

Private Sector Mechanism inputs to the E-consultation on

HLPE report on Multistakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda

The role of **partnerships** has been gaining recognition in the context of development strategies and international policy-making. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, in particular SDF 17, calls for a revitalized and enhanced global partnership, that brings together governments, civil society, the private sector, the UN system, and other actors, and mobilizes all available resources to achieve the SDGs ambitious targets. The report of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development¹ (paragraph 10), and the FAO Strategy for Partnership with the Private Sector² also provide a clear call to action for delivering global partnerships for sustainable development, including private sector engagement.

There is no “one-size-fits-all” solution to tackle hunger, and we would like to emphasize that the report must reflect a **broad diversity** of partnerships with different participants including governments, civil society organisations, academia, and international organisations. We recommend to adopt a broader definition of partnerships that will embrace all possible scenarios under different approaches.

Existing contractual forms of Multistakeholder Partnerships have proved their worth for many years in the fields of public services and public infrastructure and continue to offer great potential. Public Private Partnerships simultaneously contribute to a better understanding by the private sector of public needs and more strategic planning by governments that accommodates private sector needs so governments can better leverage private sector capacities, leading to a more efficient allocation of resources. The promotion of consensus-building through stakeholder dialogue – notably between governments, business and civil society – is vital for designing and implementing effective solutions and for a shared sense of accountability and responsibility.

- The report should focus on **best practices** to improve the implementation of partnerships of varied types.
- The report should include sections on the **many forms of partnerships** including: contractual partnerships, joint ventures, memorandum of understanding, collaborations noting the variety of formality and best practices to improve their utility.
- Multistakeholder partnerships have more than one stakeholder, but they will not necessarily have all types of stakeholders. Acknowledging that governments, multilateral institutions, private sector (including farmer organisations), science organisations, not for profit bodies and others may

¹ Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development. 2015. http://www.un.org/esa/ffd/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/AAAA_Outcome.pdf

² UN Food and Agriculture Organization. 2013. *FAO Strategy for Partnerships with the Private Sector*. <http://www.fao.org/docrep/018/i3444e/i3444e.pdf>

partner in different ways and combinations, the report will need to identify ways to **encourage the engagement of each group**.

- Partnerships occur at various points in the **value chain**. They can include infrastructure, research, market access, and value addition. The entire agri-food system needs partnerships to achieve food security and nutrition goals.
- We encourage a report that reflects not only the importance of **transparency and accountability**, but to highlight other necessary attributes for successful durable partnerships, such as: **capacity building, scalability, institutional infrastructure, and sharing of good practice**. Without due account of the full picture of enabling factors, partnerships will not emerge in the numbers and at the scale needed for impact.
- Goal 16 of the SDGs underpins all success on partnerships. All stakeholders much work together and contribute solutions to build credible institutions based on the **rule of law, good governance, accountability, and transparency**.
- The private sector has demonstrated its commitment to join **anti-corruption** efforts implementing company-wide anti-corruption policies and practices, increasing transparency and accountability through public reporting, and promoting integrity through the implementation of the UN Convention against Corruption and the UN Global Compact's 10th Principle against Corruption.

Are you aware of references, examples, success stories, innovative practices and case studies that could be of interest for the preparation of this report? What are the existing MSPs related to FSN that you consider more relevant and why?

Partnerships for SDGs online platform

It provides global engagement for multi-stakeholder partnerships and voluntary commitments from all stakeholders devoted to support the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals.

<https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnerships/>

Business for 2030: An international initiative of the United States Council for International Business

It showcases a series of actions, including partnerships, that the private sector is doing to help advance the Agenda 2030, and in particular the goals related to Food and Security and Nutrition.

<http://www.businessfor2030.org/goal-2-end-hunger>

Global Business Alliance (GBA) for 2030.

Composed of major international private sector organizations, the GBA is a global business interface encompassing the views of global, regional, national and sectoral

business organizations and associations, as well as, companies from multinational corporations to small and medium size enterprises from all geographic regions having a shared vision that market-based solutions are essential to move toward a more sustainable and equitable world.

<http://www.gbafor2030.org/>

PSM Partnership Forum 2016 on SDGs held on October 2016, in FAO, Rome, Italy

This event consisted in 17 concrete examples of partnerships that contribute to achieving the SDGs, which might be carried out by the private and public sectors, civil society, as well as academia.

<http://www.agrifood.net/documents/sustainable-development-goals/186-sdg-partnership-forum-final-report/file>

SDG Business Forum during the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development

United Nations, July 2016

Partnerships examples for all 17 SDG Goals from the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development.

<http://www.agrifood.net/documents/sustainable-development-goals/147-sdgs-hlpf-business-2030-rapid-fire-session-case-studies>

Partnership Forum on Livestock

This event took place on June 30 at the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) in Rome, Italy. The event in order to demonstrate that collaborations in the livestock sector between the public and private sectors and civil society can contribute to public health, economic growth, sanitary measures and above all to creating sustainable and nutrition-enhancing food systems to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition

<http://www.agrifood.net/documents/livestock/145-psm-partnership-forum-on-livestock-final-report>

Partnership Forum on Nutrition

The Private Sector Mechanism (PSM) to the CFS and the Government of Germany decided to co-host the Partnership Forum on Nutrition in order to demonstrate that collaborations between the public and private sectors and civil society can contribute to public health, sanitary measures and above all to creating sustainable and nutrition-enhancing food systems to end hunger and all forms of malnutrition as well as supporting and promoting healthy diets.

<http://www.agrifood.net/documents/nutrition/114-report-partnerships-forum-2016-nutrition>

