



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Forty-second Session

"Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition"

Rome, Italy, 12-15 October 2015

DRAFT REPORT

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Forty-second Session from 12 to 15 October 2015 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The Session was attended by delegates from 120 Members of the Committee; 9 non-Member States of the Committee and by representatives from:

- 10 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;
- 96 Civil society organizations¹;
- 2 International agricultural research organizations;
- 2 International and regional financial institutions;
- 68 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations²; and,
- 47 Observers.

2. 9 Ministers and 6 Vice Ministers registered. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers is available as document CFS 2015/42/Inf.4 (<http://www.fao.org/bodies/cfs/cfs42/>).

3. The report contains the following appendices: Appendix A - Agenda of the Session; Appendix B - Membership of the Committee and Appendix C - List of documents.

¹ Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the International Food Security & Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). This figure includes 91 CSOs under the umbrella of the CSM.

² This figure includes 65 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

This document is printed in limited numbers to minimize the environmental impact of FAO's processes and contribute to climate neutrality. Delegates and observers are kindly requested to bring their copies to meetings and to avoid asking for additional copies. Most FAO meeting documents are available on the Internet at

www.fao.org

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, Ms Gerda Verburg, Netherlands.
6. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable.
7. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Afghanistan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Canada, France, Kuwait, New Zealand, Russian Federation, Thailand and United Republic of Tanzania, as well as Mr Jón Erlingur Jónasson, Iceland, as Chair of the Drafting Committee.

II. CFS AND THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL CHALLENGE

8. The purpose of this agenda item was to provide CFS stakeholders with an opportunity to express their expectations on the role of CFS in engaging with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
9. Opening statements were delivered by Ms Gerda Verburg, Chair of the Committee on World Food Security; Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition, on behalf of and representing Mr Ban Ki-moon, United Nations Secretary-General; Mr José Graziano da Silva, Director-General, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); Mr Kanayo Nwanze, President, International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD); Ms Ertharin Cousin, Executive Director, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP); Dr Per Pinstrup-Andersen, 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/cfs42/>
10. Following an exchange of views, the Committee noted the following:
 - a) CFS stakeholders called for CFS, as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform to promote policy convergence and coordination on food security and nutrition, to put the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly those related to ending hunger and malnutrition, at the centre of its work from now until 2030;
 - b) CFS offers a unique opportunity to share lessons learned, good practices, report on progress made, and address emerging challenges or policy gaps;
 - c) Implementing existing CFS policy instruments such as the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI) and the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA), as well as the CFS policy recommendations informed by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) reports, at country-level, can make an important contribution to advancing progress on Goal 2 and other related targets;
 - d) CFS can also play an important role in supporting outreach and communication on Goal 2 and related and cross-cutting topics at all levels;
 - e) 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.

III. STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WORLD 2015

11. The Committee considered a presentation on behalf of the three Rome-based Agencies by Mr Pietro Gennari, FAO Chief Statistician and Coordinator of the joint FAO, IFAD, WFP report on the State of Food Insecurity in the World 2015 (SOFI). The presentation provided an update of the main findings of 2015 SOFI Report and an overview of the new requirements for monitoring food security and nutrition in the context of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

12. The Committee took note of the updated findings of 2015 SOFI Report, including but not limited to:

- a) Global hunger continues to reduce but remains unacceptably high: about 793 million people were chronically undernourished in 2014-16, 214 million less than in 1990-92;
- b) The prevalence of undernourishment fell from 18.6 percent in 1990-92 to 10.9 percent in 2014-16 globally, and from 23.3 percent to 12.9 percent in developing countries;
- c) Since 1990-92, 73 developing countries (out of 129) have reached the hunger target of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) by halving the proportion of undernourished by 2015 and/or maintaining or reducing the proportion below 5 percent, of which 29 countries have achieved the more stringent World Food Summit (WFS) target, by halving the number of hungry people by 2015.

13. The Committee noted that 2015 marked the end of the monitoring period of the MDGs and the WFS target and that SOFI would be reshaped to monitor Goal 2 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which is to “End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture”. The Rome-based Agencies are discussing various indicators that could monitor the 5 agreed multidimensional targets and the means of implementation. This may require broader partnerships with additional agencies.

IV. POLICY CONVERGENCE

IV.A POLICY ROUND TABLE: WATER FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

14. Mr Nicola Lamaddalena, Rapporteur of the Policy Round Table on Water for Food Security and Nutrition presented the topic and the proposed set of recommendations.

15. The Committee:

Acknowledged with appreciation the HLPE report on water for FSN; and

Recalled that: water, food security and nutrition are intrinsically linked; water is essential for the progressive realization of both the right to adequate food in the context of national food security, and the right to safe drinking water and sanitation; and that mainstreaming gender equality and women’s empowerment in relation to water is fundamental to improving FSN. Water is the lifeblood of ecosystems on which the food security and nutrition of present and future generations depend. Water of appropriate quality and quantity is essential for food production (fisheries, crops and livestock), processing, transformation and preparation. The quality of drinking water affects the effective absorption of nutrients by the human body. Water supports economic growth, jobs and income generation, and contributes to economic access to food for billions of people;

Acknowledged that different regions face context-specific challenges associated with: water scarcity, producing enough food for a growing population, increasing competition for water between people and sectors, climate change, increasing degradation of water resources and ecosystems, and the lack of

fair and transparent allocation mechanisms that recognise and protect the interests and rights of all users, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized.

Stressed the key role of water in achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the importance of sound management of water to achieve FSN.

Encouraged States and other relevant stakeholders to join forces, within their mandate, competencies and responsibilities, to address the challenges related to water's contribution to FSN through both an ecosystem approach and a people-centred approach. Specifically, the Committee offered the following recommendations:

1. Promote sustainable management and conservation of ecosystems for the continued availability, quality and reliability of water for FSN

- a) Promote an ecosystem approach and participatory mechanisms for the conservation, restoration and sustainable management of ecosystems, involving actors at the appropriate scales.
- b) Encourage the collection of water related information in all sectors and, where appropriate, undertake evidence-based assessments of the current status and projections for water resources demand and supply, to plan and invest effectively to maximise long-term benefits for FSN.
- c) Prevent and significantly reduce pollution, restore, depollute and protect water bodies from contamination and ensure water quality is preserved for domestic, agricultural and food-related uses, including through targeted incentives and disincentives.

2. Improve coherence between water and FSN related policies, strategies and plans

- a) Review and implement water policies and strategies, as appropriate, so that they are comprehensive and incorporate FSN concerns across sectors, and promote transparency and accountability by all actors for their impact on water for FSN, thus contributing to the progressive realization of both the right to safe drinking water and sanitation and the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.
- b) Consider water explicitly in developing and reviewing national FSN strategies.
- c) Enhance the coherence of relevant sectoral policies concerning water for FSN.
- d) Coordinate the policies of all major sectors related to water use including agriculture, land, energy and mining for enhanced FSN.

3. Achieve equal access to water for all, prioritise the most vulnerable and marginalised at all ages and empower women and youth

- a) Implement policies for equal opportunities and security in access to water and land for food producers - both women and men - and promote responsible investments in line with the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries, and Forests and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems so that they can use water effectively to improve their livelihoods and meet their FSN needs.
- b) Respect the rights and address the needs of the most vulnerable and marginalised individuals and communities through measures which may include legislation, policies and programs.
- c) Put in place mechanisms to ensure that any water related policies, reforms, investments or actions by any actor take into account the FSN of affected populations, with particular attention to the most vulnerable and marginalized.
- d) Refrain from using water as an instrument for political or economic pressure.
- e) Address the specific needs of women and girls in relation to water for FSN and mainstream gender equality through women's empowerment at all levels and stages of national and local water governance and through targeted interventions, taking into account their specific roles and responsibilities.
- f) Develop and promote investments to: improve household availability of and access to safe water for drinking and sanitation; reduce the drudgery and burden of water collection and disposal for all, in particular women and girls; reduce the incidence of water-related health risks;

improve conditions for hygiene and food safety; enhance nutritional status; and provide access to safe drinking water to all workers at the workplace.

4. Improve the efficiency and diversity of water use and the productivity of agricultural systems for FSN

- a) Incorporate rainwater, runoff water, groundwater, appropriately treated wastewater and soil moisture in strategies aiming at enhancing the efficiency of agricultural water use for FSN.
- b) Invest in the modernization, improvement and sustainable extension of rainfed and irrigated agricultural systems, and technologies adapted to local contexts with special attention to those used by smallholder food producers, in order to enhance the productivity of water considering, where appropriate, public-private partnerships with appropriate regulations to safeguard the public interest.
- c) Increase efficiency in the use of water at basin level and minimise adverse effects of water use on land use options, water availability and water quality for downstream activities, people and the environment.
- d) Strengthen the capacity of communities and water user organizations to adopt water-saving practices and technologies for water storage, re-use and safe disposal of wastewater and rainwater and to facilitate multiple water uses.

5. Manage risk and increase resilience to water variability for FSN

- a) Enhance the resilience of agriculture, notably rainfed and pastoral systems, for the benefit of all food producers, especially smallholders, in light of climate change and water variability, through integrated water resources and ecosystems management, sustainable agricultural practices and risk management instruments.
- b) Prevent and minimize significant food price volatility risks to FSN in affected countries, in particular water stressed net food importing countries, through strategies that encompass all sources of water, instruments including *inter alia* through, risk insurance, social protection mechanisms, early warning systems, and emergency food reserves, and assistance, in accordance with international obligations.
- c) Respect, and preserve traditional knowledge on sustainable water management and adaptation to shocks and stressors in order to strengthen the resilience of livelihoods.

6. Develop and share knowledge, technologies and tools related to water for FSN

- a) Support cross-sectoral and multistakeholder participatory and independent platforms and processes for research, knowledge exchange and voluntary technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, involving local communities and farmer organizations to improve water management for FSN.
- b) Invest in technological and institutional innovations in agricultural practices and products for sustainable and efficient water use and management for FSN.
- c) Strengthen national capacities on water for FSN related activities and programmes in order to facilitate innovation, use of technologies and adoption of locally adapted water use practices by stakeholders, thereby upgrading community based knowledge.
- d) Invest in and institutionalize water information systems and national and local monitoring mechanisms to support decision making at appropriate national and local level including , gender-disaggregated data and gender-sensitive indicators.
- e) Consider initiating cost effective awareness raising and advocacy campaigns amongst all stakeholders to develop consensus on the magnitude of water challenges, especially for FSN.

7. Foster inclusive and effective collaboration and national and local governance on water for FSN

- a) Develop inclusive and transparent national and local governance mechanisms to address trade-offs and synergies in water use and allocation, with due consideration for the importance in

domestic use and impacts on FSN, and apply the principles of integrated water resource management.

- b) Promote effective participation of all relevant actors in the development of policies and national and local governance mechanisms for the management of water for FSN and empower water users' organizations and local communities, in particular indigenous peoples, to effectively participate in decisions affecting them on the planning, management, use and conservation of water.
- c) Work to ensure the sustainable management of groundwater, taking into account renewal rates, and establish national and community-based systems to monitor and control individual water withdrawals.
- d) Promote collaborative water management and best practices for the sustainable use of transboundary water basins, lakes, rivers and aquifers, recognizing the economic and social needs of countries, taking into consideration implications for FSN with full respect for national sovereignty and as applicable, existing bilateral, regional and multilateral agreements.

8. Promote the full and meaningful implementation of international human rights obligations and instruments as they relate to water for FSN

- a) Fully observe the international human rights obligations as they relate to water for FSN and acknowledge the linkages between the right to safe drinking water and sanitation and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.
- b) Assess the direct and indirect effects of water and land related policies and actions, including large-scale land acquisitions, on the progressive realization of both the right to safe drinking water and sanitation and the right to adequate food in the context of national food security. Pay particular attention to the needs, use and tenure rights of marginalized and vulnerable users, those of indigenous peoples and of those whose rights are reflected in customary arrangements, in line with the VGGT.
- c) Take water into account when applying CFS policy instruments, as appropriate.

16. The Committee expressed interest in duly taking into account water for FSN in its future deliberations. 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.

IV.B FRAMEWORK FOR ACTION FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN PROTRACTED CRISES

17. The Committee considered the document CFS 2015/42/4 "Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises", as presented by Ambassador Josephine Wangari Gaita (Kenya) and Ms Elisabeth Kvitashvili (USA), Co-Chairs of the Open-Ended Working Group on Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises.

18. The Committee:

- a) Expressed its gratitude to the Co-Chairs of the OEWG, its Members and Participants, as well as the Secretariat, for the inclusive and transparent consultation process and for the successful conclusion of the negotiations, which were conducted in a constructive spirit;
- b) Endorsed the document CFS 2015/42/4 "Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises";
- c) Noted that the Framework is voluntary and non-binding;
- d) Encouraged all stakeholders to disseminate the Framework among their constituencies at the local, national, regional and global levels;

- e) Encouraged all stakeholders to promote, make use of, and support the application of the Framework when addressing food security and nutrition in protracted crises and when formulating related strategies, policies, and programmes;
- f) Encouraged all stakeholders to document lessons learned from using the Framework and to share these lessons with the Committee in order to assess the Framework's continued relevance, effectiveness, and impact;
- g) Decided to transmit the Framework to the Governing Bodies of FAO, IFAD and WFP for their consideration, pursuant to Rule XXXIII, paragraph 17, of the General Rules of the Organization and Rule X, paragraph 1, of the CFS Rules of Procedure (CFS:2011/9 Rev.1), and in accordance with paragraph 22 of the CFS Reform document (CFS:2009/2 Rev2.);
- h) 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, consistent with Rule XXXIII, paragraph 15, of the General Rules of the Organization, Rule X, paragraph 4, of the CFS Rules of Procedure (CFS:2011/9 Rev.1), and paragraph 21 of the CFS Reform document (CFS:2009/2 Rev2.);
- i) 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.

V. COORDINATION AND LINKAGES WITH CFS

19. The purpose of this agenda item was to strengthen linkages and encourage a dialogue among CFS and other food security and nutrition stakeholders at the global, regional and national levels.
20. This is in line with the three roles of CFS of: coordination at global level; policy convergence; and support and advice to countries and regions (CFS Reform Document 2009).

V.A GLOBAL: FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION IN THE POST 2015 DEVELOPMENT AGENDA: GOALS, ACTION AND OUTCOMES

21. The Global segment of this agenda item took the form of an interactive discussion moderated by Mr Frank Sesno, International Journalist and Director of George Washington University's School of Media and Public Affairs.
22. The theme of the Global segment of the Coordination and Linkages Session was "Food Security and Nutrition in the Post 2015 Development Agenda: Goals, Action and Outcomes". This session included a keynote speech by Ms Mary Robinson, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation - Climate Justice, who summarized her key points as follows:

The Post-2015 Development Agenda catalyses a new era of development where all countries will work together to achieve sustainable development. This is an opportunity to address persistent inequalities and to achieve the long established goals of ending poverty, hunger and malnutrition. It will be important that human rights inform the actions to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) so that this new era of development leaves no one behind. For too long people living in situations of vulnerability, and in particular women and girls, have not reaped the benefits of development- evidenced by the fact that one in nine people in the world today are undernourished.

Achieving the SDGs will require concerted action on food security and nutrition while making progress on the factors that contribute to persistent hunger and malnutrition - including reducing inequality, achieving gender equality, sustainably managing water and taking action on climate change. Critical to success will be strategies that cut across sectors

and adopt people-centred interdisciplinary approaches. Climate justice is one such approach, linking human rights, development and climate change and giving voice to people in the most vulnerable situations. Empowering women and girls and ensuring their active and meaningful participation in all aspects of food and nutrition will not only improve their wellbeing and that of their families – it will also build resilience to the impacts of climate change. This new era of development is an opportunity to use the lessons we have learned from implementing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to shape a more equitable, safe and prosperous world.

23. Key messages which emerged from the overall discussion included an acknowledgement that:
- Achieving the universal 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the SDGs will require innovative financing and concerted action on food security and nutrition, while also making progress on the factors that contribute to persistent hunger and malnutrition;
 - Critical to success will be strategies that are participatory, inclusive and holistic that cut across sectors and adopt people-centred, interdisciplinary approaches;
 - Due to the universal and integrated nature of the Sustainable Development Goals, investing in sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition, will pay dividends across a range of other goals such as climate change, gender equality and poverty reduction;
 - Many global, regional and national initiatives exist, aiming to eliminate hunger and malnutrition. CFS is encouraged to continue its enduring efforts to bring these together, foster solidarity, work together and improve coordination.

V.B REGIONAL: ENHANCING REGIONAL FOOD SUPPLY SYSTEMS AND PROCESSES TO IMPROVE NUTRITION

24. The Regional segment of this agenda item took the form of an interactive discussion moderated by Mr Frank Sesno.

25. The theme of the Regional segment of the Coordination and Linkages Session was “Enhancing regional food supply systems and processes to improve nutrition”. The session included a keynote speech by Mr. Marc van Ameringen, Executive Director of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition (GAIN), who summarized his key points as follows:

With almost every country in the world dealing with some form of malnutrition and food production being the single most important driver of climate change and environmental damage, feeding our growing population with a sustainable, healthy diet is a global challenge.

Regionalism is particularly relevant to food systems. Unlike in the manufacturing and services sectors, agri-food systems are dependent on the natural resource bases and climate conditions of particular regions. When we talk about the food system of a particular region, we need to take into account the topography, water availability, land, farm scale, crop options, and market proximity that are operable at the regional level.

The implementation of the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) and the Post 2015 Development agenda is an historic opportunity to advance the policies the nutrition community knows can work, and to forge a new consensus involving all stakeholders on how to make the food systems more responsive to human needs. If we are to become the generation that ends malnutrition, anything less than a new food system paradigm is inadequate.

GAIN is driven by the vision of a world without malnutrition. We believe that no one sector alone can solve the complex problem of malnutrition. Over the last decade, we used different types of fortification partnership models depending on the specific contexts.

In Central Asia, where hidden hunger affects most countries in the region, GAIN with the support of USAID launched the Central Asia regional Food Fortification Initiative to tackle micronutrient deficiencies like, iron and vitamin A deficiency.

These platforms are essentials. There is no silver bullet for malnutrition. We need more ambition, more innovation and more leadership to create a food system that delivers affordable, healthy diets to everyone in the world.

26. Key messages which emerged from the overall discussion included an acknowledgement that:
- a) Meeting SDG 2 will require broad partnerships, with the food security and nutrition architecture focusing on common goals for achieving positive change;
 - b) Regional and sub-regional multi-stakeholder partnerships can play a role in supporting the national level, as many challenges cross borders;
 - c) Continuing efforts to enhance policy coherence and coordination across sectors through better information systems; rules-based systems and knowledge exchange can help to create effective links;
 - d) Identifying entry points for partnership and transparent multi stakeholder collaboration which specifically address where each stakeholder can add value are critical success factors in improving nutrition.

V.C NATIONAL: NATIONAL MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACHES AND EXPERIENCES TO IMPROVE NUTRITION

27. The National segment of this agenda item took the form of an interactive discussion moderated by Mr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the United Nations Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition.

28. The theme of the National segment of the Coordination and Linkages Session was “National Multi-stakeholder Approach to Improve Nutrition”. The session included a keynote speech by Ms Mary Mubi, Senior Principal Director in the Office of the President and Cabinet in Zimbabwe, who summarized her key points as follows:

The Zimbabwe Government’s commitment on nutrition has resulted in institutionalized multi-stakeholder approaches to facilitate coherence, coordinated action and oversight for better results. These include the ZIM Asset (the national development planning framework), the “Food and Nutrition Security Policy” and the National Nutrition Strategy, all of which reinforce the need for multisectoral action to improve nutrition. At its apex is the Cabinet Committee on Food and Nutrition chaired by a Vice President in the Office of the President and Cabinet.

Stakeholders include Government, donors, civil society, UN agencies, the private sector, communities and many others. Through the establishment of multi-stakeholder platforms from National to community level (“Food and Nutrition Security Committees”), there has been great improvement in collaboration towards improved nutrition.

The decentralised multisectoral platforms have strengthened the ownership and leadership of local level structures to support interventions to improve nutrition. This increases the likelihood of sustainability and ensures a stronger localised monitoring and accountability framework.

Community based initiatives to improve nutrition are being piloted, with plans to scale up based on lessons learnt. Nutrition objectives and indicators have effectively been incorporated in livelihood assessments (ZimVAC) and other sector assessments. A national integrated "food and nutrition security information management system" is currently under development.

Multi-stakeholder platforms offer greater opportunities to develop targeted messaging using a variety of communication channels which has significantly increased media engagement. They have improved national capacity for nutrition through resource pooling and minimizing duplication of efforts. Synergies have also been created that encourage complementarity and harness the efforts of multiple sectors towards a shared vision of reducing hunger and malnutrition.

29. Key messages which emerged from the overall discussion included an acknowledgement that:
- a) Action on improving nutrition at community level needs multi-sectoral monitoring systems that are meaningful at that level, with common benchmarks to facilitate collaboration;
 - b) It is important to agree on key areas of intervention in order to direct key resources wisely, and this needs an evidence-supported dialogue;
 - c) Multi-stakeholder collaboration on nutrition is complex and goes well beyond bringing different government ministries together;
 - d) Defining indicators and collecting data across sectors such as health, education, rural development, energy, and agriculture are key to monitoring progress on achieving nutrition for all.

VI. CFS WORKSTREAM AND ACTIVITY UPDATES

VI.A THE GLOBAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION (GSF)

30. The Committee considered the documents CFS 2015/42/7 "Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF) – Fourth Version (2015)" and CFS 2015/42/8 "Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition – Decision Box", as presented by Ms Candice Sakamoto Vianna (Brazil), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group on GSF.

31. The Committee:
- a) Endorsed the Fourth Version of the GSF (2015) that includes the policy recommendations for Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition and Food Losses and Waste in the Context of Sustainable Food Systems that were endorsed at CFS 41 in 2014 as well as the statistical figures included in SOFI 2014. It also includes new paragraphs concerning the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems and on Promoting Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems;
 - b) Encouraged all stakeholders to promote and make use of the Fourth version of the GSF (2015) acknowledging its voluntary nature;
 - c) Noted a Periodic Update of the GSF has been presented for approval within the context of the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2016-2017.

VI.B OUTCOMES OF THE HIGH-LEVEL FORUM ON CONNECTING SMALLHOLDERS TO MARKETS

32. The Committee:

- a) Considered the outcomes, as outlined in the Chair's Summary, of the High-Level Forum on Connecting Smallholders to Markets which brought together a wide range of stakeholders to discuss policy implications, challenges and lessons learned from concrete examples of how farmers engaged in beneficial and sustainable linkages to markets, with a view to reaching a common understanding on areas for priority action to strengthen smallholder access to markets;
- b) Noted that the High-Level Forum highlighted the need for support by public institutions, family farming organizations, civil society, private sector and donor partners to connect smallholders to markets;
- c) Welcomed that a proposal for follow-up actions to be undertaken by CFS has been presented for approval within the context of the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2016-2017.

VI.C TOWARDS A FRAMEWORK FOR MONITORING CFS DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS: REPORT ON THE FINDINGS OF THE CFS EFFECTIVENESS SURVEY

33. The Committee considered the document CFS 2015/42/10 "Towards a Framework for Monitoring CFS Decisions and Recommendations: Report on the Findings of the CFS Effectiveness Survey", as presented by Mr Robert Sabiiti (Uganda), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group on Monitoring.

34. The Committee:

- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on Monitoring;
- b) Acknowledged the document CFS 2015/42/10 on the findings of the CFS Effectiveness Survey, which was implemented during 2015 in accordance with the methodology outlined in the document "Towards a framework for monitoring CFS decisions and recommendations" endorsed at CFS 41 (CFS 2014/41/11);
- c) Recognized that the implementation of the CFS Effectiveness Survey provided an initial snapshot, within the survey limitations, of the current status of CFS effectiveness, suggesting possible areas for improvement and areas for further exploration. In particular, the Committee noted the survey findings on CFS inclusiveness and participation, coordination and engagement, promotion of policy convergence, CFS communication strategy, and CFS capacity for uptake would benefit from more in depth analysis;
- d) 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.

35. Furthermore the Committee:

- e) 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 the OEWG on Monitoring. These pilots would test the methodological approach outlined in the

document CFS 2014/41/11 in collaboration with those countries and stakeholders that express their interest to volunteer, and learn lessons before applying the model more broadly;

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;

g) 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;

h) 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 stock of the use and application of the VGGT.

VI.D MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK AND PRIORITIES

36. The Committee considered the document CFS 2015/42/12 “CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) for 2016-2017”, as presented by Mr Luca Fratini (Italy), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group on MYPoW.

37. The Committee:

- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the Open-Ended Working Group on MYPoW ;
- b) Adopted the CFS MYPoW for 2016-2017;
- c) Adopted the revised Guidance note for the selection of CFS activities (Annex 1, CFS 2015/42/12);
- d) 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;
- e) 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.

VII. CFS AND ITS ROLE IN ADVANCING NUTRITION

38. The purpose of this agenda item was to provide CFS stakeholders with an opportunity to express their expectations on the role of CFS in advancing nutrition.

39. All CFS constituencies have confirmed their support for CFS to play an important role in advancing nutrition within its mandate, in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adding value to on-going work and fostering synergy. The recent adoption of the SDGs and ICN2 commitments provide CFS with an opportunity to scale up its work on nutrition.

40. The Committee noted the following suggestions:

- a) Nutrition should be mainstreamed pro-actively in all CFS work, including in the HLPE reports;
- b) 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 systems and nutrition-sensitive agriculture, among others;

- c) 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 ;
- d) CFS could use its convening power during plenary and inter-sessional periods to share lessons learned, good practices and report on progress made at country or regional levels on specific nutrition-relevant issues;
- e) The OEWG could also identify any evolution of CFS processes, procedures, participation, and/or plenary session structure required to enhance CFS' focus on nutrition in its scope and work.

41. 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.