

October 2013

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# COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

**Fortieth Session**

**Rome, Italy, 7-11 October 2013**

**DRAFT FINAL REPORT**

## I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Fortieth Session from 7 to 11 October 2013 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The Session was attended by delegates from 121 Members of the Committee; 14 non-Member States of the Committee and by representatives from:

- 11 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;
- 95 Civil society organizations<sup>1</sup>;
- 1 International agricultural research organization;
- 2 International and regional financial institutions;
- 47 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations<sup>2</sup>; and,
- 26 observers

2. 25 Ministers registered and 12 Vice Ministers registered. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers is available as document CFS 2013/40/Inf.4 (<http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs40/en/>).

3. The report contains the following annexes: Appendix A - Agenda of the Session; Appendix B - Membership of the Committee; Appendix C - List of documents; Appendix D – Extracts from document CFS 2013/40/10 Rev.1 “Proposed Amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure and to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization”.

<sup>1</sup> Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the International Food Security & Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). This figure includes [74] CSOs under the umbrella of the CSM.

<sup>2</sup> This figure includes [44] companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

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4. The Committee was informed that the European Union (EU) was participating in accordance with paragraphs 8 and 9 of Article II of the FAO Constitution.
5. The Session was opened by the Chairperson of the Committee, Mr Yaya Olaniran of Nigeria.
6. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable.
7. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Afghanistan, Algeria, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Côte d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, India, Lithuania (EC Presidency), New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Switzerland under the Chairmanship of Mr Lupiño Lazaro (Philippines).
8. Some countries indicated that due to the late availability of documents in some of the official languages of the United Nations, especially those relative to the roundtables, they had not been able to take part in the discussions in said roundtables.
9. The Committee agreed on the overarching need to receive session documents in all United Nations official languages in a timely manner to enable their review by all delegations and urged all responsible for their preparation to ensure that deadlines are duly met.

## **II. SETTING THE STAGE FOR CFS 40**

10. Opening statements were delivered by Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Mr Kanayo F. Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Ms Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP), Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General on Food Security and Nutrition (on behalf of the UN Secretary-General), Prof. M.S. Swaminathan, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE). The statements are available as CFS information documents at <http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs40/>.

## **III. THE STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WORLD 2013 (SOFI)**

11. The Committee considered a presentation of the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2013 (SOFI), entitled "The multiple dimensions of food security", delivered by Mr Pietro Gennari, Director, Statistics Division (ESS) and SOFI Coordinator, FAO, with contributions from the co-authors Mr Thomas Elhaut, Director, Statistics and Studies for Development Division (SSD), IFAD and Ms Joyce Luma, Chief, Food Security Analysis Service, WFP.
12. The Committee was presented with some of the findings of 2013 SOFI report, namely:
  - i) 842 million people – around one in eight people in the world – are estimated to be suffering from chronic hunger in 2011–13. This figure is lower than the 868 million reported with reference to 2010-2012;
  - ii) Developing regions as a whole have registered significant progress towards the MDG 1 hunger target;
  - iii) Despite overall progress, marked differences across regions persist;
  - iv) Growth can raise incomes and reduce hunger, but higher economic growth may not reach everyone;
  - v) Food security is a complex condition. Its dimensions – availability, access, utilization and stability – are better understood when presented through a suite of indicators;
  - vi) Undernourishment and undernutrition coexist in many countries. However, in some countries, undernutrition rates are considerably higher than the prevalence of undernourishment;
  - vii) Long-term commitment to mainstreaming food security and nutrition in public policies and programmes is key to hunger reduction;
  - viii) Policies aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity, especially for smallholders, combined with social protection policies and programmes, can achieve hunger reduction even where poverty is widespread;

- ix) Remittances, which have globally become three times larger than official development assistance, have had significant impacts on poverty and food security.

## IV. POLICY CONVERGENCE

### A. ROUNDTABLE: BIOFUELS AND FOOD SECURITY

13. Mr Mafizur Rahman (Bangladesh), Rapporteur for the Policy Roundtable on “Biofuels and Food Security” presented the topic and the proposed set of recommendations.
14. The Committee:
- a) Welcomed the work of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Biofuels and Food Security and the relevant report.
  - b) Recalled the outcomes of the Committee’s deliberations on ‘Food Price Volatility’ in October 2011, in particular CFS 37 Final report paragraph 50 i).
  - c) Highlighted that energy and food security are linked and acknowledged the challenge of achieving both food security and energy security, considering the four dimensions of food security (availability, access, stability and utilization).
  - d) Took note of the various drivers of biofuel development including energy security, climate change mitigation, export markets development, and rural development.
  - e) Recognised that biofuel development encompasses both opportunities and risks in economic, social and environmental aspects, depending on context and practices.
  - f) Underscored that food security and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security should be priority concerns for all the relevant stakeholders in biofuel development, which should not compromise food security, and should especially consider women and smallholders due to their high level of importance in achieving food security, while considering varied national contexts.
  - g) Acknowledged that:
    - i) The links between biofuels and food security are multiple and complex and can occur in different ways at different geographic levels (local, national, regional, global) and time scales. Therefore, their assessment should be multi-faceted and contextualised, and an integrated, evidence-based, gender-sensitive and environmentally-sound approach is required in biofuel policy-making and investments;
    - ii) Production and consumption of biofuels, amongst many other factors, influence international agricultural commodity prices. The interaction between biofuels, food prices and supply responses is dynamic and complex, and requires a distinction between short-term and long-term impacts;
    - iii) In some cases, current biofuel production creates competition between biofuel crops and food crops. Significant guidance exists and is further needed to ensure that biofuels policies are coherent with food security to minimize the risks and maximize the opportunities of biofuels in relation to food security. This includes, the CFS Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF), the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (RtF), The Global Bioenergy Partnership (GBEP) Sustainability Indicators for Bioenergy and FAO Bioenergy and Food Security (BEFS) Approach.
  - h) Stressed the importance of concerted international and national actions to encourage that biofuel development and policies are in line with the objective to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and contribute to sustainable rural development, including respecting legitimate land tenure rights, and poverty reduction, bearing in mind varied national contexts.

15. Encouraged governments to seek coordination of their respective food security and energy security strategies, giving due consideration to the sustainable management of natural resources.
16. Recommended the following action points, their development and implementation, by the appropriate stakeholders.

***Actions towards enhanced policy coherence for food security and biofuels***

17. Governments, FAO, AMIS, GBEP, IFPRI and other international organizations are encouraged to regularly share with CFS the results of their work on biofuels-food security linkages.
18. Governments, FAO, and all other relevant stakeholders are encouraged to promote and facilitate exchange of information and cooperation on biofuels and food security links. This includes analysis, assessments and projections as well as providing transparent information on assumptions, methods, tools and gender-disaggregated data.
19. Governments and other stakeholders are encouraged to implement policies and investments for the production of biofuels and food in accordance with national development strategies and multilateral agreements applicable to food security. Special attention should also be given to the situation of vulnerable groups and small scale food producers.
20. Governments and other appropriate stakeholders are encouraged to review biofuels policies - where applicable and if necessary - according to balanced science-based assessments of the opportunities and risks they may present for food security, and so that biofuels can be produced according to the three pillars of sustainable development.
21. FAO is invited to inform CFS of the progress made in building capacities in member states with respect to biofuel policies in coherence with food security and initiatives on biofuel policies at multiple levels. This would be based on existing works and material e.g. the GBEP sustainable bioenergy indicators, the FAO BEFS Approach; as well as the VG GT, which governments and all stakeholders are encouraged to promote, make use of and to support their implementation.
22. FAO, in collaboration with relevant stakeholders and in consultation with member states as appropriate, is invited to propose a programme of work aimed at strengthening the capacity of interested countries and operators to assess their situation with regards to biofuels, taking into account food security concerns at global, regional and national levels, legitimate land tenure rights, to manage the related risks and opportunities, and to monitor impacts. This could take advantage of the GBEP capacity building programme.

***Actions to promote Research and Development (R&D) on biofuels and food security***

23. Food security, smallholder and gender concerns should be integrated as appropriate in the design, monitoring and evaluation of R&D on biofuels. R&D is important in improving the efficiency of biofuels regarding both resources and processes, and in exploring new technologies including biofuels of the second and third generations. Research partners are encouraged to devise solutions adapted to the needs of all stakeholders, especially those in least-developed countries and of women and smallholders who are most in need of access to modern energy services.
24. International cooperation (including south-south cooperation), and public sector, and public-private partnerships have an important role to play in supporting these research topics. It is important to ensure that lessons learned from these partnerships are reflected in future cooperation.
25. R&D, as appropriate, should strengthen capabilities to adapt biofuel production and processing units so that they can modulate their supply chain between food, feed and energy.

***Actions with regard to linkages between energy and food security***

26. Stakeholders are encouraged to support more energy and other resource use efficiency, increased use of sources of renewable energy and improved access to sustainable energy services, including among others in agri-food chains, according to each country's specificities.
27. Governments and operators should support the participation of farmers, in particular smallholders and women, in food-energy security programmes (including on biofuel production and consumption), as appropriate on the basis of fair and equitable conditions.
28. CFS encouraged public and private sectors to support the integration of sustainable biofuel production into agricultural and forestry policies, according to each country's specificities.

## **B. INVESTING IN SMALLHOLDER AGRICULTURE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

29. Ms Florence Buchholzer (EU delegation), Rapporteur for the Policy Roundtable on "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security and Nutrition" presented the topic and the proposed set of recommendations.
30. The Committee:
  - a) Welcomed the work of the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on "Investing in Smallholder Agriculture for Food Security" and the relevant report, and acknowledged its findings as an important contribution to the CFS recommendations.
  - b) Recalled the report on the Committee's deliberations on 'How to increase food security and smallholder-sensitive investment in agriculture' during its 37 session in October 2011, particularly the acknowledgement that smallholder farmers, many of whom are women, play a central role for food security locally and worldwide. They are the main investors in their own agriculture. Smallholder agriculture contributes to a range of other benefits such as helping to maintain employment, reduce poverty, and enhance the sustainable management of natural resources.
  - c) In order to address constraints on investment in smallholder agriculture in general, with special attention to those faced by women and youth, and thereby improve food security and nutrition, the CFS encouraged governments, together with smallholder organizations and other national and international stakeholders (civil society, local organisations, private sector, research institutions and international development partners), to:

### ***Enable national policies, governance and their evidence base:***

31. Build or further develop a country-owned vision for smallholder agriculture, in the context of broad-based national, and agricultural development, that positions smallholder agriculture firmly within integrated policies and strategies, that includes connecting smallholders to markets, that is articulated together with all national stakeholders, especially smallholder farmers, of whom women represent a majority in many countries, their organisations and their representatives, in the context of sustainable development and transparent rights-based processes and guidelines.
32. Guided by this vision and the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security, consider revisiting agricultural, urban and rural sector policies, strategies and budgets, with particular attention to enabling smallholder access - especially for women - to productive assets, local, national and regional markets, appropriate training, research, technology and farm support services.
33. Support the review, financing and implementation of smallholder inclusive, gender-sensitive, multi-sectoral, policies and strategies linked to sustainable agricultural development, with a particular supporting role by international development partners and especially IFAD, FAO and WFP, the World Bank, bilateral funding agencies and regional development banks.

34. Mainstream gender equality and women's empowerment within the country-led vision and strategy for agricultural development. In addition, encourage gender specific support services in view of the critical role of women and to address the specific needs and constraints faced by both women and men smallholder farmers.
35. Address constraints to engaging young women and men in smallholder agriculture, as well as in related non-farm rural sectors, through targeted policy interventions. These include strengthening and ensuring equal access to education and training systems.
36. Explore geographically inclusive territorial development as an approach to effectively coordinate cross-sectoral public and private investments, in particular in smallholder agriculture as well as in the non-farm economy.
37. Improve governance for agriculture and rural development through a coordinated multi-sectoral approach, with particular focus on smallholder agriculture, ensuring adequate participation of all relevant organisations, especially those representing smallholder farmers. This involves developing context-specific solutions for smallholder-sensitive public and private investments. Consider experiences such as the Comprehensive African Agricultural Development Programme (CAADP), the Global Agriculture and Food Security Programme (GAFSP) and others.
38. Build inclusive participatory processes that engage smallholders, women, youth, private sector, and other relevant organizations. Promote legal recognition and respect of the rights of smallholder farmers - including the right to organize democratically and to have voice in policy debates, with gender- and age-balanced representation - and the need for farmers' organizations to be strengthened to achieve this.
39. Improve information management (the collection, transparency, communication and access to data, including sex-disaggregated data). Step-up evidence-based analyses to document the state of smallholder agriculture; its diverse typologies, its incentives and constraints, its evolution and its contributions to various outcomes in particular to food security and nutrition.

***Promote access to assets, public goods, social services, research and extension and technology***

***Access to assets***

40. Note farmers' and breeders' contribution to conserving and developing plant genetic resources for food and agriculture. Promote smallholders'- particularly women farmers'- ability to access, breed, produce, conserve, purchase, exchange, sell and use the seeds they need, including local, indigenous and modern varieties. Strengthen information and knowledge sharing related to practical on-farm implementation and foster local innovation. Support *in situ* and *ex situ* conservation and development of agricultural biodiversity by smallholders together with research and extension systems, in line with sustainable agricultural development and good practices, including through agro-ecological approaches and sustainable intensification. All the above-mentioned measures of this paragraph have to be in accordance with applicable national and international law.
41. Strongly promote responsible governance of land and natural resources with emphasis on securing access and tenure for smallholders, particularly women, in accordance with the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security as well as other country-led measures with similar objectives. Solutions need to be country and context specific and consistent with existing obligations under national and international law. A related need is to strengthen local institutions dealing with regulation of such access and use of natural resources, particularly by smallholders and women.

***Access to public goods, social services, research, extension and technology***

42. Prioritize public investment and encourage private investment, specifically in support of smallholders' own investments, in, among others; water management, sustainable management of

genetic resources for food and agriculture, soil conservation, forests, transport and infrastructure such as feeder roads, energy, post-harvest handling infrastructure, rural electrification and telecommunication grids.

43. Provide gender-sensitive public investment, and encourage private investments, in health-care, child care, nutrition, education and capacity development, social protection, water and sanitation, to enhance food security and nutrition, and reduce smallholder poverty.

44. Strengthen participatory research, extension and farming service systems, particularly those that respond to the specific needs of smallholders and women farmers, to increase their productivity, diversify their production, and enhance its nutritional value and build their resilience, including with respect to climate change, according to the tenets of sustainable development. The approach is ideally that of combining farmers' and indigenous people's traditional knowledge with the findings of scientific research, as appropriate.

45. Promote access to available technologies that help improve the quality of smallholders' production. Take into consideration the specific constraints of smallholders in relation to sanitary and phyto-sanitary regulations and enable their access to the programs and supplies needed for compliance.

#### ***Enable investment, access to markets, productive services and resources***

46. ***Promote investment of and for smallholders.*** Improve policies, markets and institutions to foster economic opportunities for smallholders. Mitigate excessive price volatility and non-transferable smallholder risks using public policy instruments in accordance with international commitments. Develop and/or improve value chains and enable smallholders to be full participants in the value chains of their choice. Ensure legal and fair business practices amongst all parties and increase the negotiating capacity of smallholders. This calls for continued development of policy measures and technical guidelines and tools, including for contract farming and public-private partnerships, in consultation with smallholder organisations, the expertise of relevant UN organizations and other centres of expertise.

47. ***Access to markets.*** Support, in accordance with international commitments, the development of, and access to, markets, distribution and marketing systems and mechanisms that are remunerative for smallholders and rural economies. Recognise the importance of non-monetary exchanges of products and services, the importance of local food systems for smallholders including their potential for supplying school and institutional feeding programmes. Create appropriate linkages and engage smallholder farmers, men and women, along value-chains, especially in local, national and regional markets. Enable and stimulate cooperation between smallholders, for instance, via cooperatives or other approaches for market organisation that benefit smallholders in accordance with international commitments.

48. ***Financial services.*** Improve regulatory conditions and financial infrastructure to strengthen smallholder access to a full range of financial services adapted to their needs, with attention to the particular challenges faced by women and youth in this regard. Relevant financial services include safe deposits, monetary transactions and remittances, mobile financial services, sustainable micro, short and long-term credit, public insurance schemes (including indexed insurance), commodity exchange and warehouse receipt systems. Reduce financial risks, lower transaction costs and facilitate long-term investments, – such as for field operations equipment, food processing and other value-adding activities on smallholder farms. As appropriate, relax liquidity constraints on working capital expenditures (e.g. fertilizers, seeds) as well as on medium- and long-term investments while avoid worsening smallholder farmers' debt burden. Support such measures by appropriately designed, well-targeted fiscal measures. All the above mentioned measures of this paragraph should be implemented in accordance with international commitments.

49. ***Investing beyond the farm.*** Promote public investment and encourage private investment to develop a decentralised, rural, non-farm economy to support smallholders' access to alternative

sources of income, thereby further consolidating the farming economy and contributing to improved food security and nutrition. This encompasses investment in capacity building and entrepreneurship development, where appropriate and particularly targeting young women and men, for employment in a modernized agriculture as well as in other related activities and labour markets. It also requires promoting investment for new business development.

*Furthermore the Committee:*

50. Encouraged stakeholders to share their experiences in using these recommendations in their national context at the High Level Forum on “Connecting Smallholders to Market”, planned in the MYPOW for 2015. In general, encouraged promoting international cooperation and sharing of experience in smallholder development across the world, with strong engagement and leadership of smallholder organizations.

51. Invited its members and stakeholders to disseminate the findings of the HLPE Report and the present recommendations to relevant fora and processes such as: the implementation of the Voluntary Guidelines on Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security and the principles for responsible agricultural investments (rai); the 2014 International Year of Family Farming, the Right-to-Food plus 10, the post-2015 agenda.

## **V. CFS WORKSTREAMS**

### **A. PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS (rai)**

52. Ms Christina Blank (Switzerland), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on responsible agricultural investments, introduced document CFS 2013/40/6 “Update on the Consultative Process to Develop Principles for responsible agricultural investments in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition”.

53. The Committee took note of the update provided in document CFS/2013/40/6 and endorses the proposed schedule for the way forward as outlined in paragraph 6.

### **B. ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY IN PROTRACTED CRISES SITUATIONS**

54. Ms Josephine Wangari Gaita (Kenya), Co-chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises introduced document CFS 2013/40/7 “Update on the Consultative Process to Develop an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises Situations”.

55. The Committee:

- a) expressed satisfaction with the progress made to date in the elaboration of an Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises;
- b) appreciated the on-going efforts in addressing the three immediate actions identified as priority areas of work supporting the development of an Agenda for Action;
- c) took note of the update provided in document CFS/2013/40/7 and endorsed the schedule proposed for the way forward outlined in paragraph 15.

### **C. GLOBAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION**

56. The Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF), Ms Candice Sakamoto Vianna (Brazil), introduced the documents CFS 2013/40/5 “Process for Updating the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF)” and CFS 2013/40/5 Add.1. “Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) – Second Version 2013”



57. The Committee reiterated that the main added value of the GSF is to provide an overarching framework to improve policy convergence and coordination and guide synchronized action by a wide range of stakeholders with practical guidance and core recommendations on food security and nutrition issues.

58. The Committee:

- a) endorsed the process for updating the GSF as outlined in document CFS 2013/40/5 Rev.1;
- b) endorsed the Second Version of the GSF (2013) that includes the policy recommendations for Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition and Food Security and Climate Change that were endorsed at CFS 39 in 2012 and encouraged all stakeholders to promote and make use of the Second Version of the GSF (2013) acknowledging its voluntary nature;
- c) agreed that the statistical figures included in Section 1 of the GSF should be updated annually to be in line with those of the SOFI reports.

#### **D. RULES OF PROCEDURE**

59. The Chair of the Working Group on CFS Rules of Procedure, Mr Guo Handi (China) introduced the document CFS 2013/40/10.

60. The Committee expressed its appreciation for the work of the Working Group on CFS Rules of Procedure;

61. The Committee:

- a) endorsed the terms of reference, revised qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary;
- b) endorsed the modalities and requirements for inclusion in the CFS Secretariat, through secondment of staff of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition;
- c) requested FAO, IFAD and WFP to proceed with the process of recruitment of the CFS Secretary as soon as possible.

62. The terms of reference, revised qualifications and selection procedure for the new CFS Secretary and the modalities for inclusion in the CFS Secretariat of other UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition are found in Annex (XXX).

63. The Committee:

- a) endorsed the proposed amendment to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization (GRO) and requested that the FAO Council, forward these to the Thirty-Ninth Session of the Conference (Rome, 6-13 June 2015) for approval;
- b) rejected the proposed amendment to Rule IV (Advisory Group) of the CFS Rules of Procedure. The results of the vote were: 21 votes for, 47 against, and 6 abstentions.

64. The Committee:

- a) mandated the Bureau to consider which of the selection criteria for the appointment of Members of the HLPE Steering Committee mentioned in paragraph 43 of the CFS Reform Document and paragraph 10 of the Rules and Procedure of the Work of the HLPE3, should be included in Rule V of the CFS Rules of Procedure<sup>4</sup> with a view to submitting a proposal to the Committee during its Plenary Session in October 2014;

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<sup>3</sup> [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/hlpe/hlpe\\_documents/HLPE\\_-\\_Rules\\_and\\_procedures.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/hlpe/hlpe_documents/HLPE_-_Rules_and_procedures.pdf)

<sup>4</sup> CFS 2013/40/Inf.15

- b) b) mandated the Bureau in consultation with the Advisory Group to urgently analyze the role of the Advisory Group, its composition, categories and the selection process for each category in order to strengthen its contribution. The Bureau will submit a proposal to the Committee during its Plenary Session in October 2014;
- c) mandated the Bureau to further clarify the CFS Reform Document regarding the distinction between CFS Participants and Observers with a view to submitting a proposal to the Committee at its next Plenary Session in October 2014.

### **E. A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING CFS DECISIONS**

65. The Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Monitoring, Ambassador Mary Mubi (Zimbabwe) introduced the document CFS 2013/40/8 “A Framework for Monitoring CFS Decisions”

66. The Committee:

- a) expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on Monitoring;
- b) acknowledged document CFS 2013/40/8 as good progress towards a CFS framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations and an important reference for the on-going work of the group. In particular the Committee;
- c) underlined the important role of the Committee as a platform for stakeholders to regularly share experiences and practices on monitoring work in strategic areas at all levels (global, regional, national);
- d) recognised the importance of CFS monitoring process for improving the CFS effectiveness;
- e) endorsed the proposal for a plan of action to disseminate the CFS decisions in the context of the CFS Communication Strategy;
- f) endorsed the proposal to focus the CFS monitoring on the Committee's major, strategic and catalytic products;
- g) endorsed the conduct of periodic assessments of the CFS effectiveness in improving policy frameworks especially at country level and in promoting participation of and coherence among stakeholders on food security and nutrition. Specifically, it recommended carrying out a baseline survey to assess the current situation as the base of assessing progress;
- h) highlighted the need that CFS monitoring mechanisms should build on existing mechanisms at global, regional and national level;
- i) requested/recommended that the OEWG on Monitoring continue its work in 2014 and report back to CFS at its 41<sup>st</sup> Session, subject to available resources;

underlined the need to use monitoring and evaluation to improve the work of CFS and the formulation of future CFS recommendations bearing in mind that they should be simple, precise, concise, actionable, and time-bound.

### **F. PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES AND EMERGING ISSUES**

67. The Committee considered document CFS 2013/40/9 Rev.1 “CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2014-2015” as presented by Ms Christine Ton Nu (France), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Programme of Work and Priorities.

68. The Committee:

- a) expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG and recommended that it continues its work to further prioritize and streamline its programme of work and to implement the proposed process for selection and prioritization of CFS activities in the 2014-2015 biennium;

- b) adopted the CFS MYPoW for 2014-2015, including the proposed HLPE report themes, major and other workstreams;
- c) adopted the revised Guidance note for selection and prioritization of CFS activities (annexed to the MYPoW);
- d) noted that the proposed CFS activities that have not been retained in the 2014-15 MYPoW will be included as part of the background, to be considered along with other inputs in the future process of selection and prioritization.

## **G. COMMUNICATION STRATEGY FOR THE COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY**

69. The Committee considered document CFS 2013/40/4 “Communication Strategy for the Committee on World Food Security” presented by Ms Cordelia Salter (CFS Secretariat). The Committee:

- a) acknowledged that awareness raising and outreach should be an integral part of the development and roll out of all the Committee’s work;
- b) noted that effective communication is an important component for achieving CFS objectives as awareness regarding CFS and its outputs is a precondition for their voluntary adoption and application taking into account context specificities;
- c) endorsed the elements of the strategy as presented and recommended and urged that an implementation plan including the budget be worked out by the Secretariat in close collaboration with the Bureau and the Advisory Group;
- d) noted that communication should be an intrinsic part of all CFS workstreams.

## **VI. COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS**

70. The objective of this agenda item was 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.

71. 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)

72. The overall theme of the session was:

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

73. 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.

74. The session showcased experiences relevant to CFS engagement in the Post-2015 Development Agenda process, regional initiatives on food and nutrition security and the institutional arrangements to promote national multi-stakeholders efforts on food security and nutrition.

75. David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition, was the Facilitator for the three panel discussions. The Committee welcomed the participation of the panellists in this session.

### **Global and regional initiatives and linkages with CFS**

#### *Global initiatives: Post-2015 Development Agenda*

##### *Panellists:*

- Ambassador Macharia Kamau, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of the Republic of Kenya to the United Nations in New York and Co-Chair of the Open Working Group on the Sustainable Development Goals
- Ambassador Néstor Osorio, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Colombia to the United Nations in New York and President of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
- Louise Kantrow, Permanent Representative to the UN for the International Chamber of Commerce
- Flavio Valente, Secretary General of FIAN International (FoodFirst Information and Action Network) – a member of the Civil Society Mechanism

#### **Regional Initiatives: G8 Alliance for food security and nutrition in the context of CAADP**

##### *Panellists:*

- Tony Burdon, Head of the Growth and Resilience Department in the UK Department for International Development (DFID)
- Ambassador Yaya Olaniran, Ambassador and Permanent Representative of Nigeria to the Rome-based UN agencies and CFS Chair
- Ruth Rawling, Vice-President for Europe, the Middle East, and Africa for Cargill
- Mamadou Cissokho, Honorable President of the network of Peasant organizations and Producers in West Africa (ROPPA)

### **Country experiences and lessons learned**

##### *Panellists:*

- **Brazil – The National Council of Food and Nutrition Security (CONSEA)**  
Maria Emilia Pacheco, President, CONSEA, Brazil
- **Thailand: nutrition impact of agriculture and food systems**  
Kraisid Tontisirin, Professor, Senior Advisor of the Institute of Nutrition, Mahidol University (INMU), Thailand

76. The following views emerged from the discussions:

- a) The world has changed since 2000 – future plans and actions for development should be more universal, inclusive and transformative with increasing emphasis on governance, inter-linkages, transparency and accountability.
- b) Sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition are crucial to several agendas such as, poverty alleviation, gender empowerment, youth employment, climate change, energy use, and water management. CFS, as a multi-stakeholder forum where all actors have a space and an opportunity to exchange views, has much to contribute to tackle challenging and controversial issues on food security and nutrition in an open and participatory manner.
- c) CFS was encouraged to actively engage in the post-2015 development agenda process, bringing the unique experience of both its multiple- stakeholders and multi stakeholder platform to the debate; and to support the inclusion of a goal reflecting food security and nutrition issues among the sustainable development goals.
- d) All stakeholders were encouraged to do their part to ensure that the CFS vision of ... 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...is adequately reflected in the Post-2015 Development Agenda.

- e) Development dialogue at regional and national level should feed into the post-2015 development agenda.
- f) Effort is needed to enable greater convergence of different initiatives on food security and nutrition so that they build on and align with regional and country-led efforts.
- g) The CFS Bureau and the Advisory Group were encouraged to together explore ways for the CFS to continue the dialogue in the inter-sessional period on specific views expressed during this session.

## **VII. OTHER MATTERS**

### **A. Election of CFS Chair and Bureau**

77. The Committee elected by acclamation Ambassador Gerda Verburg, Permanent Representative of the Kingdom of Netherlands, as the Chair of CFS.

78. The Committee elected by acclamation the following representatives as members and alternate members of the incoming CFS Bureau:

- Members: Afghanistan, Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Congo, France, , Pakistan, Philippines, Sudan, Switzerland, Uganda, United States of America
- Alternates: Algeria, Armenia, Canada, China, Côte d'Ivoire, Ecuador, Indonesia, Italy, Jordan, Mexico, Oman, New Zealand

## **ANNEX (XXX)**

### **Extracts from document CFS 2013/40/10/Rev.1 “Proposed amendments to the CFS Rules of Procedure and to Rule XXXIII of the General Rules of the Organization and Outcomes of the Work of the CFS Rules of Procedure Working Group”**

#### **The CFS Secretary and the inclusion of other UN entities in the CFS Secretariat**

##### ***I. Selection procedure, including required qualifications and terms of reference***

The Bureau, at its meeting on 6 August 2013, reviewed and endorsed the following proposals with a view to present them for endorsement by the Committee at its 40th Session:

##### **a. Terms of Reference for a D1-level CFS Secretary**

- Under the overall supervision of the CFS Chair and in close collaboration with the Bureau and the Advisory Group and the Chairs of the working groups as representatives of CFS Members and Participants, the incumbent will:
  - a) Manage and supervise the Secretariat;
  - b) Manage, report on and be accountable for the CFS budget.
  - c) Be responsible for the implementation of the CFS Resource Mobilization Strategy;
  - d) Be responsible for the implementation of the CFS Communication Strategy, the communication among CFS stakeholders and the dissemination of CFS publications;
  - e) Ensure technical, administrative and logistical support to the CFS Chair and the Chairs of the different working groups and technical teams;
  - f) Supervise and provide technical inputs in the preparation of CFS publications, working documents and meetings;
  - g) Exercise overall supervision of the CFS Secretariat’s support to the High-Level Panel of Experts;
  - h) Ensure that the Heads of the three Rome-based agencies are kept informed on the work of the Committee through the appropriate channels;
- The Secretary will be subject to the FAO Regulations and Rules.

##### **b. Qualifications**

- The incumbent:
  - a) should have professional experience related to the functioning of multilateral and multi-stakeholder processes and their management;
  - b) should hold a post-graduate degree preferably in disciplines that are relevant to food security and nutrition;
  - c) should have relevant professional experience on food security and nutrition-related issues and policies including preferably a relevant publications record;
- Other details concerning the vacancy announcement for and qualifications of the Secretary, such as managerial, language and other core competences, should be agreed upon by the three Rome-based agencies and communicated to the Committee, through the Bureau and the Advisory Group, in a timely manner.

##### **c. Selection Procedure**

- The selection process should be transparent and open to any qualified candidate;

- The vacancy announcement will be posted on the FAO, IFAD and WFP websites and publicized elsewhere through other media and by different stakeholders involved in the CFS process;
- The selection panel will be composed of a representative from each of the three Rome-based agencies appointed by the Heads of the organizations;
- The interview process will be in accordance with the standard practices of the three Rome-based agencies;
- The FAO Director-General will appoint the Secretary based on the decision of the selection panel.
- These key elements will represent the basis for the preparation of the vacancy announcement and the implementation of the selection process which are under the responsibility of the three Rome-based agencies.

## **2. *Inclusion in the Secretariat of other UN entities***

- The Secretary should solicit staff contributions by other UN entities, according to the needs of the Secretariat;
- UN entities directly concerned with food security and nutrition that are interested in seconding one or more of its staff members to the Secretariat could submit an official request and appropriate justification to the CFS Secretary and the CFS Chair who, taking into account CFS workstreams, priorities and needs, will decide whether to invite them to join the team and so inform the Bureau and the Advisory Group;
- Following this decision, the interested UN entity will sign an agreement with FAO according to FAO Regulations and Rules to define the kind of contribution and any other administrative matter.