

# The High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE), Science-policy interface of the

Committee on World Food Security (CFS)

Food Security and Nutrition in the context of the 2030 Agenda: Science and Knowledge for Action.

Patrick Caron, HLPE Chairperson
CFS-HLPE and University of Hohenheim
International Colloquium – 27 September 2016



# l) Presentation of CFS and HLPE

#### Why the need for an HLPE?



- Where does it come from?
- What is it?
- How does it work?
- What does it produce?
- For what....?

#### The reform of the CFS



#### "Hunger riots" 2007-2008, price volatility (2009):

- "Wake-up calls"
- Why is international governance of food security recurrently failing

Institutional earthquake...

...role of International organizations, FAO included?

The foremost international and intergovernmental platform to deal with FSN and all related issues

#### 2 key points to revitalize CFS



- 1. Openness to civil society... Inclusiveness
- 2. Independent scientific /evidence-based to fuel policy debate and understand why stakeholders disagree/controversies: HLPE s science-policy interface

#### Taken from the Reform document CFS

"This effort should help create synergies between world class academic/scientific knowledge, field experience, knowledge from social actors and practical application in various settings."

#### A quick calendar for a reform within UN

- October 2009: CFS Reform, creation of the HLPE
- July 2010: HLPE Steering Committee nominated (rules, international nomination call)
- July 2011: First two HLPE reports published

## A new type of science-policy interface (HLPE, IPCC, IpBES, GSDR,...)





- Plethora of analysis, need for synthesis
- Complexity, systemic approach, interdisciplinarity
- Evidence: navigating between certainties and doubts-sellers
  - Change in knowledge production function (address question... highlight uncertain)
  - Link expertise / science
  - Number and evidence dictatorship?
- Renewing of science-policy interface: instruction of policy making and negotiation (ex IPCC)
- Controversies: fertile for science and policy making (CEI)

#### HLPE Roles (as per CFS rules)

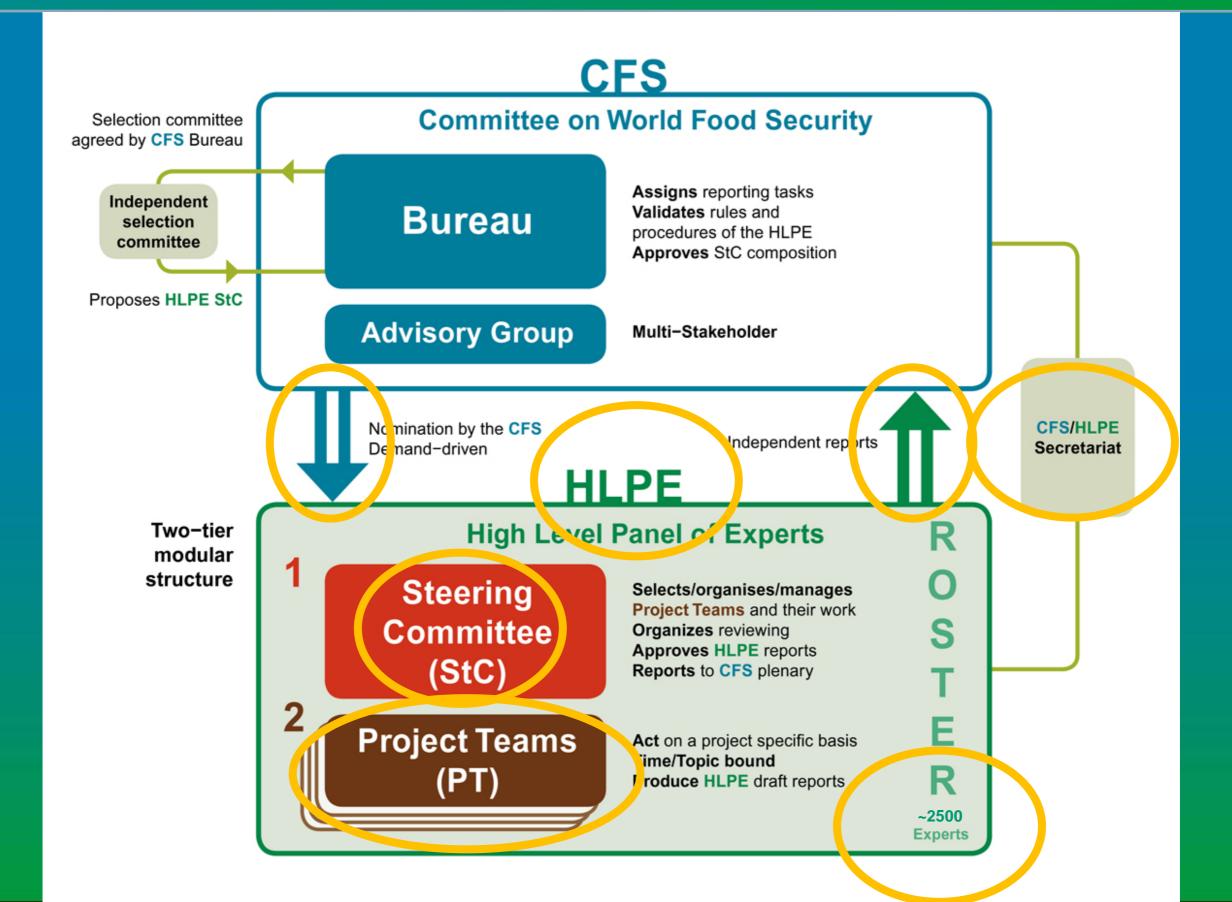


- (i) Assess and analyze the current state of food security and nutrition and its underlying causes.
- (ii) Provide scientific and knowledge-based analysis and advice on specific policy-relevant issues, utilizing existing high quality research, data and technical studies.
- (iii) Identify emerging issues, and help members prioritize future actions and attentions on key focal areas.

#### The HLPE and the CFS











#### Key attributes of the HLPE



- Created, appointed, mandated by the CFS... but working independently
- Address the complexity of food security and nutrition through multidisciplinary
- Works in a transparent and open way, in particular openness to various forms of knowledge

"One of the key roles of the reports is to help members and participants in CFS to understand why they disagree" (MS Swaminathan, 1st HLPE Chair)

#### Elaboration of the HLPE reports:



An inclusive, collective, and evidence-based process

**CFS** 1 CFS defines HLPE mandate at plenary level StC defines the project's oversight modalities, and proposes scope for the study Draft scope of the study is submitted 3 to open electronic consultation StC appoints a Project Team, and finalizes StC 4 its Terms of Reference 5 PT produces a version 0 of the report (V0) 6 V0 is publicly released to open electronic consultation 7 PT finalizes a version 1 of the report (V1) HLPE submits V1 to external reviewers. 8 for academic and evidence-based review 9 PT prepares a pre-final version of the report (V2) 10 V2 is formally submitted to the StC for approval Final approved version is transmitted to the CFS **CFS** 11 and publicly released The HLPE report is presented for **CFS** 12 discussion and policy debate at CFS

#### What does makes an HLPE report different?





#### From scientific reports

- Demand driven
- Addressing a political question... burning
- State of knowledge (and not "need more research on...")
- Design and provide recommendations
- Starting point for policy negotiation

#### From international organizations' documents

- Does not shy off controversies: difficult topics from an independent scientific perspective
- No direct stake in negotiation

#### From advocacy documents

Analysis and confronting diverse streams of thought

#### **HLPE Reports 2011-2015**



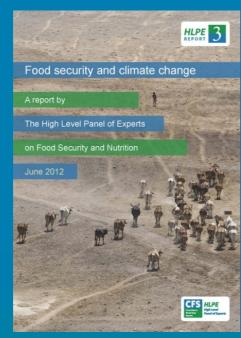
2011

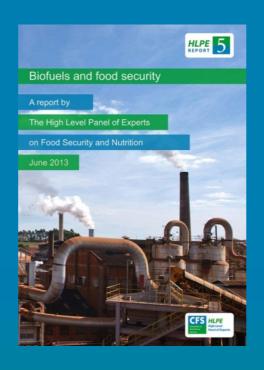
2012

2013

2014 - 2015



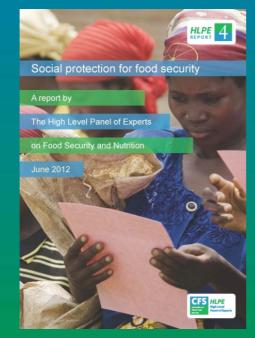






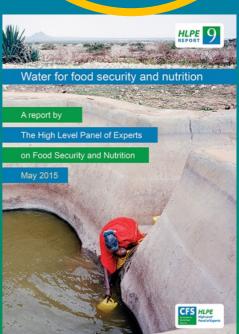












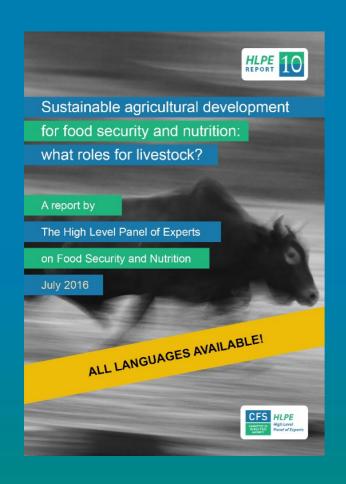
#### What does the HLPE produce?



- Reports (uses and outreach)
- Policy debate for decision making
  - -Level playing & common language
  - —Starting point
- Agenda and mind setting (ex: climate change)
- Exchanges with and among panels (IPCC, IpBES) and think tanks (perspective Agenda 2030)

#### Ongoing reports 2016-2017





Sustainable forestry for for food security and nutrition

Nutrition and Food Systems



Negotiation CFS 2016

Negotiation CFS 2017

Negotiation CFS 2017

# 3 time frame: how HLPE informs CFS debates on short, medium and long terms

Sustainable agricultural development for food security and nutrition:
what roles for livestock?

A report by



CFS requests the HLPE



CFS (MYPOW) for future request

 HLPE « Critical and emerging issues » for future MYPOW





# II) 2030 Agenda and Challenges for FSN from an HLPE perspective

# Rio+20: beyond environmental issues, a science-policy interface



#### The Rio+20 final declaration recognized the need:

- "to promote the science-policy interface through inclusive, evidence-based and transparent scientific assessments",
- "to enhance the participation and effective engagement of civil society and other relevant stakeholders",
- "to promote transparency and broad public participation and partnerships to implement sustainable development",
- in order to "facilitate informed policy decision-making on sustainable development issues".

#### Agenda 2030













10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES

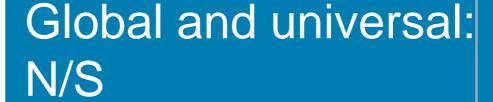












«Transformative»

















Past HLPE reports... and SD:

a global narrative



#### **Environment**







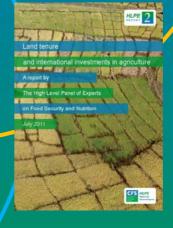




#### SD for FSN

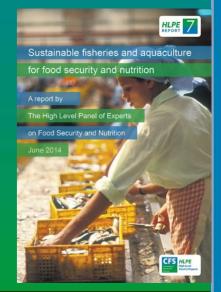






Social





#### FSN: SDG 2... and much more



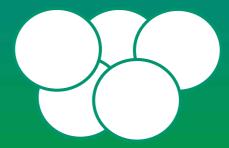


Food security and nutrition is linked to most of (if not all) the 17 SDGs

At the heart of a complex nexus:

Agriculture
Poverty
Environment
Health
Energy
Employement & income
Political stability and peace

. . . .



#### FSN: from a problem to solutions



- FSN as a concrete entry point to operationalize global progress towards sustainable development
- A metamorphosis of food systems as a lever towards the achievement of SDGs
- Challenges: evidence and knowledge towards
  - Nexus and complexity
  - Contradictions & consistency
  - Controversies and burning issues
  - Local diversity and global dimension
  - ...







- Use Integrated, transdisciplinary approach; cut across SDGs
- Gather diverse knowledge for robust evidence base
- Address new & emerging issues
- Thematic inclusive platforms (e.g., the CFS)

## 2030 Agenda implementation

**HLPF** 





# HLPE note on Critical and emerging issues for FSN

#### Third role of HLPE as defined by CFS:

"Identify emerging issues, and help members prioritize future actions and attentions on key focal areas".

#### In 2013, CFS requested the HLPE:



To produce a first note on *Critical and emerging issues* (C&EI) for FSN,

providing insights, through an evidence-based perspective, built on the knowledge of diverse actors



#### Process for the 1st C&El note







CFS request (CFS 40)

11 October 2013

Peer Reviewed process & methods

Inquiry and e-consultation

Secretariat's synthesis

Emerging Issues Proceedings Critical of the Inquiry Emerging Issues Synthesis of the Inquiry CFS HLPE

Critical

Critical and **Emerging Issues** 

Final Note to the CFS



Final note drafted by the Steering Committee

Peer review of final note

Release of the Final note to CFS

6 August 2014 26

#### Results of the inquiry



- Knowledge organizations, institutions and knowledge networks: 90 issues (from 25 sources out of 77 invited)
- Open consultation: 42 issues (from 28 different sources)
- Total: 132 issues (590 pages) from 53 different contributors



### Inclusion of diverse forms of knowledge: essential for FSN

The inclusive process itself becomes a critical outcome

All information and results of this first C&EI process available on HLPE website:

http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe/critical-and-emerging-issues/cei-2014/en/

# 5 interrelated issues 2014 and their consequences



Healthy nutrition in changing food systems (Triple Burden, diets, food S)

HLPE report #12 on

Nutrition and food systems (2017)

Livestock systems and FSN: challenges and opportunities

HLPE report #10 on SAD for FSN: what roles for livestock? (2016)

Inequalities and FSN (resources, access food, governance): the imperative of addressing the needs of disadvantaged and vulnerable populations

The increasing role of financial markets in FSN (land, products, services, non agricultural commodities, financial products

Pathways to sustainable food systems: the pursuit of human and environmental health for all

HLPE report #8 on FLW in the context of sustainable food systems (2014)
HLPE report #10 on SAD for FSN: what roles for livestock? (2016)

#### Current process: 2<sup>nd</sup> C&El note (1)



August 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2016: CFS request to produce a new HLPE note on Critical and emerging issues... next MYPOW

6 August – 6 October 2016: Open Inquiry

There is still time to contribute to this Inquiry!

http://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe/critical-and-emerging-issues/en/

#### Current process: 2<sup>nd</sup> C&El note (2)



#### Building on the result of this inquiry, the HLPE will:

- make a synthesis of the results of this inquiry,
   mapping the C&E issues around thematic clusters
- produce a short list of the main C&E issues, considering a set of criteria, e.g.:
  - Impact on FSN (including women, vulnerable groups)
  - Depth and breadth of the issue
  - Urgency and emerging character of the issue
  - Gap in knowledge and understanding...
- submit this work to an external peer-review
- release the final note in time for the CFS plenary session in 2017

#### Current process: improvements:



- Around 170 institutions worldwide directly contacted
- Conferences and events organized at different steps of the process
  - May 2016: International Seminar (Columbia University, NYC, USA)
  - Sept. 2016: International Colloquium (Hohenheim University, Stuttgart, Germany)
  - Nov. 2016: International Seminar (FAO, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia)
  - 2017 (tbc): International Workshop (Coventry University, London, UK)
- Respondents invited to link their answers to the overall and global framework of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable development

#### **Expectations today**



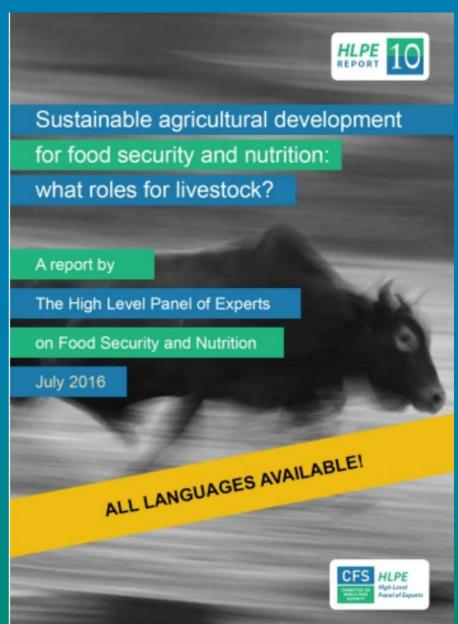
- Concrete thoughts and proposals for a transformative agenda (a university!)
- Contribution to C&EI identification building on 3 panels and strenghtening upstream frame
  - knowledge gaps (neglected, contested)
  - The way to fill them
- Long lasting partnership with universities, think tanks, panels, CSOs.. instrumental in the future: a process





# Thank you for your attention Thanks to the University of Hohenheim!





For more information about the HLPE and to download the reports, please visit the HLPE website at: <a href="https://www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe">www.fao.org/cfs/cfs-hlpe</a>