

IFAD's comments

CFS 2024-2027 MYPOW Zero Draft

Thematic Area 1 – Enhance Equity and inclusiveness

- There is potential to ensure more alignment of proposals **1B** and **1D**;
- However, under this workstream there are more limited synergies with proposal **1C**. Additionally, IFAD underscores once again that the ILO is working to adopt Policy Guidelines on the promotion of decent work in the agri-food sector (agreed in the week of 8 May) and ILO's active involvement and technical lead would be important with this workstream to ensure alignment with these guidelines to avoid any confusion. It may be worth considering this workstream more under the uptake/platform objectives rather than the policy one.
- IFAD reiterates, as previously conveyed, support to proposals 1B and 1D (proposal #6 specifically), which should be reflected in the next draft.

Thematic Area 3 – Nurture and protect the planet

- **3B** "Addressing climate change and biodiversity loss to achieve SDG2"
 - IFAD appreciates the concerns about overlap with other processes covering the effects of climate change. However, climate change has strong overlaps with food security through the strong influence it has on agricultural productivity. There is perhaps a concern with the broad formulation of the heading which includes both climate change and SDG2. A way to address this could be going back to the narrower heading initially proposed by PSM in proposal #9 which clarify the link between agriculture, ecosystem services, nutrition and food security - all in the wider context of climate change. For this proposal, there would then seem to be plenty of space for the platform, policies and uptake Strategic Objectives.

Thematic Area 4 - Strengthen collaborative action and financing for food security and nutrition

- IFAD is in general supportive of this thematic area, with some caution. In particular the Fund reiterates, as previously conveyed, its support to proposals **4C** (proposal #17 specifically), **4D**, **4E**.
- However, IFAD would like to provide a relevant update with regards to the **financing food systems transformation** workstream that IFAD is leading, as delegated by the UN Deputy Secretary General following the UN Food Systems Summit, and in partnership with the World Bank, which may provide more clarity on some of the work that is already happening and that may help in deciding the way forward for this

thematic area, and the clustering under platform and/or uptake, as likely more relevant than under policy.

- IFAD provides this update also in the spirit of ensuring that we avoid overlap on areas that are already being carried out and rather other ways for the CFS to contribute are found, if relevant for the members.
- Update on Financing Food Systems Transformation workstream:
 - Development of Country Tool to help countries target Financial Flows to Food Systems (3FS) to meet the transformation objectives as set during the Food Systems Summit: i) increase investments (US\$300-350 billion per year) and ii) finance differently to avoid US\$12 trillion lost every year.
 - The tool will help identify the financing gap, what we do need to finance and where, how much countries are spending on food systems, where the funding is presently going (for example, infrastructure for food systems; agricultural development and value chains; social protection and vulnerable groups; nutrition; climate change and natural resources) by assessing private, domestic and development assistance resources. This will be done at country requests, and at the moment IFAD is working in 5 pilot countries: Niger, Kenya, Malawi, Honduras, Perú. The work is being carried out in partnership with IICA, OECD, AATI, AGRA, 4SD, FAO, Akademia2063, GAIN.
 - IFAD and the WB are also mapping the top donors and the existing financing windows, to ensure that countries are able to understand broadly how and where they can get resources for food systems transformation.
 - The preliminary work will be presented at the 2023 FSS Stocktake, and should be considered if this workstream moves forward as there could be potential overlap especially with regards to monitoring the flows (public, domestic and private) to food systems transformation.