



Session Guidelines and Background Information

1. Context and Objective

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 food security and good nutrition.

The objective of this agenda item is to strengthen linkages and encourage dialogue between CFS and other food security and nutrition stakeholders at the global, regional and national levels, 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](#))

2. Format

The format of this session will be an interactive panel discussion for the global and regional parts followed by national case studies and lessons learned. At the opening, the CFS Chair will hand over to the Facilitator, Dr David Nabarro, Special Representative of the UN Secretary-General for Food Security and Nutrition, who will introduce the panels.

Each panellist will be invited to speak for a maximum of five minutes directly addressing the discussion questions below. Due to the limited time available, there won't be Powerpoint presentations.

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

The main points arising from the panel discussions will be forwarded to the Drafting Committee for inclusion in the CFS 41 Final Report.

3. Global Panel: Food Security and Nutrition in the Post 2015 Framework

The Open Working Group (OWG) on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), formed as an outcome of the Rio+20 Conference, concluded its mandate by delivering a report containing a proposal of SDGs to the UN General Assembly for its consideration and further action. A dedicated goal on ending hunger, improving nutrition and promoting sustainable agriculture is included in the list of the SDGs negotiated by the OWG (revised Zero Draft of SDGs dated 30th of June 2014). The supporting targets identified under this goal add up to a comprehensive and transformative agenda, which is expected to guide policy decisions and investments in this domain in the coming 15 years.



The Rome-based agencies (RBAs) contributed to the work of the UN Technical Support Team with a document suggesting five targets in the areas of food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture, broadly aligned with the Zero Hunger Challenge, with possible indicators for each target and information on feasibility and data availability for measuring progress. This was incorporated in the report shared by the UN Technical Support Team with the OWG to inform their deliberations.

Member States mandated the UN Secretary General to produce a Synthesis Report taking into consideration all the inputs available from the multiple streams of work, including the OWG outcomes, and is expected to be released by the end of the year. Another key input will be the report of the Intergovernmental Committee of Experts on Sustainable Development Financing, which has been delivered to the UN General Assembly in August. It includes options for financing the implementation of the new sustainable development framework.

Post-2015 negotiations are expected to begin in early 2015. The negotiations will define the Post-2015 Agenda in its various components, for adoption at a High-level Summit in September 2015. They will be complemented, inter alia, by the Third Conference on Financing for Development to be held in July 2015.

A wide range of stakeholders have been participating in global, regional and national consultations on a range of issues associated to the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Informal consultations of CFS stakeholders were part of the global consultation on hunger, food security and nutrition co-led by WFP and FAO, with the close collaboration of IFAD, and The High-Level Task Force on the Global Food Security Crisis (HLTF). The consultations have covered a broad spectrum of issues, including ways to effectively engage non-state actors in implementing and monitoring progress of the Post-2015 Development Agenda. Critically, the implementation of the new agenda is expected to involve all stakeholders – starting from governments, but also including civil society, the private sector, development organizations, the entire UN system, research institutions, and more. Consideration of the implications of the new agenda for policy making, policy coherence, and coordination around food security, nutrition and sustainable agriculture is thus critical for successful implementation.

The UN system will continue to support the Post-2015 process by providing technical inputs, information and knowledge and by helping to create spaces for the viewpoints of various stakeholders to bring to the attention of decision makers.

Discussion questions:

1. What are the key elements for effective multi-stakeholder engagement in the Post-2015 Development Agenda?
2. What mechanisms should be in place to monitor the progress of implementation of the post-2015 Development Agenda, including mutual accountability between the stakeholders? How can we ensure that these mechanisms are effective?
3. How can linkages between the Post-2015 process and CFS be strengthened in order to have a greater impact on implementation of the Post-2015 Development Agenda? What role can CFS play in the new Global Partnership? ¹

¹ Paragraph 14 of the OWG report to the General Assembly in the section “Introduction to the proposal of the OWG for Sustainable Development Goals”, states: “*The implementation of sustainable*

4. How could the Post-2015 Development Agenda process be reflected in CFS deliberations and activities?

4. Regional Panel: CAADP/NEPAD's efforts to mainstream nutrition in agriculture

The African Union declared 2014 “The Africa Year for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition” and 34 of the 53 countries that have joined the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Movement are in Africa demonstrating African leaders’ commitment to both improve agricultural production and productivity, and food security and nutrition.

Food and agriculture have a key role to play in fighting all forms of malnutrition but questions remain as to how investments in agriculture can be made more “nutrition-sensitive”. The New Partnership for Africa’s Development (NEPAD) and its development partners have broken new ground by supporting 50 countries to mainstream nutrition considerations in their national agriculture investment plans using a multi-sectoral approach, as part of the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP).

The next ten years of sustaining the CAADP momentum, and the 2014 -2024 strategic framework, clearly articulate enhanced nutrition as a key outcome. Lessons learnt from NEPAD’s experience of mainstreaming nutrition in CAADP can inform CFS policy recommendations and other CFS members’ efforts to enhance agriculture’s contribution to the eradication of hunger and malnutrition.

Discussion questions:

1. What are the key features of a “nutrition-sensitive” agriculture investment plan?
2. What challenges are countries facing in adopting “nutrition-sensitive” agriculture strategies and what opportunities can be seized to overcome these challenges?
3. In a world where high rates of under-nutrition and micro-nutrient deficiencies are increasingly associated with a growing burden of over-nutrition and non-communicable disease, what role can CFS play in ensuring that investments in food and agriculture contribute to healthy diets and good nutrition, today and tomorrow?

5. National Case Studies and Lessons Learned: Right to Food

In September 2004, following two years of intergovernmental negotiations mandated by the “World Food Summit: Five years later”, the 30th Session of CFS endorsed the Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security (Right to Food Guidelines). At its 39th Session in October 2012, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) requested a 10 Year Retrospective on the

development goals will depend on a global partnership for sustainable development with the active engagement of governments, as well as civil society, the private sector, and the United Nations system. A robust mechanism of implementation review will be essential for the success of the SDGs. The General Assembly, the ECOSOC system and the High Level Political Forum will play a key role in this regard.”

progress made in implementing the Right to Food Guidelines during CFS 41 (CFS 39 Item VIII, para 21d).

The three countries represented in this panel - El Salvador, India and Jordan – will discuss national best practices and lessons learned on implementing the Right to Food Guidelines.

El Salvador

In recent years, El Salvador has taken concrete steps in terms of policy and programmes aiming at the realization of the right to food. The process has been participatory involving various stakeholders, such as its National Food Security and Nutrition Policy, and the National Strategic Plan 2013-2016, both of which are underpinned by human rights. El Salvador has also made progress in the implementation of legal and institutional frameworks to ensure continuity.

India

India approved the National Food Security Act in 2013 which led to a change at programme level from a welfare to a rights-based approach. India has provided an inspiration world-wide in terms of the social justice of the right to food. It also provides an example of a country where there has been in-depth discussion on the right to food within legal and non-governmental circles.

Jordan

Jordan ratified the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and has clear constitutional provisions regarding the status of international treaties vis-à-vis national law affirming the primacy of the former over the latter. These provide a sound basis for a strong protection of the right to food. Traditionally Jordan has implemented policies to protect vulnerable populations and ensure access to food. However the country faces major challenges due to its vulnerability to external shocks, natural resource constraints and climate change.