

# CFS MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK (MYPoW) 2024-2027

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## I. CFS VISION AND OBJECTIVES ("Standing" Section)

### CFS Vision

1. CFS “constitutes the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) for all human beings. CFS strives for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security”.

### CFS Overall objective

2. CFS aims at eliminating hunger and malnutrition through improved policy convergence/coherence at global level, which leads to strengthened actions at national and regional levels.

3. All activities in the MYPoW are designed, planned and implemented to promote: resilience of livelihoods; attention to the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition; a multi-sectoral inclusive and participatory approach; evidence-based decision-making; social, economic and environmental sustainability; gender equality, women’s and girls’ rights and women's empowerment in the context of FSN.

## II. PRIORITY/FOCUS AREAS, THEMATIC WORKSTREAMS <sup>1</sup>AND SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES <sup>2</sup>(“Strategic” Section)

[An introduction will be inserted here to provide an overview of the MYPoW strategic direction through a description of the four priority/focus areas, once agreed, and the workstreams that are expected to contribute to advancing each priority/focus area:

*“Address the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and the achievement of SDG2, by:*

- *Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems*
- *Fostering resilience of food systems to shocks and stresses*
- *Promoting agriculture and food systems actions that protect the planet*
- *Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition*

A summary of the workstreams clustered by focus/priority area is presented below.

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<sup>1</sup> Thematic workstreams are associated with outputs 1.1 (*Inclusive discussions*) and 2.1 (*global policy guidance*).

<sup>2</sup> Supporting activities include all activities that are carried out to ensure the functioning of the Committee.

<b>Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in Agriculture and Food Systems</b>	
1.1	Right to Food: Actions towards 2030
2.1	Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition
2.2	Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation
2.3	Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems
<i>Workstreams requiring further elaboration and discussion</i>	
	The role and rights of agrifood systems workers
<b>GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENTS</b>	
3.2.1	Global Thematic Event on the Right to Food. Advancing the uptake of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of national food security
3.2.3	Global Thematic Event on Investing in family farming to strengthen sustainable food systems and to achieve food security and nutrition
<b>Fostering resilience of agriculture and food systems to shocks and stresses</b>	
1.5	Coordinating policy responses to emerging global food crises
<i>Workstreams requiring further elaboration and discussion</i>	
	Building resilient food systems
<b>GLOBAL THEMATIC EVENTS</b>	
3.2.2	Global Thematic Event on conflicts and food security and nutrition. Advancing the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises
<b>Promoting agriculture and food systems actions that protect the planet</b>	
2.4	Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition
<i>Workstreams requiring further elaboration and discussion</i>	
	Addressing climate change and biodiversity loss to achieve SDG2
<b>Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition</b>	
1.2	Collaborative governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive food systems
1.3	Localizing SDG2: multilevel governance for more sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems
1.4	Strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition
3.1	In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS policy outcomes
<i>Workstreams requiring further elaboration and discussion</i>	
	Impact of unilateral coercive measures and other financial and trade restrictions on global food security, with special emphasis on SDGs 1, 2, 3, 10 and 17 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

**Matters to bring to the attention of the Bureau and Advisory Group:**

- Re-labeling “priority/focus areas”, to avoid overlap with “thematic workstream”
- Re-naming areas on Planet and Means of Implementation

## THEMATIC WORKSTREAMS

Under each of the three CFS strategic functions, the description of thematic workstreams includes: a reference to the relevant thematic area; rationale, objectives and expected outcomes; proposed process and activities that will populate section III in the next version of the document.

### Strategic Function 1 – Platform

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*Leverage the convening power as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform to discuss the food security and nutrition situation and coordinate collective action at all levels*

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#### Right to Food: Actions towards 2030

*Priority/focus area: ‘Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems’*

##### Rationale:

The importance of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security is reflected in the vision of the reformed CFS to “strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food (RtF) in the context of national food security” [CFS 2009/2.Rev2]. This was an important development, as recognizing the human right to adequate food is fundamental to achieving food security.

The CFS [Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security \(the Guidelines\)](#), endorsed by the Committee at its 30th Session in October 2004, have guided countries and other stakeholders in developing and adopting a wide range of measures - including national strategies, institutions, legal frameworks, access to resources and assets, nutrition, national financial resources and monitoring – that positively contribute to the progressive realization of the right to food.

The Voluntary Guidelines take into account a wide range of important considerations and principles, including equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and rule of law, and the principle that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated and interdependent. The Guidelines aim to guarantee the availability of food in quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals; physical and economic accessibility for everyone, including vulnerable groups, to adequate food, free from unsafe substances and acceptable within a given culture; or the means of its procurement.

In this context, across several issues identified by the High-Level Panel of Experts (HLPE-FSN) Note on Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition, the realization of the right to food remains the overall goal to end hunger and ensure food security and nutrition for all.

Objectives and expected outcomes:

This workstream will use the convening power of CFS to mainstream the Right to Food as overarching framework of all the Committee's activities, reinforce its uptake as the framework of the efforts to achieve SDG 2 and of food systems transformation. It will hold inclusive and extensive discussions among all relevant actors to foster the uptake, follow-up and review and sharing of experiences and best practices, leading to increased stakeholders' awareness, enhanced accountability and accelerated policy actions towards the achievement of SDG2.

Potential activities:

Following the Special Event on the Right to Food at CFS 51, an intersessional High-Level Expert Forum will be organized to take stock of the progress made, reflect on the challenges met in the implementation of the VG RtF and ways to overcome them. The outcomes of the High-Level Forum will inform the preparation of a Global Thematic Event to be held at CFS 52 in 2024 (see thematic workstream 3.2 under Strategic Function 3).

Pending available resources, the High Level Expert Forum may take place in a different geographical location than Rome, possibly in New York linked to the negotiations of the UNGA Resolutions related to the Right to Food.

The active engagement of CFS Bureau members and of the CFS Chair on events where the Right to Food framework is appropriate is expected during the period of this MYPOW.

Matters to bring to the attention of the Bureau and Advisory Group:  
*- Possible overlap with Uptake activity, potential merger*

## Collaborative governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive food systems

*Priority/focus area: 'Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition'*

Rationale:

One of the biggest challenges for agri-food systems is the lack of or weak cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-level coordination, both vertically (across global, regional, national and subnational) and horizontally (across sectors and institutions).

This has an impact on how different global instruments, including CFS policy agreements, are translated and used at national and local levels. On the one hand, divisions between different sectors (agriculture,

food, energy, nutrition, environment, health, etc), with potentially different and sometimes competing interests and associated funding allocations create entrenched boundaries that make coordination challenging. At the same time, in the context of ongoing decentralization, countries are establishing food security and nutrition governance arrangements at local level which not always backed by appropriate capacities nor adequate public resources for operations. This leads to contradictory policies and insufficient actions, with siloed implementation leaving space to important trade-offs between different sustainability objectives.

A dedicated workstream on this topic would allow CFS to strengthen its role in advancing the system approach and maximizing interlinkages between different thematic areas, identifying emerging trends and challenges in different agriculture sectors (including fishery and aquaculture, forestry and livestock), as well as across different sectors.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The proposed workstream would lead to the development of a report that compiles good practices from a wide range of stakeholders across sectors and levels, as well as guiding principles on how to promote collaborative governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive agrifood systems, at all levels. Eventually, the workstream would have an impact on the working modalities of CFS, with specific attention to its Strategic Functions 1 and 2.

The workstream would contribute to SDG 16, which provides an essential lever of systemic transformations needed to achieve all 17 SDGs.

#### Potential activities:

The workstream would be structured around a series of thematic events/workshops aimed at identifying good practices from a wide range of stakeholders across sectors and levels on addressing cross-sectoral multistakeholder and multilevel coordination, both vertical and horizontal. The resulting report would be discussed in the context of a High-Level Forum to be organized in collaboration with the three Rome-based Agencies.

### **1.3. Localizing SDG2: multilevel governance for more sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems**

*Priority/focus area: 'Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition'*

#### Rationale:

Local, regional, and national governments play a key role in fostering sustainable and inclusive food systems as providers of local public services but also as facilitators of partnerships amongst all actors including farmers, civil society, unionists and others. In the post-COVID context, local, regional and national governments have contributed - and are likely to continue contributing - towards a gradual reterritorialization of the food system. As the main centres of food consumption, cities are central food systems actors.

Objectives and expected outcomes:

The workstream will aim at setting the overarching framework (multilevel governance and rural/urban continuum) for the policy convergence process on *Strengthening Urban and Peri-urban food systems* by addressing the key role that local and regional governments play in fostering sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems.

Potential activities:

Global/local dialogues process through a special side event at the World Habitat Assembly 2025; High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development, or others.

**1.4 Strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition**

*Priority/focus area: 'Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition'*

Rationale:

The 2018 HLPE-FSN Report “Multi-stakeholder partnerships to finance and improve food security and nutrition in the framework of the 2030 Agenda” estimated the financing needs for sustainable development at the global level and noted that the annual investment gap in the food security and agriculture sector during 2015-2030 for investment in agriculture, research, rural development, safety nets, etc. was USD\$260 billion. The Addis Ababa Agenda for Action on Financing for Development also recognized the importance of an enabling environment at all levels, including enabling regulatory and governance frameworks, in nurturing science, innovation, the dissemination of technologies, particularly to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises. Based on the above rationale, at the last MYPoW Open Meeting Members and Participants expressed an interest in pursuing work on this thematic area but also indicated the need to go beyond what was presented in the Zero Draft.

A summary of the main points emerged both at Open Meeting and through the written inputs is presented below as a basis for further deliberations:

- The importance of focusing on “responsible investment” from a perspective of how we can learn from current implementation of CFS-RAI, furthering CFS-RAI impact at country level, and how can standards as CFS-RAI be used to further mobilize the investor community to engage in responsible investments;
- The importance of addressing topics that are not included in CFS-RAI such as blended finance, de-risking, moving beyond ODA (and tracking flows), finance for research and development;
- The need to avoid duplication and building on current initiatives such as the financing for food systems transformation workstream that IFAD is leading in the context of the UN Food Systems Summit follow-up.

**Requiring further discussion:**

**Potential activities:**



Regular report to the Bureau and Advisory Committee from IFAD, the World Bank and FAO on the status of investments in agriculture and food systems, linked to their efforts in the framework of the Food Systems Summit.

Intersessional events, possibly co-convened during the WB/IMF Annual Meetings.

Input to the 2025 Summit on Financing for Development (Follow-up of the Addis Ababa Agenda for Action) and promotion of a specific intersessional event at the Summit.

### 1.5 Coordinating policy responses to emerging global food crises

*Priority/focus area: 'Fostering resilience of agriculture and food systems to shocks and stresses'*

#### Rationale:

Global challenges to food security and nutrition are greater than ever while the international community has committed to eliminate hunger by 2030. According to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (2022) Report, food insecurity rose further in 2021, with up to 828 million people affected by hunger. Climate change, conflicts, poverty and inequalities, socio-economic shocks, including the still-lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, are among the main drivers of food crises.

Solutions need to be urgently designed, bearing in mind the importance of developing multistakeholder and coordinated global responses to global food crises. In this context, it is important to act in a coherent manner to enhance country-led responses with the SDGs as their compass and to find short- and medium-term solutions to crises that go hand in hand with long term and sustainable transformation of food systems.

As the foremost inclusive intergovernmental platform dedicated to food security and nutrition issues, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) has a key role to play in the global governance of food systems and its convening power should be leveraged to strengthen coordinated global policy responses between relevant stakeholders to the multiple dimensions of food crises.

This workstream dedicated to the coordination of policy responses to global food crises would benefit from CFS's convening power and from its ability to mobilize and engage relevant stakeholders in exchanges on food security and nutrition priorities and actions, and would draw on the various CFS policy tools adopted by CFS in previous years to identify agreed policy measures that are relevant to the current challenges.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The Committee would provide a platform to address emerging food crises in a globally coordinated manner and to promote coordination among governments and relevant stakeholders in addressing emerging food crises. This platform would represent a space to share experiences and relevant data among CFS Members and Participants as well as information on international activities taken to address

the food crisis. This would also represent an opportunity to share best practices on how to improve food security and nutrition information management.

The objective is to support CFS stakeholders in the detection of sign of impending emergencies and in the identification of timely actions in line with longer terms objectives of food systems transformation and the right to adequate food.

Potential activities:

Biannual meetings would be held to discuss the evolving food and nutrition security situation, share experiences, data and information on existing initiatives, as well as to discuss key issues towards enhanced policy coordination, giving particular attention to the voices of the most affected countries and constituencies. The engagement with AMIS will be reinforced and its Chair or Secretariat will be invited to be part of these meetings.

Pending available resources, meetings will take place in different locations in order to facilitate the participation of relevant regional and national stakeholders.

The outcomes of the quarterly meetings will be captured in a summary report and contribute to informing the CFS Plenary debate on the “State of food security in the world”.

In the event of a global food crisis outbreak, and proposed by the Chairperson, the Bureau and Advisory Group will activate a follow-up and coordination task force, that will coordinate substantive deliberations on the status and evolution of the crisis and that will foster coherence between global, regional and country-level efforts to address the crisis. High Level Special Events at the ministerial level are expected to be co-convened by CFS with this aim.

**Matters to bring to the attention of the Bureau and Advisory Group:**

*- Defining a predictable procedure within the CFS in the event of major shocks on global food security.*

**Workstreams requiring further elaboration and discussion:**

**The role and rights of agrifood systems workers**

*Priority/focus area: ‘Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems’*

Rationale:

The proposed thematic workstream is one of the seven key issues identified by the HLPE-FSN in its 2022 Note on Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for food security and nutrition.

Food systems employ the majority of people, especially in developing countries. While rural transformation is reducing the number of those employed in primary production, it is increasing jobs at intermediate and downstream stages of food supply chains. However, despite their crucial contribution,

workers across the food system have long been underpaid and undervalued, with limited access to adequate social protection, while facing occupational hazards, including exposure to environmental hazards, poverty and increasing food insecurity. Most agricultural workers hold informal jobs and a quarter are in extreme poverty (ILO, 2020); women’s work in agrifood systems particularly prone to informality and poor working conditions (FAO 2023).

The extent of the precariousness and difficult working conditions is of particular concern for seasonal and migrant workers, including undocumented ones, across the food system, as well as for typically vulnerable groups of the population such as women, youth and Indigenous Peoples who are overrepresented among informal, casual and low-paid workers. Finally, 70 percent of child labour – 112 million boys and girls – takes place in agriculture, including farming, livestock, forestry, fishing and aquaculture.

CFS has a crucial role to play in addressing these challenges considering the role and rights of agrifood systems workers are critical for global food security and nutrition, reducing poverty, advancing rural and agricultural development, and ensuring environmental sustainability.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

Providing policy guidance, mainly to governments and other stakeholders, on appropriate policies, investments, alliances and institutional arrangements needed to improve the working and living conditions of all food system workers, including those marginalized (such as women and/or those with informal and seasonal arrangements) or in vulnerable sectors (such as in family subsistence agriculture, plantations, animal production and processing, or fisheries).

Following the recent development of ILO “Policy Guidelines for the Promotion of Decent Work in the Agri-food Sector” (expected to be formally endorsed by ILO governing bodies in November), further discussions on this workstream may focus on ways for CFS to provide a platform for dissemination and awareness raising on the ILO Guidelines.

#### Potential activities:

- Discussion on best practices already in place to promote role and rights of food systems workers;
- Identification of relevant CFS policy guidance that could inform policy convergence on this topic;
- Development of an HLPE report;
- High Level meeting co-convened with ILO on the ILO Policy Guidelines. Pending available resources, meetings will take place in different locations in order to facilitate the participation of relevant regional and national stakeholders;
- Conclusions of CFS Plenary on the issue, enhancing the uptake and implementation of ILO Policy Guidelines.

Matters to bring to the attention of the Bureau and Advisory Group:

*- In view of the recent agreement by ILO in Guidelines in the topic, a Platform activity co-convened with ILO is proposed in 2024, following the endorsement by ILO in November 2023*

## Impact of unilateral coercive measures and other financial and trade restrictions on global food security, with special emphasis on SDGs 1, 2, 3, 10 and 17 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

*Priority/focus area: 'Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition'*

### Rationale:

Paragraph 30 of Agenda 2030 affirms that “States are strongly urged to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with the international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries”.

In its resolution A/RES/76/191 (September 2021), the UN General Assembly, welcomed “the appeal by the Secretary-General for the waiving of sanctions imposed on countries to ensure access to food, essential health supplies and COVID-19 medical support”. Furthermore, in the report presented to the 48th Session of the Human Rights Council in September 2021, the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights, stated that unilateral sanctions “result in the violation of all categories of economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to life and health, the right to food”.

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS), as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform dealing with food security and nutrition, is well positioned to discuss issues concerning the impact of unilateral coercive measures on food security and nutrition.

### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The proposed workstream would contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objective 1, and would contribute to the vision and overall objectives of the CFS by drawing on its convening power to address a global challenge for food insecurity and nutrition. The proposed workstream will contribute directly to achieving SDGs 2, 8 and 12, and also support SDG 17 through strengthening partnerships. Taking into consideration the impact that unilateral economic coercive measures have on food security and nutrition, the HLPE would present an analysis on the impact of these measures on the functioning of global food supply chains. This analysis would inform an inclusive thematic discussion among CFS stakeholders.

### Potential activities

A briefing for Bureau and Advisory Group members would be organized, with participation of Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights Ms Alena Douhan; Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General for the Right to Food Mr Michael Fakhri, relevant CSIPM members, representatives of FAO, WFP, IFAD. An analysis of the impact of these measures on functioning of global food supply chains would be prepared by the HLPE-FSN. A thematic discussion for the CFS stakeholders would be organized after HLPF with a CFS Chairperson's summary to be presented for the discussion at the CFS Plenary.

**Matters to bring to the attention of the Bureau and Advisory Group:**

*- Proposed course of action: consider including the proposed activity under the workstream “Building resilient food systems”*

## Strategic Function 2 – Policy

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*Develop voluntary global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food*

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### Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition

*Priority/focus area: ‘Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems’*

#### Rationale:

Sustained disparities between vulnerable and other social groups – reflecting inequalities between and within countries - can slow growth and lead to political instability, migration fluxes, with related adverse consequences on food security and nutrition. Stark inequalities – including between rural and urban areas – in access to basic services and assets lead to unequal processes of economic growth and transformation. These inequalities affect households' prospects for overcoming rural poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition.

The relationship between inequality, food security and nutritional outcomes is evident. While inequalities affect food security and nutrition outcomes, inequalities can also be generated by food systems themselves. High levels of concentration in food production, corporate concentration in food trade, transformation and distribution, and uneven distribution of agricultural assets and access to natural resources and finance are all trends that perpetuate and deepen inequalities between different food system actors. In turn, these elements affect the food security and nutrition status of vast portions of the population, especially the most vulnerable groups.

This vicious cycle continues as food insecurity and malnutrition further deepen inequalities through lost opportunities in health, education and employment. Thus, recognizing the drivers of inequalities in food systems helps understanding how to address them and, in turn, food insecurity and malnutrition. The HLPE-FSN stressed the importance of addressing food security and nutrition through a food systems approach, highlighting the linkages between supply chains, food environments, consumer behaviour, and the economic, social and institutional systems that connect to food. Inequalities affecting food systems' drivers can be transmitted to all components of food systems and ultimately affect food security and nutrition outcomes

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective of this thematic workstream is to develop actionable policy recommendations that will strengthen the capacities of countries to identify the drivers of inequalities in food systems in order to address them and, in turn, food insecurity and malnutrition. The proposed thematic workstream will contribute to the CFS vision and the overall objective of addressing the root causes of food insecurity with a focus on the people most affected by hunger and malnutrition.

The focus will be on inequalities within agriculture and food systems. The workstream will provide an analysis, based on a HLPE-FSN report, on drivers of socio-economic inequalities between actors within agri-food systems that influence food security and nutrition outcomes. Gender inequalities and the need to create opportunities for youth would inform the analysis, so there will be scope for complementarities with other MYPOW workstreams, although the overall focus will differ from these workstreams.

#### Potential activities:

Following the launch of the HLPE-FSN Report in June 2023, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a Plenary discussion at CFS 51, CFS will conduct a policy convergence process, leading to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 52.

### **Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation**

*Priority/focus area: 'Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems'*

#### Rationale:

Growing urbanization, combined with the reorientation of urban and peri-urban agricultural lands to more profitable uses, have been gradually leading to a "geographical decoupling" of urban areas from sources of food supply, posing higher risks for food security and nutrition. In the absence of specific food systems planning across the rural-urban continuum, the sale and consumption of highly processed foods is growing in most urban centers, while local commerce that delivers healthy, fresh food at affordable prices is neglected, with negative impacts on food security and nutrition.

Urban and peri-urban agriculture is an important option with potential positive impacts on dietary diversity, quality of city spaces and community action and empowerment. Yet, in most cities, there is

little state support for it. Instead, current regulations in urban areas and the market value of land limit the opportunities for local production.

With almost sixty percent of the global population currently living in urban areas, it is imperative to address the challenges of urbanization in relation to rural transformation to “build back better” in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of climate change and conflicts. The current multi-layered global food crisis point to the importance and potential of the territorial dimension of food systems – addressing poverty and inequality, building resilience and social inclusion and fostering sustainable livelihoods.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective of the workstream is to develop a set of policy recommendations on strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems in the context of urbanization and rural transformation as a key means of achieving the CFS vision, SDG2, and an array of other SDGs, including SDGs 1, 10 and 11.

The CFS policy recommendations on urban and peri-urban food systems are envisioned as a focused, action-oriented document that will encourage coordinated policies for food security and nutrition across rural, urban and peri-urban areas, taking into account the specific needs of diverse rural and urban contexts and the linkages between them. The policy recommendations will also address the key role that local and regional governments play in fostering sustainable and inclusive food systems.

The workstream will benefit from the findings and recommendations of an HLPE-FSN report on the topic. The report will examine the following key questions:

- i. How can urban and peri-urban food systems be made more equitable and accessible both for food system actors and in terms of food security and nutrition outcomes?
- ii. How can urban food supply chains, formal and informal, local and global, be made more resilient to ensure food security and nutrition within urban settings, in particular for food system workers in the informal economy?
- iii. What changes are needed in urban planning to better support all dimensions of food security, including support for human rights and agency as well as sustainability, especially for the most vulnerable and those in informal settlements?
- iv. How can national and municipal governments strengthen the potential for low-carbon, inclusive, relatively self-sufficient and resilient cities and towns to drive improved food security and nutrition in the wake of climate change and crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic?
- v. What are the most appropriate policies along the rural-urban continuum to address issues of land tenure, urban expansion into previous farmland, migration to urban areas and the growing competition for natural resources?
- vi. What are the potential benefits and challenges of territorial markets for strengthening food security and nutrition for urban populations?
- vii. In what ways can the incorporation of climate-smart agriculture and circular economy practices in urban and peri-urban agriculture provide climate co-benefits for all and enhance climate resilience?

viii. How can citizens be engaged and empowered to drive inclusive, transparent, participatory processes for urban transformations and how can complementarity between top-down and bottom-up approaches be ensured?

Potential activities:

Following the launch of the HLPE-FSN Report in June 2024, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a Plenary discussion at CFS 52, CFS will conduct a policy convergence process, leading to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 53.

**Matters to bring to the attention of the Bureau and Advisory Group:**

*- This policy workstream will be accompanied by the Platform workstream on “Localizing food systems”*

**2.3 Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems**

*Priority/focus area: ‘Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems’*

Rationale

Indigenous Peoples’ food systems are intimately tied to nature and are capable of providing food and nutritional security whilst restoring ecosystems and maintaining biodiversity. This was recognized by the scientific group of the UN Food Systems Summit, which led to the creation of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ food systems.

Traditional knowledge clearly contributes to the enhancement of the sustainability of agriculture and food systems. In this context, the FAO recognition granted by the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) is a good example of how to support traditional systems and the wealth they can provide at social, economic and environmental levels. Since 2002, GIAHS has designated 62 systems in 22 countries as agricultural heritage sites. These represent diverse natural landscapes and agricultural practices that create sustainable livelihoods and food security in rural areas while combining biodiversity, resilient ecosystems, traditions and farmer innovations in a unique way.

The HLPE-FSN Note on Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition reports that Indigenous Peoples’ traditional knowledge systems are becoming more widely appreciated as methodologically, substantively and contextually strong and they address current contemporary food system challenges through insights on socioecological mechanisms and interactions within food generation environments. Additionally, there is great value in acknowledging and striving to foster the connection between modern, scientific practices and traditional knowledge systems.

Despite their centrality, Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems, and traditional knowledge and practices are undervalued and under unprecedented risk of disappearance. One of the main challenges is that Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems, and traditional knowledge and



practices are either misunderstood or unknown, which often result in incomplete or inadequate policy tools.

This thematic workstream will benefit from the comparative advantage of the CFS to offer an inclusive and intergovernmental platform for global coordination and policy convergence, which will bring together policy makers, scientific international communities, UN Agencies and Indigenous Peoples.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective of the workstream is to create a set of policy recommendations on “Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems to achieve FSN” as a key means of achieving the CFS vision, SDG2, and an array of other SDGs, including SDGs 1, 10, 12, 13 and 15.

#### Potential activities:

Following the preparation and launch of the HLPE-FSN Report in XX, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a Plenary discussion at CFS XX, the Committee will conduct a policy convergence process, leading to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS XX.

## **2.4 Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition**

*Priority/Focus area: Promoting agriculture and food systems actions that protect the planet*

#### Rationale:

In 2014, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) recognized the great significance of fish and other aquatic foods in the diets of certain regions where both dependence on fish and vulnerability to climate change impacts were extraordinarily high.

The report produced by the HLPE-FSN concluded that “fish deserves a central position in food security and nutrition strategies”. The resulting CFS policy recommendations highlighted the need to make aquatic foods an integral element of inter-sectoral national food security and nutritional policies as well as to include them in national nutritional programmes and interventions aimed at tackling micronutrient deficiencies, especially among children and women.

Compared to when the report was written, further information has been produced about the nutritional contents of aquatic species caught or cultivated for human consumption around the world and new catch data and fishery management and climate change models are now available.

The policy workstream would begin with the updating of the 2014 HLPE-FSN Report to identify and consider the emergent databases and management tools, assessing the current state of knowledge and updating their recommendations on how to meet nutritional and food security needs given these newly available sources of data and analytical capacity. The HLPE-FSN can consider how their recommendations from 2014 about considering and integrating aquatic foods can now be implemented

in ways that would not have been feasible at that time, and make recommendations for future policies and programmes.

This policy workstream would make use of the Rome-based agencies' databases, build on CFS' cross cutting nutrition, health, and cross-sectoral expertise, and aim to integrate a variety of related knowledge sources, including traditional and Indigenous knowledge in order to protect and nourish those at greatest risk. Many of the data and modeling gaps of 2014 can now be filled, and the CFS and HLPE now can also draw on the additional resources offered by the UNFSS Coalition Coordination Hub and the relevant UNFSS Coalitions that are affiliated with it (e.g., Aquatic Blue Food Coalition, Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems, School Meals).

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective of the thematic workstream would be to update the policy recommendations on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition.

This proposed workstream would build upon the CFS policy recommendations endorsed in 2014, and draw on the evidence provided by the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) that would update its report on this topic. The updated version of the report prepared in 2014 could serve as a roadmap to identify sources of data and models that are needed to fully evaluate the potential for aquatic foods to contribute to food security and nutrition in the context of climate change, and to foster food system transformation pathways that include aquatic foods.

This policy workstream would contribute to different Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 14 on life below water and SDG 2 on food security.

#### Potential activities:

Following the preparation and launch of the HLPE-FSN Report in XX, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a Plenary discussion at CFS XX, the Committee will conduct a policy convergence process, leading to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS XX.

#### **Workstreams requiring further elaboration and discussion:**

### **Addressing climate change and biodiversity loss to achieve SDG23**

*Priority/Focus area: Promoting agriculture and food systems actions that protect the planet*

#### Rationale:

Climate change remains a critical and enduring global threat to food security and nutrition. Warming average temperatures, sea level rise, ocean acidification, extreme weather events like drought, flood,

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<sup>3</sup> At the 17 May MYPoW Open Meeting, this workstream was discussed as being advanced both through Strategic Function 1 (Platform) and Strategic Function 2 (Policy).

wildfires and tornados, and erratic rainfall have become everyday occurrences. These impacts contribute to severe hunger, malnutrition and poverty, especially in fragile regions and countries. Food systems are deeply impacted by climate change at all points along agrifood supply chains, with small-scale food producers and informal food sector actors especially impacted by severe weather events that affect their activities, access to market and infrastructure. At the same time, food systems continue to be a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change, with between 21 and 37 percent of greenhouse gas emissions associated with food systems (IPCC, 2019).

In this context, given its multistakeholder and multisectoral nature, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) is best placed to analyze the complex relationship between food systems and climate change in a holistic manner. This would lead to an analysis of adaptation and mitigation policies of the climate change regime from a food security and nutrition perspective, in the interest of building diversified, equitable and climate resilient food systems that are able to concurrently be productive and effectively protect and renew natural resources. This exercise would be conducted by evaluating, coordinating and revising existing policies, and identifying challenges and opportunities that have arisen in the last decade.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective of the proposed workstream would be to develop policy recommendations on revitalizing climate policies for food security and nutrition, in line with CFS Strategic Objective 2. These policy recommendations would represent a forward-looking tool that is compatible with recent global law and policy developments such as the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (2015); the Paris Agreement of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (2015); the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework (2023); the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD) as well as the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition (2021).

The proposed workstream would draw on the evidence provided by the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) that would prepare a report on this topic. The report would shed a light on the evolving dynamics between climate change, biodiversity, food security and nutrition and food systems as well as on to which extent mitigation and adaptation policies address food security, desertification, biodiversity and climate interactions. Attention would also be paid to the impact of technologies and practices for food and agriculture and on the potential costs and challenges for groups in vulnerable situations and fragile environments. In addition, the HLPE-FSN report would examine how the protection of ecosystem can be fostered through the application of a food-system approach and identify the specific policy developments that are needed to recognize the role of women and youth in food security and nutrition in times of climate emergencies and natural disasters.

#### Potential activities:

The policy workstream would start with the launch of a report by the HLPE-FSN on this topic. Following the appointment of a Rapporteur, an Open-Ended Working Group will be established to work on the development of the policy recommendations that are expected to be negotiated and presented for endorsement by the Plenary the year after the launch of the report.

## Building resilient food systems <sup>4</sup>

*Priority/focus area: 'Fostering resilience of agriculture and food systems to shocks and stresses'*

### Rationale:

The recent crises impacting on food systems have highlighted the importance of food system resilience – and particularly supply chain resilience – for the achievement of the CFS vision for the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings. Building resilient and equitable supply chains for food security and nutrition was the first issue identified in the 2022 HLPE-FSN Note on Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for food security and nutrition. According to the Note, food supply chains have become increasingly complex in recent decades and risk disruption from many different types of shocks, including climate vulnerability, financial shocks, local disasters and conflicts. These types of shocks have the potential to negatively impact multiple dimensions of food security and nutrition. With the increasing frequency of shocks and risks from various sources, it is necessary to explore ways to recover, adapt, and transform supply chains to support all dimensions of food security. This is all the more important when a time of poly-crises (pandemic, economic slowdown, accelerated climate change, conflicts) risks undoing progress already achieved on the SDGs.

The proposed thematic workstream would add value to existing CFS guidance by taking a deeper look at the nature of food system vulnerabilities and best practices for building resilience. Previous CFS guidance has repeatedly highlighted resilience as pivotal for achieving core CFS objectives. For example: a) the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition highlight food system resilience as an imperative for food systems sustainability, and for healthy diets; and b) the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agricultural the importance of resilience building, in line with the Principles and States' obligations regarding the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

The proposed workstream will leverage the convening power of the CFS platform to discuss and coordinate collective action and understanding on where vulnerabilities in the supply chain exist, including vulnerabilities to climate change. It will initiate a discussion among all CFS stakeholders around resilient and equitable supply chains, best practice, and potential policy development. Moreover, this workstream will sharpen the existing CFS RAI Principles through robust policy recommendations with a specific view to making supply chains more resilient, adding much needed granularity on its ambitions for resilient, inclusive and sustainable trade (at all scales) to support the overall goal of food security for all.

It will contribute to the vision and overall objectives of the CFS by addressing a root cause of food insecurity and malnutrition with a focus on the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition.

### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The proposed workstream would contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objective 2 of the CFS MYPoW for 2024-2027. It will promote greater policy convergence and coordination, including through

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<sup>4</sup> At the 17 May MYPoW Open Meeting, several Members highlighted the need to expand the focus of the workstream to also consider the role of trade.

the development of policy guidance on food security and nutrition on the basis of best practices, lessons learned from local experience, inputs received from the national and regional levels, and expert advice and opinions from different stakeholders.

Potential activities:

The following expected results can be envisaged for this workstream:

- a) an HLPE-FSN report will provide a comprehensive, in-depth and updated overview of the relevant knowledge available on the matter, in particular by investigating on the primary weaknesses and vulnerabilities of food supply chains, and on the potential outcomes for various food system participants (including input suppliers, food producers, traders, food system workers, and consumers) in the face of different types of possible shock (such as climate change, plant or animal diseases, economic crises, changes in trade rules, and conflict) ?;
- b) the report will lead to a policy convergence process towards policy recommendations on “Building resilient food systems”.

This workstream will contribute to the achievement of SDG 2, due to the importance of food system resilience for food security and nutrition outcomes. It will also support achievement of SDG 8, 10, 12, 14 and 15, as a result of the contribution that food systems make to livelihoods and natural systems. It will also protect and progress SDG5 on gender equality and SDG17 on partnerships.

**Matters to bring to the attention of the Bureau and Advisory Group:**

*- This workstream would specifically include a session co-convened with WTO on the role of global trade in resilience of food systems, possibly at UN Headquarters in Geneva*

### Strategic Function 3 – Uptake

*Foster the uptake, follow-up and review, and sharing of experiences and best practices on the use and application of CFS products at all levels*

#### **3.1** In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS policy outcomes

*Priority/focus area: ‘Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition’*

Rationale:

Using a multi-stakeholder, inclusive and evidence-based approach, CFS develops and endorses policy recommendations and guidance on a wide range of food security and nutrition related topics. In order

to strengthen its impact, it is essential to increase the visibility and use of CFS policy instruments at local, national and regional levels.

In 2018 the CFS Independent Evaluation recognized that CFS Members have primary responsibility for promoting the use and application of CFS policy products and recommendations, bearing in mind that support is also needed from all stakeholders as part of a collective effort.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The workstream is intended to foster an in-depth debate on enhanced efforts by CFS stakeholders on how to promote dissemination, use and uptake of all CFS policy agreements, leading to increased awareness and policy coherence.

#### Potential activities:

Following the identification of a focal point within the Bureau, the Bureau and its Advisory Group will define a workplan and timeline for the in-depth debate to take place during the 2023-2024 intersessional period. The resulting Action Plan will be presented for consideration by the Plenary at CFS 52.

## 3.2 Global thematic events

The following topics (the right to food, conflicts/protracted crises, investing in family farming) have been identified as relevant for the organization of global thematic events to advance the global debate on these key issues and track progress made in adopting selected CFS policy agreements on the basis of the evolving global context. To this end, the current "[\*Terms of Reference to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels\*](#)" approved in 2016 at CFS 43 may need to be updated as part of the above mentioned workstream 3.1. "In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS policy products".

The rationale for each global thematic event is outlined below. Intersessional activities leading to the global thematic events in Plenary will be defined at a later stage, with the exception of the Right to Food Global thematic event for which potential activities have already been proposed.

### 3.2.1 Global Thematic Event on the Right to Adequate Food. Advancing the uptake of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security

*Priority/focus area: 'Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems'*

#### Rationale:

The CFS Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security anticipated the urgency of today's most pressing global challenges to achieving sustainable development, including conflicts, inequalities, diseases, climate change, and loss of biodiversity. In our complex world with ever-growing and changing challenges, the

Guidelines prove as relevant as ever. They remind us of the importance of international cooperation and collaboration towards the collective public good of ending hunger, malnutrition in all its forms, poverty and inequality. Their full implementation contributes to our efforts towards the [2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development](#) and its [Sustainable Development Goals](#) (SDGs).

The proposed thematic workstream will contribute to the CFS Vision, where countries implement the Voluntary Guidelines for the Progressive Realization of the RtF in the context of national food security by monitoring progress on the use and application of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the RtF, with special emphasis on the SDG2, as part of the 20th anniversary commemoration in 2024.

### **3.2.2** Global Thematic Event on conflicts and food security and nutrition. Advancing the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises

*Priority/focus area: 'Fostering resilience of agriculture and food systems to shocks and stresses'*

#### Rationale:

As reported in the HLPE-FSN Note on Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition, without lasting peace, the international community is unlikely to reach the goal of zero hunger. Conflict affects all six dimensions of food security (HLPE, 2020) – displacing farmers and pastoralists, destroying agricultural assets, disrupting markets, increasing food prices and undermining livelihoods. The resulting situations of severe hunger and malnutrition especially impact those already vulnerable, such as smallholder and subsistence farmers, herders, women, children, Indigenous Peoples and racial or ethnic minorities.

The CFS objective to eliminate hunger and malnutrition cannot be achieved without coordinated collective action from a range of policy areas to tackle the impact of conflicts and fragility of food systems.

### **3.2.3** Global Thematic Event on Investing in family farming to strengthen sustainable food systems and to achieve food security and nutrition

*Priority/focus area: 'Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems'*

#### Rationale:

Following the 2014 International Year of Family Farmers (IYFF), which called for the development of an enabling policy environment to raise the profile of family farmers worldwide, the United Nations General Assembly proclaimed 2019-2028 as the UN Decade of Family Farming (UNDF). The Decade brings together the efforts of the international community on promoting conducive policies, programmes and initiatives to advance family farmers' position to lead the economic, environmental and social transformational changes that affect rural areas and the entire planet.

Moreover, the UNDF is interconnected with the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) which aims to provide an enabling environment for all countries to ensure that action is taken by governments and stakeholders to develop and implement inclusive policies aimed at ending all forms of malnutrition.

In particular, they recognize the important role of family farmers in reducing malnutrition, and the support that should be provided by integrated and multisectoral public policies, as appropriate, that raise their productive capacity and incomes and strengthen their resilience.

In this context, increased investments in family farming remain crucial to unleash the transformative potential of family farmers to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG2.

Matters to bring to the attention of the Bureau and Advisory Group:

*- Consider whether some of the workstreams under Strategic Function 1 (Platform) may also lead to a Global event at CFS Plenary.*

## SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

### Communication and outreach

CFS follows the principle that communication about CFS is the responsibility of all CFS Members and other stakeholders. The Rome-based Agencies (RBAs), with their global networks, play a key role in outreach as other members of the Advisory Group. All CFS stakeholders are encouraged to reach out to their constituencies, networks and regions to raise awareness of CFS and its policy guidance and recommendations, and to solicit feedback from them on their use. In this way the responsibility of communicating and profiling CFS, especially at regional and national levels, is shared.

The role of the CFS Secretariat is to support communication efforts of all CFS stakeholders, subject to available resources.

The role of the CFS Chair is to represent CFS and promote its inclusive model and agreed outcomes in appropriate political fora. The Chair also advocates for the consideration of CFS policy outcomes by decision and policymakers and collaborate with Member Countries, RBAs and other relevant stakeholders to find opportunities to raise awareness and disseminate the outcomes of the work carried out by the Committee.

The CFS annual Plenary session is usually held in FAO in October and represents the main opportunity to communicate with, and hear from CFS Members, Participants, and Observers and goes beyond the stakeholders who deal with CFS on a day to day basis. The convening power of CFS is strong and the session is seen by many as the most important event in the food security and nutrition calendar. Media are invited to cover the CFS session and according to what topics are on the agenda, attention by specialist media can be attracted. Side events that are held during the session are a major attraction for both organizers and attendees. Because of the high attendance that side events attract, CFS week is seen as a major networking opportunity for the FSN community. Communication channels include the public website, social media channels, and a mailing list with approximately 6,000 subscribers.



## Linkages with other relevant global processes/institutions

CFS will seek to reinforce its presence and interaction (in both directions) with i.a. the FAO Conference, UN General Assembly, ECOSOC, High Level Political Forum and Regional Sustainable Development Forums, Conferences of the Parties of the Rio Conventions, UN Health, WTO, Environmental and Habitat Assemblies.

These may include, inter alia:

- Specific sessions on CFS policy agreements at the FAO Regional Conferences, including through side events as appropriate.
- An annual Briefing to the General Assembly on the CFS Report and policy agreements.
- High Level Special Events, on specific issues, as appropriate.
- Regional workshops in partnership with the UN Regional Commissions on the CFS Report and policy agreements, as appropriate.
- Participation of the CFS Chairperson and Bureau Members at the COPs, and vice-versa, at the CFS Plenary sessions, of the chairpersons and executive secretaries of the COPs, as appropriate.
- Other outreach activities carried on by the Chairperson or designated Bureau Members, as appropriate.

## CFS Engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015 calls for a global shift in the approach to development and provides a framework for countries to implement their commitment to leaving no one behind, including eradicating hunger and malnutrition.

The 2030 Agenda explicitly recognizes the important role and inclusive nature of CFS to advance food security and nutrition. As such, CFS has been regularly contributes to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) global follow-up and review by sharing the outcomes of its deliberations and policy agreements, based on the SDGs under in-depth review and reporting modalities proposed by the HLPF Secretariat.

Pending available resources, a special side event in partnership with UN entities is expected to be co-convened in the sides of the High Level Political Forum regularly.

In 2027, the process to define the development agenda succeeding the 2030 Agenda is expected to start. CFS will agree on the ways of engaging in this process at its 2027 Plenary.

## CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work

As established in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report, following the adoption of the MYPoW, “annual updates of the rolling section of the MYPoW will be prepared by the Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group, and presented to the Plenary for consideration and endorsement.

They are intended to reflect Plenary decisions, consider possible adjustment, and review implementation of the MYPoW. The updates will be carried out taking into account resource and workload implications.”

Following CFS plenary discussions on critical and emerging FSN issues 2026, Bureau and Advisory Group members, in the intersessional period 2026-2027, are expected to work on the preparation of the MYPoW 2028-2031.

### III. ACTIVITIES AND COST ESTIMATES ("Rolling" section)

[This section will include a description of the envisaged process, activities and cost estimates for each of the thematic workstreams and supporting activities, once selected. A preliminary overview is presented below.]

Workstream	Activities/Outputs
1.1. Right to Food: Actions towards 2030	High Level Expert Forum
1.2. Collaborative governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive food systems	Thematic events
	Compilation of good practices Report
	High Level Forum
1.2. Localizing SDG2: multilevel governance for more sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems	
1.4. Strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition	Regular reporting to the Bureau and Advisory Group
	Intersessional events
	Inputs to the 2025 Summit on Financing for Development
1.5. Coordinating policy responses to emerging global food crises	Biannual meetings
	Summary report for CFS Plenary
2.1 Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition	HLPE-FSN Report
	Policy Convergence process
	CFS endorsement of the policy recommendations
2.2 Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation	HLPE-FSN Report
	Policy Convergence process
	CFS endorsement of the policy recommendations
2.3 Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems	HLPE-FSN Report
	Policy Convergence process
	CFS endorsement of the policy recommendations
	HLPE-FSN Report

2.4 Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition	Policy Convergence process
	CFS endorsement of the policy recommendations
3.1 In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS policy outcomes	Workplan and timeline to be defined by the Bureau and its Advisory Group at the beginning of the 2023-2024 intersessional period Action Plan presented for consideration by the Plenary at CFS 52.
3.2.1 Global Thematic Event on the Right to Food. Advancing the uptake of the Voluntary Guidelines on the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of National Food Security	Intersessional activities leading to the GTEs in Plenary to be addressed as part of workstream 3.1 (In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS policy products)
3.2.2 Global Thematic Event on conflicts and food security and nutrition. Advancing the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises	Intersessional activities leading to the GTEs in Plenary to be addressed as part of workstream 3.1 (In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS policy products)
3.2.3 Global Thematic Event on Investing in family farming to strengthen sustainable food systems and to achieve food security and nutrition	Intersessional activities leading to the GTEs in Plenary to be addressed as part of workstream 3.1 (In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS policy products)

## IV. Overview table and tentative timeline

Priority/focus areas					
Address the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and the achievement of SDG2 by: i. Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems; ii. Fostering resilience of food systems to shocks and stresses; iii. Promoting agriculture and food systems actions that protect the planet; iv. Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition					
CFS Strategic functions	2024	2025	2026	2027	
1 - PLATFORM: Leverage the convening power as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform to discuss the FSN situation and coordinate collective action at all levels.	Right to Food: Actions towards 2030	Collaborative governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive food systems	Strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition	Topic [?]	
	Localizing SDG2: multilevel governance				
	Coordinating policy responses to emerging global food crises				
2 - POLICY: Develop voluntary global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.	Policy workstream on Reducing Inequalities for FSN	Policy workstream on Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems	Policy workstream on promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices	Policy workstream on Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition	
	HLPE report on Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems	HLPE report on promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices	HLPE report on Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition	HLPE report on [?]	2028 HLPE Report topic [?]
3. UPTAKE: Foster the uptake, follow-up and review, and sharing of experiences and best practices on the use and application of CFS products at all levels	In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS policy outcomes	Global Thematic Event on conflicts and food security and nutrition. Advancing the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises	Global Thematic Event on Investing in family farming to strengthen sustainable food systems and to achieve food security and nutrition	Topic(s) and activities?	
	Global Thematic Event on the Right to Food				
Supporting activities			HLPE Note on Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues	MYPoW 2028-2031 Preparation	
	Communication and Outreach CFS Engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development Linkages with other relevant global processes/institutions				

