly addressing the discussion questions below. Due to the limited time available for each initiative, Powerpoint presentations are not expected.

Following the presentations the Facilitator will put questions to the panellists and, time permitting, take questions from the floor. In order to allow as much interaction as possible, panellists and delegates are asked to keep their interventions relevant, short and to the point.

The main points arising from the panel discussions, together with the theme and context, will be forwarded to the Drafting Committee for inclusion in the Final Report.



4. Discussion Questions

When preparing their interventions, the panellists should consider the following questions:

- I. What are the key elements for effective multi-stakeholder engagement in the initiative?
- II. What challenges has it faced, how are these being addressed and what are the lessons learned?
- III. What mechanisms are in place to monitor the progress of the initiative, including mutual accountability between the stakeholders?
- IV. What are the current or intended linkages between the initiative and the CFS?
- V. How can the initiative and CFS be strengthened in order to have a greater impact on the post-2015 development agenda?

5. The Panels

Panel 1 – Global Initiatives (one hour) The Post-2015 Development Agenda

As efforts intensify to achieve the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) before the end of 2015, attention has turned towards what should follow them. At the MDG Summit in September 2010 and the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development (Rio+20) in June 2012, UN Member States established processes to map achievements and lessons learned from the MDGs, and identify new ideas and priorities. This has become known as “The Post-2015 Development Agenda”.

The United Nations has played a facilitating role in arriving at a new framework, bringing together a broad range of stakeholders – governments, the UN system, civil society, private sector, academia and the general public, while supporting Member States by providing evidence-based inputs, analytical thinking and field experience.

A set of 11 global thematic consultations - education; inequalities; health; governance; conflict and fragility; growth and employment; environmental sustainability; hunger, nutrition and food security; population dynamics; energy; and water – was identified by the United Nations Development Group (UNDG) to explore the role the themes could play in a new framework. Each of the 11 consultations, which were facilitated by the UN and complemented by more than 80 national-level consultations, provided inputs to a High Level Panel of Eminent Persons convened by the UN Secretary General in July 2012.

A separate process – a multi-stakeholder intergovernmental Open Working Group (OWG) - was established as an outcome of Rio+20 to design a proposal for a set of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as a successor to the MDGs.

The two processes should ultimately converge in one broad development agenda, producing a coherent set of goals for the post-2015 framework.

Food Security and Nutrition has featured prominently in the Post-2015 Development Agenda. FAO and WFP, together with IFAD and Bioversity International, co-led the thematic consultation on Hunger, Food Security and Nutrition, resulting in the Madrid Statement. In OWGs, the Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) have, so far, co-led Issues Briefs on Sustainable Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition, Desertification, Land Degradation and Drought, and Water and Sanitation.

Panel 2 – Regional Initiatives (one hour)

The G8 New Alliance for Food Security & Nutrition in the context of CAADP

The G8 is partnering with the African Union (AU), New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) and the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) to implement the New Alliance and leverage, in particular, the Grow Africa Partnership. This will ensure efforts build on African ownership, yield significant outcomes, and can be replicated across Africa.

To accelerate national progress in African partner countries, the G8 New Alliance Cooperation Frameworks align priority activities with each partner's CAADP national investment plan including funding commitments, specific policy actions and statements of intent from the private sector.

The New Alliance is presented as a multi-stakeholder initiative that now is moving toward implementation at country level. Its focus has implications for CFS policy recommendations and it is important to ensure that the New Alliance is coherent with CFS recommendations and coordinated with other initiatives.

Panel 3 – National Initiatives (one hour)

Brazil – The National Council of Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA)

The National Council of Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA) is a platform for dialogue between government and civil society which proposes guidelines for actions addressing food and nutrition insecurity. It is currently made up of 57 counsellors (38 civil society representatives, 19 State Ministers and other Federal Government representatives), and 28 observers.

Founded in January 30th 2003, the Council is a consultant body and advises the President of the Republic of Brazil on designing policies and providing guidelines to guarantee the human right to food nationwide. It offers an institutionalized space for open dialogue and coordination to promote food and nutrition security using a democratic, transparent and rights-based approach.

The Council is consultative and advisory in nature and does not carry out programmes, projects or policies. However, it follows closely the design and implementation of public policies as well as the social indicators related to food and nutrition security.

Based on decisions by the National Conference for Food and Nutrition Security and inspired by historic and emerging social movements, CONSEA follows up on and revises different programs such as the “Bolsa Família” School Feeding programme, the Local Food Purchase programme, the Food and Nutrition Surveillance, among others.

CONSEA is guided by the principle of transparency, democracy and social control. It promotes the right to adequate and healthy food in its environmental, cultural, economic, social and regional dimensions; the responsibility of States to promote the right to food; the principle of food sovereignty; and the principle of cross-sectoral and integrated efforts to address the scourge of hunger.

CONSEA encourages civil society to participate in the preparation, implementation, and follow up of food and nutrition security policies, as its participation is fundamental in achieving social goals and overcoming exclusion.

Thailand - Country Case Study

Thailand is an agro-industrial country with a strong export economy while experiencing rapid nutrition transition. Historically, under nutrition and stunting were prevalent and considered as a symptom of poverty. The nationwide implementation of poverty alleviation and primary health care programs were carried out with integrated nutrition indicators in the results framework.

The country succeeded in having macro- and micro-level policies support each other at community level. National commitment to implement the Poverty Alleviation Plan coupled with sound nutrition implementation strategies and goals led to community-based actions that included basic social services; mass mobilization of volunteers (one per 10 households) and mutual actions to reach the unreached population to significantly alleviate maternal and child under nutrition.

With rapid economic growth and changes in diet (such as the decreasing consumption of rice, cereals, and tubers while that of meat, eggs and milk is increasing) and lifestyle, the prevalence of obesity and non-communicable diseases has increased.

The recent Strategic Framework for Food Management in Thailand proposes a multi-sectoral approach to implement the National Food Strategy through thematic focus on food security, food quality and safety, food education and management systems. This strategy includes a series of elements linking food production to nutrition and health of infants, young children, school children and women.

Agriculture and food systems contributed significantly through ensuring not only that food is available to families year round, but also that local production contributes to supplementary foods for pregnant women, complementary food for infants and young children, and milk from local dairy farms to school feeding schemes. It is expected that this management model will ensure sustainable nutrition security for families and sustainable agriculture beyond the year 2015 with ultimately contributing to the elimination of both under nutrition and over nutrition in the country.