



COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY

Forty-third Session

"Making a Difference in Food Security and Nutrition"

Rome, Italy, 17-21 October 2016

DRAFT REPORT

I. ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

1. The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) held its Forty-third Session from 17 to 21 October 2016 at FAO Headquarters in Rome. The Session was attended by delegates from 116 Members of the Committee; 8 non-Member States of the Committee and by representatives from:

- 10 United Nations Agencies and Bodies;
- 123 Civil society organizations¹;
- 2 International agricultural research organizations;
- 2 International and regional financial institutions;
- 84 Private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations²; and
- 44 Observers.

¹ Civil Society's participation was facilitated by the International Food Security and Nutrition Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). This figure includes 106 CSOs under the umbrella of the CSM.

² This figure includes 81 companies under the umbrella of the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).

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2. 9 Ministers and 8 Vice-Ministers registered. The full list of Members, Participants and Observers is available as document CFS 2016/43/Inf.4 (<http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs43/en/>)
3. The report contains the following appendices: Appendix A – Agenda of the Session; Appendix B – Membership of the Committee; Appendix C – List of Documents; Appendix D – Declaration of the Russian Delegation; and Appendix E – Theme of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) report for 2018.
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 Amira Daoud Hassan Gornass, Sudan.
6. The Committee adopted the Provisional Agenda and Timetable.
7. The Committee appointed a Drafting Committee composed of Australia, Brazil, China, Côte D'Ivoire, Ecuador, Egypt, Indonesia, Kenya, Lesotho, The Netherlands, Oman, Portugal, Russian Federation, United States of America and Zimbabwe, as well as Mr Matthew Hooper, New Zealand, as Chair of the Drafting Committee.

II. OPENING SESSION

8. The purpose of this agenda item was to provide CFS Members and other stakeholders with an opportunity to express their views concerning the theme of the session, “Sustainable Food Systems, Nutrition and Climate Change”.
9. Opening statements were delivered by Mr Ban Ki-moon, Secretary-General, United Nations (video); Ms Amira Daoud Hassan Gornass, Chair of the Committee on World Food Security; 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 Elizabeth Rasmusson, Assistant Executive Director, the United Nations World Food Programme (WFP); and Dr Patrick Caron, Chairperson of the Steering Committee of the HLPE. The statements are available as CFS Information documents at <http://www.fao.org/about/meetings/cfs/cfs43/en/>
10. The floor opened for statements from Ministers and other members of delegations. During the session the importance of working together to promote sustainable food systems, improve nutrition and address the challenges of climate change was highlighted.

III. POLICY CONVERGENCE

III.A SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION: WHAT ROLES FOR LIVESTOCK?

11. The Committee acknowledged with appreciation the HLPE report on Sustainable Agricultural Development for Food Security and Nutrition: What Roles for Livestock? presented by Dr. Wilfrid Legg, HLPE Project Team Leader. Ambassador Yaya Olaitan Olaniran (Nigeria), Rapporteur of the policy convergence process, presented the proposed set of recommendations resulting from the negotiations carried out by CFS Members and other stakeholders.

12. The Committee encouraged all stakeholders to disseminate the recommendations at the local, national and global levels, and make use of and support the application of them when formulating strategies, policies and programmes, as appropriate.

13. The Committee encouraged all stakeholders to document experiences and lessons from using these recommendations and requested the CFS Monitoring OEWG to organize a stock-taking event in a future CFS Plenary Session, subject to available resources, to share lessons and assess the continued relevance, effectiveness and the use of the recommendations.

14. The Committee highlighted the need to further analyze how the key issues raised in the recommendations can be addressed by different actors in various regions through concrete and context-specific actions.

15. The Committee commended the inclusive process which enabled agreement to be reached in advance of plenary and endorsed a set of recommendations resulting from the related policy convergence process, which follow below.

16. The following recommendations have been elaborated building upon the main findings of the CFS High Level Panel of Expert’s report on Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition: what roles for livestock? The sustainable development of agriculture, including livestock, is essential for poverty reduction and the achievement of food security and nutrition. The recommendations aim to strengthen the contribution of the livestock sector³ to sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition (FSN) and contribute to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, in the overall context of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, recognizing the essential role of smallholders in achieving food security and nutrition.

17. These recommendations draw upon the pathways towards sustainable livestock development identified by the HLPE report which are based on the three principles of improving resource efficiency, strengthening resilience and improving social equity/responsibility outcomes.

18. The Recommendations are primarily addressed to governments for public policies, but are also addressed to all stakeholders with a role in achieving food security and nutrition. The recommendations are voluntary and non-binding. The recommendations aim to complement and not restate recommendations and related guidance previously provided in other CFS products⁴.

RECOMMENDATIONS

19. The recommendations included under sustainable agricultural development apply to all agricultural systems including livestock systems. The specific recommendations under livestock production systems are addressing particular challenges for that sector.

³ For the purpose of these recommendations, references to the livestock sector or livestock production systems refer to the entire livestock sector and animal sourced foods (ASF), including working animals and draught power that facilitate food production.

⁴ Including the Voluntary Guidelines on the Governance of Tenure of Land Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT), the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI), the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (FFA), and the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF).

Sustainable Agricultural Development

I. FOSTER POLICY COHERENCE FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

- a) Promote integration of food security and nutrition (FSN) into related policies to maximize the positive role that sustainable agricultural development and particularly livestock have in improving the economic, social and environmental sustainability of food systems, and strengthen coherence between sectoral policies and programs;
- b) Build on guidance from relevant international and regional intergovernmental organizations and agreements⁵, and take into account, as appropriate, the work of multi-stakeholder platforms and partnerships⁶, which are dedicated to sustainable agricultural development and livestock specific issues;
- c) Promote a fair and market oriented world agricultural trading system in accordance with multilateral trade rules, in acknowledgment of the role of trade as an important element in support of sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition.

II. ADDRESS NUTRITION, FOOD SAFETY, WORKING CONDITIONS AND SERVICES

- a) Encourage the appropriate intake of animal sourced foods, that is culturally acceptable⁷, for healthy diets and improved nutrition, including through awareness-raising and education in the context of promoting sustainable agriculture and livestock production in accordance with SDG12;
- b) Recognize the important role that animal sourced food, including dairy products, can play for children, pregnant and lactating women, and elderly people;
- c) Develop capacity to meet national and international food safety and quality standards, frameworks, and schemes, ensuring that they are appropriate for different scales, contexts and modes of production and marketing, in particular CODEX Alimentarius standards;
- d) Ensure that the working and living conditions of all workers at all stages of production, transformation and distribution comply with ILO conventions, and are protected by domestic laws, and provide adequate living wages;
- e) Develop and implement policies and tools to facilitate farmers' access to markets and credit to help improve their livelihoods;
- f) Encourage responsible public and private investment⁸, including foreign direct investment consistent with national regulations, and provide other forms of adequate financing, including official development assistance, that supports implementation of sustainable agricultural development, including livestock, particularly for smallholders, including those that are family farmers, and pastoralists;

⁵ Examples include but are not limited to the Global Plan of Action on Antimicrobial Resistance; the Codex Alimentarius; the OIE Guidelines for Animal Disease Control; the FAO Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources and the Interlaken Declaration; the WHO's One Health Initiative; and the Global Research Alliance, among others.

⁶ Examples include but are not limited to the Global Agenda for Sustainable Livestock (GASL); the Livestock Environmental Assessment and Performance Partnership (LEAP); and the Multi-stakeholder Feed Safety Partnership, among others.

⁷ In accordance with national and international laws and obligations.

⁸ In line with the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems.

- g) Facilitate inclusive access to quality social services, safety nets, extension, and breeding and veterinary services, particularly for smallholders, including those that are family farmers, and pastoralists.

III. FOSTER GENDER EQUALITY AND WOMEN'S EMPOWERMENT

- a) Respect, protect and fulfil the rights of women working in agriculture, including the livestock sector;
- b) Promote gender equality and women's empowerment, ensuring equal access to livestock productive resources, capacity building and education for women and foster women's equal participation in decision-making.

IV. FOSTER EMPOWERMENT OF YOUTH

- a) Promote youth initiatives, including education, training, rural advisory services and inclusive finance, to develop their capacity and facilitate access to land and resources, in order to enable them to be drivers of improvement in sustainable agriculture development, and involved in all levels of food systems.

V. PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT AND PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT AND EFFICIENT USE OF NATURAL RESOURCES

- a) Promote sustainability and improvement of all systems of production, including organic approaches, agro-ecological approaches, and sustainable intensification, so as to preserve biodiversity and ecosystems, minimize environmental degradation and reduce greenhouse gas emissions per unit of product;
- b) Promote integrated agricultural systems making better use of natural resources, halting deforestation, restoring degraded lands, improving soil quality, and fostering the sustainable management of water resources;
- c) Strengthen the development, conservation, sustainable use and management of livestock genetic resources in line with the Global Plan of Action for Animal Genetic Resources, stressing the importance of the Domestic Animal Diversity Information System (DAD-IS), and promote access and benefit-sharing for animal genetic resources for food and agriculture, in line with relevant internationally agreed treaties;
- d) Recognize, respect and protect those traditional production systems, including pastoral systems and their mobility strategies, that use ecosystems sustainably and contribute significantly to the FSN of their communities and associated ways of life;
- e) Identify options for improving efficiency throughout food systems, while minimizing negative environmental impacts and optimize the efficient use of energy, water, nitrogen and other natural resources;
- f) Reduce food loss and waste including by supporting the improvement of infrastructure and cold chain development, through consumer education, the dissemination of best practices, information, capacity development, and the transfer of technology as mutually agreed, including for smallholders and pastoralists, considering the most appropriate local technologies.

VI. ENHANCE RESILIENCE AGAINST RISKS AND VARIABILITY

- a) Strengthen the security of tenure rights in line with the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, including in all cases of conflict;

- b) Facilitate the adaptation to and mitigation of climate change in agricultural systems in line with the Paris Agreement, and with particular support for smallholders and pastoralists, and women's role in food systems;
- c) Develop policies and tools, and improve capacity, to assess, mitigate, and manage risks, and reduce excessive price volatility, and their impacts on the most vulnerable;
- d) Enhance access to livestock insurance for all systems, including index-based insurance;
- e) Improve disease prevention, control, and surveillance, including through cross border cooperation on transboundary diseases, in order to foster early-warning and early action on disease control, spread and eradication, with emphasis on the Global Eradication Program for Peste des Petits Ruminants (PPR).

VII. PROMOTE COOPERATION AND COLLABORATION IN INNOVATION, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, AND ADDRESS DATA NEEDS

- a) Enhance North-South, South-South and Triangular and international cooperation particularly for capacity building, transfer of technology as mutually agreed, sharing of knowledge, and to leverage additional financial resources;
- b) Promote global collaboration for collection and dissemination of relevant and disaggregated data, especially by sex;
- c) Develop and foster innovation that addresses challenges in achieving sustainable agricultural development in livestock systems, including through collaborative and participatory research, transfer of knowledge and capacity building;
- d) Support the protection and strengthening of traditional knowledge systems which promote sustainability and the use of experiential knowledge in research and development;
- e) Promote access to and the use of digital technologies, including for precision agriculture, and foster their appropriate application for sustainable agricultural development.

Livestock Production Systems All Systems

VIII. IMPROVE ANIMAL HEALTH AND WELFARE

- a) Enable access to veterinary and extension services, vaccinations, medications, including antimicrobials, adapted to the specific livestock production systems;
- b) Improve animal health management including biosafety and biosecurity, particularly focusing on infectious diseases, zoonosis, and reducing exposure to environmental hazards, by following OIE (World Organization for Animal Health) standards, and the One Health approach;
- c) In accordance with the UN General Assembly Political Declaration on AMR (September/2016), the WHO Global Action Plan on AMR, FAO Resolution 4/2015, and OIE, CODEX Alimentarius and WHO guidelines and standards, in respect of the One Health approach and in the spirit of FAO, OIE, WHO collaboration, promote the prudent and responsible use of antimicrobials in agriculture and prevent their unnecessary use, including the phasing out of use of antibiotics for animal growth promotion in the absence of risk analysis;

- d) Improve animal welfare delivering on the five freedoms⁹ and related OIE standards and principles, including through capacity building programs, and supporting voluntary actions in the livestock sector to improve animal welfare;
- e) Promote access to good quality feed, and facilitate training on sustainable feeding practices.

Specific Systems

IX. RECOGNIZE, PROTECT, AND SUPPORT PASTORAL SYSTEMS FOR LIVELIHOODS AND SUSTAINABLE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

- a) Enhance the effectiveness, sustainability, and resilience of pastoral systems for food security and nutrition;
- b) Enable pastoralists' mobility, including transboundary passage as appropriate; securing access to land, water, markets and services, adaptive land management, and facilitate responsible governance of common resources, in accordance with national and international laws;
- c) Enhance the role of pastoralist organizations and strengthen public policies and investments for the provision of services adapted to the needs and ways of life of pastoralists and their mobility, including promoting gender equality and addressing the specific needs and roles of women within pastoralist communities.

X. PROMOTE AND SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE GRAZING SYSTEMS

- a) Enhance the role of grazing systems in the provision of ecosystem services, including carbon storage, by improving the sustainable management of biodiversity, soil, and water;
- b) Restore degraded land and reduce deforestation by promoting sustainable grazing management, such as agro-silvopastoral systems, aiming at improved soil quality, carbon storage, pasture productivity, and conservation and storage of forages.

XI. PROMOTE AND SUPPORT MIXED SYSTEMS

- a) Strengthen integration of livestock with crops, including by more integration of legumes in crop rotation and inter-cropping, and forests – agro-silvopastoral systems - at different scales, including on farm, across watersheds and ecosystems, and provide benefits in terms of addressing input and energy needs in a sustainable manner, including through the use of draught power and the use of manure as fertilizer;
- b) Leverage the potential of livestock as a means for sustainable livelihoods for smallholders, through enabling collective organizations and actions, investing in infrastructure, facilitating access to markets¹⁰, and implementing measures to manage risks and address challenges;
- c) Promote manure management and the use of by-products and reuse and recycling of waste, as appropriate, while protecting water and air quality, and improving soil health.

⁹ Five Freedoms include 1) Freedom from hunger, thirst and malnutrition; 2) Freedom from fear and distress 3) Freedom from physical and thermal discomfort; 4) Freedom from pain, injury or disease; 5) Freedom to express normal patterns of behaviour. See OIE Guiding Principles on Animal Welfare in the Section 7 of the Terrestrial Animal Health Code.

¹⁰ In line with the CFS recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets.

XII. PROMOTE THE SUSTAINABILITY OF INTENSIVE SYSTEMS

- a) Reduce pressure on resources by promoting the efficiency of feed crop production and feed use and the sustainable use of appropriate by-products for feed;
- b) Improve production efficiency and protect the environment including by improving the management of waste and the use of by-products, and through the use and sharing of innovative and appropriate technologies and practices;
- c) Ensure that working and living conditions meet national and internationally agreed labour standards and reducing occupational hazards and other harmful effects on workers across the value chain;
- d) Promote a physical environment and genetic selection that ensures compliance with the OIE welfare standards, including the Five Freedoms.

III.B CONNECTING SMALLHOLDERS TO MARKETS: POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

20. The Committee considered the documents CFS 2016/43/4 “Draft decision – Connecting Smallholders to Markets” and CFS 2016/43/5 “Connecting Smallholders to Markets – Recommendations”, as presented by Ms Anna Gebremedhin (Finland), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Smallholders.
21. The Committee:
 - a) expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on Connecting Smallholders to Markets;
 - b) endorsed document CFS 2016/43/5 “Connecting Smallholders to Markets – Recommendations”, noting these recommendations are voluntary and non-binding;
 - c) encouraged all stakeholders to disseminate the recommendations among their constituencies at the local, national, regional and global levels, and make use of and support the application of them when formulating strategies, policies and programmes concerning connecting smallholders to markets;
 - d) encouraged all stakeholders to document experiences and lessons from using these recommendations and requested the CFS Monitoring OEWG to organize a stock-taking event in a future CFS Plenary Session, subject to available resources, to share lessons and assess the continued relevance, effectiveness and the use of the recommendations;
 - e) Invited all stakeholders to facilitate follow-up by mapping, assessing and promoting exchange of experience in some key areas, such as methodologies for data collection, food safety and public procurement programmes;
 - f) decided to transmit these recommendations to the Governing Bodies of FAO, WFP and IFAD for their consideration, pursuant to Rule XXXIII, paragraph 17, of the FAO General Rules of the Organization and Rule X, paragraph 1, of the CFS Rules of Procedure, and in accordance with paragraph 22 of the CFS Reform Document;
 - g) decided to request the United Nations General Assembly, through the Economic and Social Council, to consider, endorse and ensure the wide dissemination of these recommendations to all relevant UN Organizations and Agencies, consistent with Rule XXXIII, paragraph 15, of the FAO General Rules of the Organization, Rule X, paragraph 4, of the CFS Rules of Procedure, and paragraph 21 of the CFS Reform Document;
 - h) agreed to include these recommendations in the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF).

IV. CFS WORKSTREAM AND ACTIVITY UPDATES

IV.A CFS ENGAGEMENT IN ADVANCING THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

22. The Committee considered the document CFS 2016/43/6 "CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", as presented by Mr. Willem Olthof (EU), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

23. The Committee:

- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on SDGs.
- b) Endorsed¹¹ the document (CFS 2016/43/6) "CFS engagement in advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development", prepared in accordance with CFS 42 decisions (CFS 2015/42 Final Report and CFS 2015/42/12), which addresses how CFS will support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and national achievement of the SDGs in accordance with its mandate.
- c) Invited the OEWG on MYPoW and OEWG on Monitoring to consider and further discuss the suggestions in this proposal which are relevant to their work (respectively paragraphs 9, 10, 11 and 14) and submit the results to the 44th CFS Plenary Session.
- d) Decided that the Committee will provide as deemed appropriate, regular, timely agreed inputs directly to the High Level Political Forum (HLPF).
- e) Recommended that the CFS contribution to the 2017 meeting of the HLPF under the theme "Eradicating poverty and promoting prosperity in a changing world", and reviewing in depth SDGs 1, 2, 3, 5, 9 and 14, is based on the following guidance from Plenary discussion, while retaining sufficient flexibility to respond to the HLPF 2017 programme, when released:
 - To help increase the impact of CFS' contribution to the HLPF, the contribution should be introduced by a few concise key messages both on the overall review theme and the links with the subset of goals under in-depth review.
 - These key messages should draw attention to CFS work on important relevant cross-cutting issues, and emphasize the importance of the CFS multistakeholder approach. They could also include a call for countries to take up relevant CFS products in their national policies, plans and legislations.
 - The outline proposed in the guidance note CFS 43 2016/43/Inf.16 should serve as a starting point for the OEWG to develop the CFS contribution in 2016-2017.
 - The contribution should be tailored to HLPF needs.
 - Work mandated in Plenary but not yet completed could be referred to, without pre-empting its outcomes.
 - The contribution should serve to sustain engagement of CFS in relevant UN processes in New York, as appropriate.
- f) Further decided, for the 2017 meeting of the HLPF, to mandate the CFS Bureau to endorse the CFS contribution, elaborated on the basis of consensus by the OEWG on SDGs, following Plenary guidance, to be conveyed by the CFS Chair.
- g) Encouraged all CFS Members and stakeholders to actively engage with the UN General Assembly and its subsidiary bodies; to communicate and disseminate CFS decisions in the context of the SDGs; and to enhance collaboration with other global and regional bodies

¹¹ Noting the Declaration in Annex D of this report.

involved in the follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, such as the regional forums on sustainable development.

IV.B MONITORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CFS DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

i) Terms of Reference for Sharing Experiences and Good Practices

24. The Committee considered the document CFS 2016/43/7 "Terms of reference to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels", as presented by Mr. Robert Sabiiti (Uganda), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Monitoring.

25. The Committee:

- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on Monitoring;
- b) Endorsed the document (CFS 2016/43/7) that provides guidance to food security and nutrition stakeholders on sharing their experiences and good practices in implementing CFS decisions and recommendations, as a contribution to the incremental development of an innovative monitoring mechanism. The document also serves as a framework for food security and nutrition stakeholders to contribute to global thematic events that are planned to be organized on a regular basis, subject to available resources, within CFS Plenary sessions for taking stock of the use and application of CFS decisions and recommendations, starting with CFS major, strategic and catalytic products. The document was prepared in accordance with the CFS decision at CFS 42 (CFS 2015/42 Final Report);
- c) As endorsed at CFS 41, CFS encouraged stakeholders to continue to share their experiences and best practices on a voluntary basis through organizing events at global, regional and national levels, applying the recommended approach in document CFS 2016/43/07, subject to available resources;
- d) Recommended that the OEWG on Monitoring continues its work in 2017 to agree on how to continue monitoring the implementation of CFS products on a regular basis, drawing lessons from the Global Thematic Event at CFS 43.

ii) Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure - Global Thematic Event

26. The Committee:

- a) Welcomed the Global Thematic Event as the first opportunity to share experiences and take stock of the use and application of the VGGT, as a contribution to monitoring progress towards their implementation;
- b) Acknowledged the overview provided in the documents CFS 2016/43/8 "Experiences and Good Practices in the Use and Application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security (VGGT) – Summary and Key Elements" and CFS 2016/43/INF/17 "Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure – Global Thematic Event".

27. The Committee concluded the following:

- a) The contributions received from CFS stakeholders show that the VGGT have been used and applied in many countries since they were endorsed by CFS in 2012.

- b) Based on the contributions received (http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/templates/cfs/Docs1516/OEWG_Monitoring/3rd_Meeting/Compilation_of_VGGT_Submissions_30_June__2016.pdf), the use and application of the VGGT may have directly affected some 2 million individuals. The legal and policy frameworks, which have been reformed in line with the VGGT, will have a large impact on a high proportion of the population once implemented. The standardization of the quantitative indicators used across countries to measure the results would improve the quantitative analysis in the future.
- c) The use and application of the VGGT should be monitored on a regular basis, in line with the “Terms of reference to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels” endorsed at CFS 43, which recognize the value of qualitative and quantitative monitoring.
- d) Some members underlined the importance of a robust, evidence-based and inclusive monitoring mechanism and the involvement of the Rome-based agencies (RBAs).
- e) The voluntary contributions received for the event are unlikely to show the full coverage of the use and application of the VGGT and do not provide a true baseline for future monitoring. They were however useful to provide some insight into what has been done, where and by whom and the results obtained.
- f) Main challenges included, but were not limited to:
- Difficulty in ensuring the effective representation of the main beneficiaries in multistakeholder dialogue;
 - Limited knowledge and understanding of VGGT by stakeholders;
 - Violence against human rights defenders involved in securing land ownership.
- g) Good practices emerging from the discussion and contributions included, but were not limited to:
- Empowering all stakeholders, especially women and youth, the most vulnerable and marginalized groups, and people affected by all types of conflicts, including protracted crises, enabling them to effectively engage in securing tenure rights, ensuring gender equality and women’s empowerment;
 - Establishing inclusive multistakeholder platforms which brought together all relevant stakeholders, in particular those whose livelihoods depend on access to land and other natural resources, and ensured their regular, transparent and open participation in decision-making processes related to tenure governance;
 - Promoting sustained and strong political engagement, at national and local level, ensuring national ownership;
 - Mainstreaming the VGGT in national policies, laws and systems, as appropriate, as well as integrating and aligning the VGGT with national efforts and priorities; and
 - Sharing experiences within and across countries, leading to raising awareness, mutual reinforcement and consolidation of expertise and implementation mechanisms and developing capacities.

IV.C CFS ENGAGEMENT IN ADVANCING NUTRITION

28. The Committee considered the document CFS 2016/43/9 "CFS Engagement in Advancing Nutrition", as presented by Mr. Khaled El-Taweel (Egypt), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Nutrition.

29. The Committee:
- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on Nutrition.
 - b) Endorsed the document (CFS 2016/43/9) that proposes a framework for CFS to step up its contribution to the global fight against malnutrition in all its forms. The document was prepared in accordance with the CFS decision at CFS 42 (CFS 2015/42 Final Report) to identify opportunities arising from the Rome Declaration on Nutrition and the Framework for Action adopted at ICN2, relevant Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and to provide a clear vision for the CFS role on nutrition with a workplan leading to concrete outcomes for 2017 and beyond.
 - c) Invited the OEWG on Nutrition to continue its work in 2016-2017 to support the activities foreseen for the intersessional period leading up to CFS 44, specifically:
 - Discuss the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) zero draft report on Nutrition and Food Systems; comments will be submitted to the HLPE on an individual and voluntary basis by OEWG participants;
 - Discuss the work programme of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016 to 2025), identify CFS potential contributions in line with its mandate and submit to CFS 44 Plenary.
 - d) Requested the CFS Secretariat, subject to available resources, to organize several events to develop a common understanding of issues and lay the basis for informed CFS policy convergence and coordination work.

IV.D MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK

30. The Committee considered the document CFS 2016/43/10 “Outcomes of the work of the Open Ended Working Group on the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (including draft decision)”, as presented by Dr Md Mafizur Rahman (Bangladesh), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW).

31. The Committee:
- a) Expressed its appreciation for the work of the OEWG on the CFS MYPoW;
 - b) Requested the HLPE to undertake the following study to be presented to CFS Plenary in 2018: “Multistakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda”, as per the proposal in Annex E;
 - c) Took note of the decision taken by the CFS Bureau to mandate the HLPE to prepare a note on Critical and Emerging Issues for Food Security and Nutrition to be presented by the end of 2017 to inform future work of the Committee;
 - d) Adopted the following selection criteria concerning future CFS activities in addition to those included in document CFS 2015/42/12 Annex 1: “Contribution to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: the relevance to specific aspects of the 2030 Agenda and particular SDGs falling within the CFS mandate is identified and the contribution that this activity can make to its advancement is clearly articulated”;
 - e) Recommended that the MYPoW OEWG continues its work with a view to presenting a feasible and realistic proposal on the CFS activities to be carried out in the biennium 2018-2019 for endorsement by the CFS Plenary in 2017, taking into account available resources and the need for a manageable workload;
 - f) Encouraged all CFS Members to contribute unearmarked extrabudgetary resources to the CFS budget and to ensure that resources are available for translation and interpretation, noting the importance of these services for stakeholders’ participation;

- g) Further encouraged CFS Members to explore long-term solutions to address CFS budget predictability based on consensus.

IV.E FORUM ON URBANIZATION, RURAL TRANSFORMATION AND IMPLICATIONS FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

32. The Committee:

- a) Noted the overview provided in document CFS 2016/43/11 “Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition: Key Areas for Policy Attention and Possible Roles for CFS ” and the document CFS 2016/43/INF/19 “Agenda and Format for the Forum on Urbanization, Rural Transformation and Implications for Food Security and Nutrition”;
- b) Welcomed the Forum as a first opportunity for all stakeholders to exchange views and practical experience on the challenges, opportunities and positive outcomes that they have seen as a result of more integrated rural-urban approaches;
- c) Recognized the importance of understanding the major trends and drivers of the changing rural-urban dynamics and their implications for global food security and nutrition in order to adopt appropriate policies;
- d) Discussed some of the areas for policy attention including, among others: food access, lack of diverse diets, consumption patterns and nutrition, poverty, youth, migration, marginalization of vulnerable groups, gender equality and women’s empowerment, innovation, integrated and holistic approaches, data, climate change, land and natural resources, and lack of infrastructure and services;
- e) Recalling para 35 of the CFS MYPoW for 2016-2017 and building on the Forum’s discussions and the outcomes of Habitat III, requested the Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) on Urbanization and Rural Transformation to meet in 2017 to agree on a process to compile experiences and effective policy approaches for addressing food security and nutrition in the context of changing rural-urban dynamics;
- f) Encouraged the OEWG on MYPoW, as it continues its work elaborating priorities for CFS activities in the biennium 2018-2019, to consider whether to include an HLPE report on urbanization and rural transformation while taking into account the workload of CFS and the available resources.

IV.F THE GLOBAL STRATEGIC FRAMEWORK FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

33. The Committee considered the documents CFS 2016/43/12 “Draft decision – Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition” and CFS 2016/43/13 “Fifth Version of the Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition (GSF 2016)”, as presented by Ms Fernanda Mansur Tansini (Brazil), Chair of the Open-Ended Working Group (OEWG) on GSF.

34. The Committee:

- a) Endorsed the Fifth Version of the GSF (2016), which includes the policy recommendations on Water for Food Security and Nutrition, endorsed at CFS 42 in 2015, as well as updated statistical figures from SOFI 2015. It also includes a paragraph on the Framework For Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises, also endorsed at CFS 42;
- b) Encouraged all stakeholders to promote and make use of the Fifth Version of the GSF (2016) acknowledging its voluntary nature;

- c) Welcomed the work being done by the OEWG to carry out the first periodic update of the GSF, to be presented for approval at CFS 44 in 2017.

V. STATE OF FOOD INSECURITY IN THE WORLD AND THE 2030 AGENDA

35. The Committee:

- a) Welcomed the Information Note on “Monitoring Food Security and Nutrition in Support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development: Taking Stock and Looking ahead” prepared by FAO, IFAD and WFP, and the presentation on behalf of the three UN Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) by Mr Pietro Gennari, FAO Chief Statistician and Coordinator.
- b) Recognized the need for a more holistic approach to monitoring and evaluating progress towards the achievement of Sustainable Development Goal 2 (SDG 2) that aims to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture.
- c) Further welcomed the proposed integrated monitoring of progress towards the targets related to SDG 2 and other related targets, through future annual reports on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World published jointly by FAO, IFAD and WFP, in collaboration with WHO, UNICEF and the World Bank.
- d) Also welcomed the Food Insecurity Experience Scale as a new and improved measure of food insecurity for the systematic monitoring of all forms of malnutrition as part of future State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World reports.
- e) Noted that while agreement has been reached on key indicators to monitor progress towards SDG 2, considerable data gaps and methodological challenges remain that need to be overcome to adequately and effectively measure food security and nutrition and the sustainability of agriculture in a timely and cross country comparable way.
- f) Recognized the need to promote partnerships and international collaboration to bridge these gaps, and the key role of the UN organizations to support countries in this regard upon their request.