



COMPILATION OF PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS FOR 2024 -2027 MYPoW

PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS IN LINE WITH CFS Strategic Objective 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*)

PROPOSAL 1: Agriculture and food systems and food security financing information system – AFSIS

PROPOSAL 2: Discussion on best practices of national-level Food and Nutrition - Early Warning Digital Information System

PROPOSAL 3: Food Security Crisis – Conflicts and the fragility of food systems (High Level Expert Forum and Global Thematic Event)

PROPOSAL 4: 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 Agenda 2030

PROPOSAL 5: Investing in Family Farming to strengthen Sustainable Food Systems and to achieve Food Security and Nutrition

PROPOSAL 6: Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems

PROPOSAL 7: Right To Food – Action towards 2030

PROPOSAL 8: Strengthening the CFS as a platform for coordination in addressing food crises

PROPOSAL 9: The role of agriculture in concurrently delivering ecosystem services and food security and nutrition

PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS IN LINE WITH CFS Strategic Objective 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*)

PROPOSAL 10: Addressing infectious diseases and other biological hazard events that challenge food security and nutrition

PROPOSAL 11: Building resilient and equitable supply chains for Food Security and Nutrition

PROPOSAL 12: Conflicts and the fragility of food systems

PROPOSAL 13: Diverse, equitable and resilient food systems: public reforms and creating enabling conditions

PROPOSAL 14: Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases challenging FSN

PROPOSAL 15: Policy recommendations on promoting local and regional government engagement and sustainable and inclusive food systems

PROPOSAL 16: Innovative finance and the enabling rural environment

PROPOSAL 17: Principles for responsible investment in sustainable agriculture and food systems 2.0 - Update of the CFS-RAI to align with the 2030 Agenda

PROPOSAL 18: Protecting and restoring biodiversity to mitigate and reverse climate change and for the progressive realization of food sovereignty

PROPOSAL 19: Recognizing the role and rights of food system workers

PROPOSAL 20: Revitalizing Climate Policies for Food Security and Nutrition

PROPOSAL 21: Territorial governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive food systems

PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS IN LINE WITH BOTH CFS Strategic Objectives

PROPOSAL 22: Achieving SDG2 by 2030 in a context of climate change and biodiversity loss (proposal for an HLPE report)

PROPOSAL 23: Building a meaningful interface for diverse knowledge systems, technologies and practices for FSN

PROPOSAL 24: Collaborative governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive agrifood systems

PROPOSAL 25: Coordinating Policy Responses to the Global Food Security Crisis

PROPOSAL 26: Employment in food systems: improving workers well being by bridging the gaps from data to policy

PROPOSAL 27: Enhancing CFS coordination role for a global response to the food crisis

PROPOSAL 28: Recognizing the role and rights of AgriFood Systems' workers to achieve Food Security and Nutrition

PROPOSAL 29: Resilient and equitable supply chains for food security and nutrition, building on the CFS RAI as their key foundation

PROPOSAL 30: The role and rights of agrifood systems workers

PROPOSAL 31: To standardize and promote evidence-based decision making in in situ on farm conservation promotion for food security and nutrition and descriptor-based germplasm management and use therefore

PROPOSAL 32: Topics to analyze and discuss to achieve adequate nutritional food security

PROPOSAL 33: Update of the CFS HLPE report "Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition" (2014)

PROPOSAL 34: Updating the HLPE 2014 Report and Recommendations on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture, with new data and analytic tools, in order to meet food security and nutrition goals in light of the challenges posed by climate

PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS FOR SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES *(These include, among others, the organization of the annual Plenary session with associated communication and outreach activities, CFS Chairperson’s activities in support of CFS, preparation of the work programme, and discussions on rules of procedure, as necessary. They also include activities that are associated with outputs 2.2 (Global Strategic Framework for Food Security and Nutrition – GSF) and 3.1 (conclusions of follow-up and review sessions) and 3.2 (communication and outreach)*

PROPOSAL 35: Creation of a CFS Open-Ended Working Group for the establishment of a global binding regulatory framework for food systems

PROPOSAL 36: In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS Policy Products

PROPOSAL 37: Moral and Legal Obligations on achieving the Right to Food in Fragile Settings

Proposal 1

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS AND FOOD SECURITY FINANCING INFORMATION SYSTEM - AFSIS

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Fernando Burgos	fernando.burgos@maec.es	SPAIN
Amb. Miguel Garcia	mgarciaw@sre.gob.mx	MEXICO
Amb. Mario Arvelo	mgarciaw@sre.gob.mx	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Amb. Fatima Jardim	mfjardim@embangola.com	ANGOLA
Maximo Torero	maximo.torerocullen@fao.org	FAO
Felipe Dizon	fdizon@worldbank.org	WORLD BANK
Ronald Hartman	r.hartman@ifad.org	IFAD

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** -Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

One of the key factors causing the food crisis in 2009 was the sustained decline of investments in agriculture for decades. At the same time, evidence (cfr. World Development Report, 2008) shows that investing in agriculture and food systems is one of the most effective ways of reducing poverty. Additionally, new challenges such as climate change, water scarcity, soil degradation and others require increased investments in rural areas and food systems to adapt and to contribute positively to overcoming such threats.

As the Food Systems Summit emphasized, one major obstacle to realizing sustainable and inclusive food systems that deliver on food security and improved nutrition targets for all is insufficient (and misdirected) financing. Estimates reveal that an additional US\$14 billion of donor funding per year, leveraging US\$33 billion of national government expenditure, would be necessary to achieve SDG 2 alone and transforming food systems to achieve the SDG 2 and the rest of the 15 SDGs would require an extra US\$300 - US\$350 billion per year for the next decade.

However, there is a notorious lack of a “coordinated dashboard” of the status, flows, evolution, features and other characteristics of investments on food security, nutrition, agriculture and food systems. Data exists, yet spread across different institutions and with different metrics -including reports and data from the World Bank, the Regional Development Banks, the OECD, the Global Donor Platform for Rural Development and others.

Recently, the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) is including this dimension on its proposed dashboard. The synergies with the UN Statistical Commission and the reporting on SDG 2.A (custodian agencies being FAO and OECD) and with the [Food Financial Architecture](#) efforts resulting of the UN Food Systems Summit are clear

The CFS provides a unique space for hosting an AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS AND FOOD SECURITY FINANCING INFORMATION SYSTEM - AFSIS, led by the IFI participants, that would meet regularly to monitor investments and would report to the Bureau and the Advisory Group and to CFS Plenary on a regular basis. The AFSIS would include all stakeholders, and it would also serve as a platform monitoring the use of the PRAI and advances on responsible investments.

Synergies with the existing data sources and current initiatives will be maximized, serving the CFS AFSIS a platform function of the current existing monitoring efforts. These will benefit from the wider dissemination and use of their data and analysis, through the AFSIS.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

Result 1): The AFSIS will be one of the permanent workstreams of CFS, open to members and participants.

Result 2): Annual Report to CFS plenary on the Outlook of Financing Food Security and Food Systems.

Result 3): Involvement of IFIs at CFS will be strengthened

Result 4): Early warning of decreases in Agriculture and food security is reinforced.

Result 5): Uptake of CFS agreements is reinforced, via public and private investments

The AFSIS contributes to CFS S.O 1 (providing a platform for better coordination by all actors), on a key area for SDG 2 (investments). It contributes to S.O. 3 by serving as a bridge between the CFS policy agreements and the IFIs.

Key contribution to SDG 2, target 2 A.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Constitution of the AFSIS OEWG - definition of the leading entities: November-December 2024

Identification of key variables and information sources: January-April 2024

First Report to Plenary: October 2024

Regular Meetings every six months onwards and annual report.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORK-STREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

- Not a policy product.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16-02-2023

Format *dd-mm-yyyy*

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 2

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Discussion on best practices of national-level Food and Nutrition Security Early Warning Digital Information System

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Azucena M. Dayanghirang	oed_nnc@yahoo.com	National Nutrition Council - Philippines

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

To address food insecurity and malnutrition, policy-makers, planners, and managers must have sound and reliable information to guide them during decision-making. In the Philippines, the Local Nutrition Early Warning System (LNEWS) is being used at the city and municipal level to detect at an early stage an impending deterioration of food security situation which used an offline tool to organize data. On the other hand, the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) is used at the national level to classify the nature and severity of food insecurity which uses an online system provided by FAO and WFP. Currently, both systems are being used in more than 50 countries globally. To maximize the utility of both systems in the assessment and planning of food and nutrition security programs, there is a need to determine its supplementary and complementary features useful in analysis, synthesis and dissemination of food and nutrition security information. The discussion platform that can be provided by CFS will determine the best practices of Member States in food and nutrition security information management and guide other Member States on how to improve theirs.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

A report on the best practices of national-level Food and Nutrition Security Early Warning Digital Information System is expected to be developed. This report will compile the learnings of Member States regardless if they have the most advanced digital information system or not. The diversity in health systems strength of the Member States of the CFS will provide a myriad of lessons on food and nutrition security information management that all of the Member States can learn from. Ultimately, the report can contribute to the efficient food and nutrition security information management of the Member States for an evidence-based decision making.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

1. Identification of food and nutrition security information systems of Member States, including the development process up to dissemination, as well as the technologies used and practices on challenges encountered.
2. Organization of collected information.
3. Discussion proper: convening of the Member States where the collected information will be presented and participants will be allowed to discuss with each other.
4. Generation and dissemination of the report.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

Not applicable

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

1. Conduct of summit showcasing Member States that enhanced their systems according to the report.
2. Organization of global network of information system developers experienced on working on food and nutrition early warning systems.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 3

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Food Security Crisis - Conflicts and the fragility of food systems
(High Level Expert Forum and Global Thematic Event)

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Christina Blank	christina.blank@eda.admin.ch	Switzerland
Berioska Morrison	mision@rdroma.org berioska.morrison@rdroma.org	Dominican Republic
Silke Stallkamp	la-2-io@rom.auswaertiges-amt.de	Germany
Maarten de Groot	Maarten.deGroot@international.gc.ca	Canada
Michael Fakhri	hrc-sr-food-fakhri@un.org	UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food
Giulia Simula	giulia.simula@csm4cfs.org	CSIPM

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

In 2021, 70 percent of people experiencing acute hunger were living in countries affected by conflict. When conflict meets with the climate change, extreme weather events, infectious diseases and competition over access to resources like water and arable land, severe food insecurity deepens (FAO and WFP, 2016).

The Framework for Action in Protracted Crisis will commemorate its 10th anniversary in 2025.

The international community has an obligation to respond to the human tragedy of conflict-driven hunger, given the United Nations Charter, the founding principles of Rome-based institutions and international human rights commitments. CFS with its comparative advantages (2, see above) is well positioned to address the topic and contribute to the solution.



5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The proposed activities will contribute to CFS SO1 and SO3. The High Level Expert Forum could address specific questions, such as:

- How can the international community promote the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to prevent conflict-related hunger crises, while building long-term sustainable and equitable food systems?
- What are the most promising policies, approaches and innovations to support local food systems and ensure resilience in conflict-prone areas?

The outcomes and conclusions of the High Level Expert Forum will inform the CFS and be taken into account for the organization of the Global Thematic Event on CFS-FFA in the CFS.



6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Organize a High Level Expert Forum on Food Security Crisis in 2025. The HLEF report and conclusions will inform CFS in 2025.

Organize a Global thematic event on CFS-FFA in 2025 (10th anniversary), including taking into account the outcomes of the HLEF and CFS in 2025.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16.02.2023

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 4

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

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 Agenda 2030

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Permanent Mission of the Republic	italy.trade@mfa.gov.by	Republic of Belarus
Permanent Mission of Plurinational	infobolit@yahoo.it	Plurinational State of Bolivia
Permanent Mission of the Republic	ofimultilateral@ecuitalia.it	Republic of Cuba
Permanent Mission of the Republic	embanicitalia@gmail.com	Republic of Nicaragua
Permanent Mission of the Bolivarian	venezuelafao.pr@venefao.org	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Paragraph 30 of Agenda 2030 states 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”. Up to date about 30 countries are struck by unilateral economic measures, 15 of them are in the state of emergency from the point of view of food insecurity, including 12 countries in Africa and Middle East.

The Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights Ms Alena Douhan in her report to the 48th session of the Human Rights Council (2021) highlighted that unilateral sanctions violate “all categories of economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to life and health, the right to food, the right to an adequate standard of living, the right to education, the right to development and the right to a healthy environment”. In other words, these measures have direct impact on millions of people, create serious obstacles to the achievement Agenda 2030, especially SDGs 1, 2, 3 and 10.

Since 1989 the UNGA continuously adopts the resolution “Unilateral economic measures as a means of political and economic coercion against developing countries”. In its resolution A/RES/76/191 of September 17, 2021 UNGA 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”. The growing support for the UNGA resolution “Necessity of ending the economic, commercial and financial embargo imposed by the United States of America to Cuba” during last 30 years shows the understanding of international community of the negative impact of embargo on sustainable development. In the situation with food security in the world on the edge of “a perfect storm”, the CFS needs to address more attention to the issue of unilateral economic measures, taking into account that such measures also threaten SDG 17 “Partnerships for the goal”. That is why the UNGA resolution A/RES/74/306 of September 11, 2020 “Comprehensive and coordinated response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic” strongly urges States to refrain from promulgating and applying any unilateral economic, financial or trade measures not in accordance with international law and the Charter of the United Nations that impede the full achievement of economic and social development, particularly in developing countries.

The subject of unilateral economic sanctions was raised during the 49th and 50th sessions of the CFS.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The aim to achieve SDGs was already lost even before the COVID 19 pandemic. That is why the platform of the CFS and the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders is the best place to discuss the issue of impact of unilateral coercive measures on food security and nutrition. Profound thematic discussions will contribute to converging the actions to get back on track to achieve SDGs.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

1. Briefing for Bureau and Advisory Group members 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. Timeline - March/April 2023 as a preparation for HLPF and the 2023 SDG Summit.

2. Thematic discussion for the CFS stakeholders after HLPF with a CFS Chairperson's summary to be presented for the discussion at the 51th session of the CFS. Timeline - September 2023.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

Taking into consideration huge effect that unilateral economic coercive measures have on food security and nutrition HLPE is expected to present an analysis on the impact of these measures on functioning of global food supply chains.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16-02-2023

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 5

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Investing in Family Farming to strengthen Sustainable Food Systems and to achieve Food Security and Nutrition

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Lara Lobo	lara.lobo@itamaraty.gov.br	Brazil
Guillermo Spika	ska@mreic.gov.ar	Argentina
Elsa Simões	elsa.simoese@ambcapoverde.com	Cape Vert
José Javier Gorostegui	jgorostegui@minrel.gob.cl	Chile
Berioska Morrison	berioska.morrison@rdroma.org mision@rdroma.org	Dominican Republic
Patricio Troya Suarez	ptroya@cancilleria.gob.ec	Ecuador
Silke Stallkamp	la-2-io@rom.auswaertiges-amt.de	Germany
Angeles Gomez	mgomez@sre.gob.mx;	Mexico

Add more if needed

Additional proponents: Panamá (Amy Lam Chong Leon- fao@mire.gob.pa)
Colombia (Juan Camilo Forero- juan.saretzki@cancilleria.gov.co)
Cuba (ofimultilateral@ecuitalia.it)

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

The UN and various stakeholders have been emphasizing the important role family farmers play in eradicating hunger, contributing to the sustainability of agri-food systems and also in diminishing inequalities. There is also a link between the increased investment in family farming and the possibility to achieve SDGs 1, 2, 3, 10, 12, 13 and others. In this context, the UN has declared the 2019–2028 the UN Decade of Family Farming.

Focusing on Family Farming also dialogues with the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016–2025), once it stimulates healthy and adequate diets, which, at the same time, fosters healthy eating habits and promotes local economies.

It serves as a framework for countries to develop public policies and investments to support family farming from a holistic perspective, including sustainable tropical agriculture, unleashing the transformative potential of family farmers to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

Considering MyPow Strategic Objective 1 (Platform), and using the convening power of CFS as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform to discuss FSN and coordinate collective actions, this workstream would bring focus to the relevance of family farming to the promotion of sustainability in all its dimensions. It would, furthermore, contribute to revisit and reflect on how to implement past CFS products related to the matter ("Connecting smallholders to markets", 2016; "Investing in smallholder agriculture for food security", 2013 "Social protection for food security", 2012; "How to increase food security and smallholder sensitive investments in agriculture", 2011) and "CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition"(2022). Focus would also be given to the rights of Indigenous Peoples, Traditional Communities, women and other vulnerable groups involved in family farming. Based on the discussions to be held and the updates on the matter, a digital publication with contributions from various stakeholders could be the result of the workstream.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

- On-line seminars on Family Farming and Social Protection with stakeholders from all regions;
- Workshops on how Family Farmers could make better use of past CFS products related to the matter;
- Debates with Governmental authorities and Family Farmers Organizations to discuss how to find convergences of public policies and needs from the ground;
- Special panel during the CFS Plenary on the centrality of Family Farming to achieve FSN;

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

Not applicable

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

This workstream would focus on:

- a) revisiting and discussing past CFS products related to Family Farming, Social Protection of Family Farmers, and promoting new debate and exchanges on how to better implement already existing recommendations;
- b) Discussing how Family Farming contribute to achieve numerous SDGs, especially SDGs 1, 2, 3 10 and 13;
- c) Promoting exchanges between different stakeholders to find common ground to on how to strengthen Family Farming to guarantee FSN for all and to achieve the objectives
- d) Connect CFS stakeholders with other fora debating ad discussing Family Farming, within the framework of the UN Decade on Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition;

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16/02/2022

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 6

1. CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives:

- Strategic Objective 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;
- Strategic Objective 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;
- Strategic Objective 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.

2. CFS main comparative advantages:

1. Its uniqueness in the UN system as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for global coordination and policy convergence on FSN;
2. The evidence-base provided through the HLPE;
3. Access to technical expertise from the RBAs and UN bodies dealing with FSN;
4. The legitimacy of its policy outputs due to decision by Member States and inclusive and consensus based process and, which are aligned to support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

3. Prioritization Criteria:

- CFS vision and overall objective: the workstream contributes to the CFS vision and overall objective addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition with a focus on the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition;
- Strategic Objectives: the workstream contribute to the achievement of one or more Strategic Objectives;

- CFS added value: the workstream adds value to existing policy work in relevant and cross-sectoral areas building on the comparative advantages of CFS (see list below), avoiding duplication and looking for complementarity and synergies.

- Relevance to global priorities: the workstream addresses critical, urgent and emerging FSN issues, such as those identified in HLPE information note, specific SDGs, ICN 2, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and the UN Decade on Family Farming, etc.

- Commitment of CFS stakeholders: CFS stakeholders are committed to using and applying the policyproduct resulting from the workstream.

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

NAME	E-mail	Organization/Country
H.E. Miguel García Winder	mision.italia@sre.gob.mx ; mgarciaw@sre.gob.mx	Ambassador, Mexico, Chair of the Rome Group of Friends of Indigenous Peoples, and member of the steering committee of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems
H.E. Mario Arvelo	mario@marioarvelo.com	Ambassador, Dominican Republic, and member of the steering committee of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems
Bruno del Mazo de Unamuno	bruno.delmazo@aecid.es	Spain, Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo (AECID), Spanish minister of Foreign Affairs, European Union and Cooperation
Ms Jenny Louise Reid	Jenny.Reid@mfat.govt.nz	Counsellor, New Zealand, member of the CFS Advisory group, and member of the steering committee of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems
Ms Tanja Grén	Tanja.Gren@formin.fi	Minister Counsellor, Republic of Finland, and member of the steering committee of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples’ Food Systems

H.E. Morten von Hanno Aasland	Morten.Von.Hanno.Aasland@mfa.no	Ambassador, Norway, and member of the steering committee of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems
Dario Mejia	mejiazenu@gmail.com	Chair, United Nations Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, UNPFII, member of the CFS advisory board
Barbara Burlingame	barbara.burlingame@gmail.com	Member of the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems, and of the steering committee of the HLPE of the CFS
Yon Fernandez De Larrinoa	Yon.FernandezLarrinoa@fao.org	FAO PSUI

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

Strategic Output 1.1 (Inclusive discussions)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA (3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES (2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Considered some of the oldest and most sustainable on the planet, Indigenous Peoples' food systems are intimately tied to nature and are capable of providing food and nutritional security whilst restoring ecosystems and maintaining biodiversity.

The international scientific and policy-making communities more and more recognize the fundamental role that Indigenous Peoples have been playing since millennia in this regards. The recognition by the Scientific group of the UN Food Systems Summit of the game-changing nature of the Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems is an element that confirms this trend. This recognition was made possible thanks to the White/Wiphala paper on Indigenous Peoples' food systems coordinated by the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems hosted at FAO. The White/Wiphala paper was also a critical piece of evidence that catalyzed the creation of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems at the issue of the UN food Systems Summit.

Despite those unique assets of sustainability and resilience, Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems are under unprecedented risk of disappearance. One of the main challenges is that Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems are either misunderstood or unknown, which results in misconceptions, and inadequate or incomplete policy tools.

The proposed workstream aims to initiate policy dialogues on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and their role in food security, biodiversity conservation and climate resilience. Those dialogues aim to shed light on the unique and common characteristics of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in order to foster a shared understanding for policy guidance and convergence, in particular in the context of transformation towards more sustainable agri-food systems, and biodiversity conservation policies. (Strategic objectives 1 & 2).

The workstream will benefit from the comparative advantage of the CFS to offer an inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for global coordination and policy convergence, which will bring together policy-makers, scientific international communities, Indigenous Peoples and UN agencies. At crossroads between global challenges such as food insecurity, biodiversity loss and climate change, the workstream will be of particular relevance to address the Sustainable Development Goals, in particular SDG2, 13, 15, and advance the work in the frame of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, the UN Decade of Ecosystem Restoration, as well as the International Decade on Indigenous languages.

Co-creation of knowledge between Indigenous and non-Indigenous experts to share evidence on those systems will be central to the workstream. In this context, the workstream will also rely on the expertise of the HLPE, together with the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems hosted by FAO.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (1, *see above*) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The expected result of the workstream will be twofold:

(i) A policy dialogue with all CFS participants on the unique and common characteristics of Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and the importance to preserve, strengthen and promote them in the efforts towards food security, biodiversity conservation and climate resilience is initiated;

(ii) A policy dialogue with all CFS participants on Indigenous Peoples' knowledge and practices with the potential to transform global food systems at large. Those practices, upon agreement by Indigenous Peoples could be identified, mapped, disseminated, and scaled up.

Policy dialogues (i) and (ii) will be address under the particular lens of the transformation towards sustainable agri-food systems and biodiversity conservation policies.

In addition, the discussions will be evidence-based a dedicated technical paper prepared by the High-Level Panel of Experts, in collaboration with the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' food systems hosted at FAO (Linked to Strategic Objective 1); Among others, the technical paper will :

- Identify the unique and common characteristics of Indigenous Peoples' food systems and knowledge systems, highlighting (i) the gaps with the current dominant conceptions of agri-food systems, and (ii) the differences between Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems and dominant scientific systems
- Identify sustainable and resilient practices of Indigenous Peoples with potential to transform global food systems at large
- Provide recommendations to foster co-creation of knowledge between Indigenous and non-Indigenous experts that would respect free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

CFS50 (2023): Adopt the workstream on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems

CFS53 (2025): Present a dedicated technical paper on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems prepared by the HLPE, and in collaboration with the Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems;

CFS54 (2023-26): Initiate inclusive policy discussions on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

- Engage in a dialogue to develop a set of policy recommendations and globally accepted Voluntary Guidelines (VGs) on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition (Linked to Strategic Objective 2).

Proposal 7

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Right to Food - Action towards 2030

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Christina Blank	christina.blank@eda.admin.ch	Switzerland
Berioska Morrison	mision@rdroma.org; berioska.morrison@rdroma.org	Dominican Republic
Silke Stallkamp	la-2-io@rom.auswaertiges-amt.de	Germany
Lara Lobo	lara.lobo@itamaraty.gov.br	Brazil
Maarten de Groot	Maarten.deGroot@international.gc.ca	Canada
Jenny Reid	Jenny.Reid@mfat.govt.nz	New Zealand
Michael Fakhri	hrc-sr-food-fakhri@un.org	UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food
Giulia Simula	giulia.simula@csm4cfs.org	CSIPM

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

The CFS vision is to strive 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 (VG RtF). The VG RtF were adopted in 2004 and will commemorate its 20th anniversary in 2024. As a voluntary policy instrument and practical tool the VG RtF have guided countries on how to transform the achievement of the human right to food from its normative international content through national policies, legislation and programmes into a concrete operational and implementable goal to end hunger and ensure food security and nutrition for all.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The expected outputs (see chapter 6 below) will contribute to a critical reflection and to concrete steps towards the achievement of the Right to Food, the 2030 Agenda with special emphasis on Goal 2 and to food systems transformation.

Strategic objective 1 and 3 are the center of the proposal, it builds on CFS comparative advantages and corresponds perfectly with the prioritization criteria.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

As part of the 20th anniversary commemoration, CFS will organize a serie of events to take stock of the progress made, assess lessons learned over the past 20 years, reflect critically on the challenges that were encountered in the implementation of the VG RtF, to enhance accountability and action towards the achievement of SDG 2 in 2030. This would include a High Level Expert Event (HLEF). The HLEF report and conclusions would inform and be a basis for an inclusive discussion. The report and chairperson's summary of the inclusive discussion will be brought to the attention of a global thematic event at CFS in 2024.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

Monitoring of progress.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16.02.2023

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 8

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Strengthening the CFS as a platform for coordination in addressing food crises

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
CSIPM	cso4cfs@gmail.com	Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism
Víctor Suárez	victor.suarez@agricultura.gob.mx	Mexico
Silke Stalkamp	silke.stalkamp@diplo.de	Germany

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

The CFS was reformed in 2009 in response to the food crisis of 2007-2008. The CFS is the foremost inclusive intergovernmental forum dedicated to food security issues, counting on participation by the RBAs, other UN agencies, financial institutions, research institutes, private sector and civil society, with priority voice for most affected constituencies. One of its essential roles is strengthening policy coordination on food security and nutrition issues. It deliberates within a human rights framework, focusing on the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, with the support of a dedicated High-Level Panel of Experts. As such it is the most appropriate space for examining emerging food crises in a globally coordinated manner. While the CFS has adopted numerous relevant policy outcomes, its potential as a platform for coordination in addressing and preventing food crises has not yet been utilized effectively, as demonstrated during the Covid-19 pandemic, and its policy outcomes are not put to use as they merit. The proposal aims to help correcting these weaknesses and hence contribute to CFS SO1 and SO3.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The platform could also act as a virtual space for sharing experiences and data among MSs and CFS participants as well as information regarding international initiatives taken to address food crisis, thus serving as a comprehensive tool box. MSs and other actors, such as local authorities, could be supported to draw on the tool box. Using the CFS platform function in this way would facilitate detecting signs of an impending emergency and promoting timely action.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

The HLPE could be asked to collate existing relevant CFS policy outcomes within a reasoned, human rights-based framework presenting the causes of and the challenges engendered by food crises - such as price volatility, conflicts, debt, dependence on imports of food and inputs, need for enhanced support for small-scale food production and territorial markets, etc. – and policy guidance to address these challenges as provided by CFS outcomes. Quarterly meetings could be held to take stock of the evolving food and nutrition security situation and discuss key issues towards enhanced policy coordination, giving particular attention to the voices of most affected countries and constituencies and the uniquely diversified forms of evidence on which the CFS can call, including through the evidence provided by the HLPE.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 9

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

The role of agriculture in concurrently delivering ecosystem services and food security and nutrition

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
TBC		
TBC		

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

As the HLPE 'Critical Issues' paper notes, and as the CFS 50 Plenary discussions on the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2022 emphasised, food and agricultural systems are today at a crossroads as the rate of productivity gains are slowing and unlikely to meet anticipated growing global population demands for food by the year 2050. Secondly, although productivity per unit of land area has increased greatly over the past 100 years, there are absolute limits to the amount of fresh water and arable land available. Increases in production must be accomplished with fewer resources and under conditions of declining biodiversity and increasing risks to ecosystem health. We must better understand human-natural system relationships and find ways to concurrently be productive and effectively protect and renew our natural resources as we adapt to unexpected events like COVID disruptions to supply chains, limits to resources and changing market and climate conditions. Food systems stakeholders are calling for the transformation of current linear systems of agriculture and food into circular systems that better reflect the complex interactions among human and natural systems and their behaviors under stress conditions.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

These goals – an end to hunger, a restoration of water resources, enhancement of biodiversity, ensure livelihoods and a curbing of climate change, among others – require the leveraging of whole system relationships that is possible only through a framework that brings all stakeholders, actors, and rights holders together to build a better world, with systematic international cooperation and strategic design to bring human systems into alignment and harmony with natural systems. Building on CFS convening powers for 'inclusive discussions' and the CFS products such as 'Agroecological and other Innovative Approaches', the CFS has an opportunity to advance a new vision for how sustainably managed farms, ranches and woodlands can deliver near-term and scalable ecosystem service solutions to the “mega challenges” of our times.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Participation and leadership from farmers, ranchers, foresters, fishers and all their partners in agriculture will be needed to establish the social, economic and environmental foundations to develop policy guidance. Further definition and elaboration of ecosystem services and the innovative solutions needed, would benefit from close collaboration with RBAs and their hands-on country experience, this could include surveys of RBA knowledge from ongoing projects and the type and level of support needed. This also builds on CFS's engagement with IFIs e.g. World Bank, and other stakeholder groups such as BMGF, CGIAR and other UN agencies tailored to smallholders for different crops, types of livestock and SMEs. These outputs would feed into a policy process that should be concluded within the time-frame of the MYPoW 2024-2027.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

1. Through an HLPE Report and the subsequent policy convergence process, the identification of the enabling policies, programs, partnerships, markets, finance mechanisms that are needed to improve the sustainability of food systems and simultaneously scale up the delivery, at a landscape scale, of ecosystem services from agricultural operations.
2. Identify how producers can be rewarded not just for producing commodities, but for the water they filter and store, the carbon they sequester, the biodiversity and wildlife habitat they enhance and the economic growth that they generate, the diversity of their production systems, energy they produce and waste they reuse or repurpose.
3. Research processes that are prioritized and streamlined to integrate agriculture and forestry with conservation goals and ecosystem services.
4. The expansion and acceleration of farmer-to farmer experimentation and knowledge sharing on ecosystem services delivery and identification of examples of innovation to demonstrate the value and importance of ag ecosystem services.
5. Value chains working for inseting of nature-based solutions, diverse production, carbon inseting, and waste minimization.
6. Identify overlapping or contradictory policies and regulations that need to be reduced or eliminated.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

1. Use the convening power of CFS (Plenary, side events, Advisory Group, HLPE, special events) to open and take forward the issue of the role of agriculture in concurrently delivering ecosystem services and food security and nutrition and build experience, advocacy and potential country level initiatives by member states, the Mechanisms and RBAs through their respective country level programmes.
2. Identify CFS member countries to pilot activities based on the CFS policy guidance together with the Mechanisms.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 10

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Addressing infectious diseases and other biological hazard events that challenge food security and nutrition

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Michael Fakhri	hrc-sr-food-fakhri@un.org	UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food
Berioska Morrison	berioska.morrison@rdroma.org mision@rdroma.org	Dominican Republic

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

COVID-19 is the sixth zoonotic pandemic since 1980. The frequency and severity of these events is increasing as people encroach on wildlife habitats and livestock and fish production systems intensify (Nguyen-Viet and Hoffman, 2021). Emerging infectious diseases threaten food security by disrupting food systems and increasing food prices, both locally and globally. On the other hand, adequate food production and distribution could improve human health if it leads to increased food accessibility, diverse and freshly consumed food, enhancing nutrition, which in turn boost immunity and resistance to infectious diseases (HLPE 2022). The HLPE has already produced two reports on the impacts of Covid-19 on FSN and the CFS is continuing updating and monitoring the situation through regular SOFI reports presentations and discussions in the plenary. While WHO is negotiating a pandemic treaty, there is a good chance that the issue of FSN (especially in relation to antimicrobial resistance) will be overlooked. The CFS can build on FAO different inter-sectoral competences, and benefit from other actors' participation, expertise and knowledge, including the CSIPM, WHO and UN Nutrition. As such, the CFS is best placed to discuss how to build on lesson learned and to prevent or avoid negative consequences on FSN of future infectious diseases or biological hazards.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The expected result would be Policy Recommendations to be adopted in 2027 in order to guide governments and stakeholders towards a food system transformation that could take into consideration risks and disruptions linked to zoonotic diseases, aspects such as, excessive use of antibiotics in the intensive production but also pesticides and other chemicals used in global agriculture, and metal residues.

The recommendations could build also on the wealth of experiences and solutions put in place by local actors and communities on the ground during the Covid-19 pandemic. Moreover, policy recommendations could contribute to the definition and operationalization of the One Health Approach.

The result will contribute to SDG 2,3,6,13,14,15

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

An HLPE report to be prepared in 2026 to inform negotiations in 2026/2027 and adoption by CFS plenary in 2027.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

An HLPE report could address the following aspects:

- What is the role and impact of agricultural production practices and systems, the agrifood industry, and food processing, transport and retail, in the emergence and spread of new infectious diseases and during other biological hazard events?
- How do some food practices and systems help respond to infectious diseases?
- How should workers' lives and livelihood be protected?
- In what ways are labour-intensive food production systems and food supply chain/structure vulnerable to infectious disease and biological hazard events?
- How can One Health programs and agroecological policies and processes address challenges across the food system that are increasing human health risks from emerging and re-emerging diseases and other biological hazard events and strengthen the resilience of food systems?
- How does consumer and social behaviour affect responses to the impact of infectious diseases and other biological hazard events on food security, nutrition and food systems?

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

- FAO and other Rome Based Agencies Regional conferences
- WHO co-organized side events technical workshops

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 11

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Building resilient and equitable supply chains for Food Security and Nutrition

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Christina Blank	christina.blank@eda.admin.ch	Switzerland
H. E. Amb. Dr. Miguel J. Garcia WI	mgarciaw@sre.gob.mx	Mexico
Michael Fakhri	hrc-sr-food-fakhri@un.org	UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

According to the HLPE-FSN Note on critical, emerging and enduring issues, 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.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

Given the growing frequency of shocks to food supply chains, and the potential for additional shocks from a range of sources, it is imperative to take a deeper look at the types of vulnerabilities and inequities within food supply chains and to suggest ways to make them more equitable and resilient to support all six dimensions of food security, even in the face of shocks and crises.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

HLPE- FSN Report in 2027 followed by a policy convergence process in 2028 (next MYPoW). The idea of scheduling the HLPE report towards the end of the next MYPoW is based on the approach that different international organisations (FAO, OECD, WTO) are seeking work in this area. The HLPE/CFS can build on these latest publications and develop a product specific to its mandate.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

The key questions according to the HLPE-FSN Note should be addressed:

- What kinds of inequities and power imbalances are present in food supply chains and how do they affect food security and nutrition and food system livelihoods, especially for those groups that face multidimensional and intersectional aspects of inequality and vulnerability?
- What are the main vulnerabilities facing food supply chains and what are the potential consequences for food system actors (including food producers, traders, food system workers, and consumers), especially in relation to different kinds of potential shocks?
- What characteristics are needed to make supply chains more resilient?
- Are there trade-offs between efficiencies and resilience within different types of food supply chains, and how can they be minimized?
- What are the costs and benefits of food trade via specialized global supply chains compared with food trade via territorial and local markets, especially with a view to ensuring diversity and resilience in food supply chains?
- What types of policy changes are needed to enhance the resilience of food supply chains, including consideration of environmental sustainability, access to healthy diets, and human rights?
- What is the regulatory role of states in building more resilient food supply chains?
- What can be done to incentive private sector strategies and investments promoting supply chain resilience?

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 12

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Conflicts and the fragility of food systems

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Brian BALDWIN	brian@emergingag.com	PSM
Christina BLANK	christina.blank@eda.admin.ch	SWITZERLAND
Berioska MORRISON	berioska.morrison@rdroma.org; mision@rdroma.org	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Silke STALLKAMP	silke.stallkamp@diplo.de	GERMANY

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

The workstream contributes to the CFS vision by addressing one of the major drivers of food insecurity. In 2021, 70 percent of people experiencing acute hunger were living in countries affected by conflict, according to the Global Report on Food Crisis 2022. The CFS has underlined that increasing conflicts undermine food security and nutrition and have negative impact on agri-food system. As a result, while most countries have achieved significant 25-year gains in reducing hunger and undernutrition, progress in most countries affected by conflict has stagnated or deteriorated according to the SOFI 2017. Thus, 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 on food systems. Humanitarian and peace-building measures will have to go hand in hand with long-term development measures and investment. This is key to breaking the cycle of hunger and conflict. Building on existing work, particularly the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA), the workstream will therefore address this by developing guidance for improved policy coherence. Using CFS comparative advantages of its convening power and the legitimacy of its policy products, this will make a stride for effective policy coordination not only within the CFS but also for its visibility and uptake of its products in the wider UN system.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The workstream contributes to CFS strategic objectives by developing CFS policy recommendations that provide guidance for tackling and preventing conflict-induced food insecurity. The recommendations should include policy measures and strategies to strengthen resilience, preventing food crises and inducing longer-term development in fragile and conflict-affected settings. Specifically, they should address effective means for putting the humanitarian-development-peace nexus into practice. The guidance should clearly delineate the relevant policy fields and different decision-making levels that need to be considered for designing effective measures and to coordinate coherent policy and investment strategies.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Considering conflicts as one of the main drivers - if not the main driver - of food insecurity, an HLPE report followed by a policy process should be concluded within the time-frame of the MYPoW 2024-2027.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

Building on the key questions as proposed in the HLPE Note on "Critical, emerging and enduring issues", an HLPE-FSN report should be as focussed as possible. It could build on the following aspects: from a food systems perspective, (i) discuss the main challenges for ensuring access to adequate food on the part of vulnerable populations in situations of conflict, including the linkages to climate change and gender aspects; (ii) analyse the most relevant pathways of conflicts and fragility as causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, (iii) summarise relevant policy approaches as well as strategies at community level and the role of agency for preventing and tackling the impact of conflicts and fragility on food insecurity; (iv) develop policy recommendations for implementing and monitoring effective approaches, programming and investment strategies

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

Use the CFS Plenary spaces to take forward the discussions on the impact of conflicts and fragility on food systems and FSN by sharing experiences of interested CFS Members and Stakeholders. Make use of the policy guidance to strengthen the uptake of CFS products in related policy fields that affect FSN.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 13

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Diverse, equitable and resilient food systems: public reforms and creating enabling conditions

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
CSIPM	cso4cfs@gmail.com	Civil Societ and Indegenous Peoples' Mechanism

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Global Value Chains have demonstrated to be structurally inadequate to respond and adapt to the uncertainties of our times. The complexity of global value chain stands on resource-heavy inputs and facilitates concentration of natural resources, speculation over them and concentration of market power. The heavy reliance on far away producers and the increasing distance between those who produce food and end-consumers is unsustainable and connected to several dynamics, including the mounting vulnerability of highly indebted poor countries. In the CFS Policy Recommendations on “Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition” and in the VGGTs the CFS recognized the need for redistributive reforms, particularly to incentivize youth engagement in agriculture. The importance of territorial markets was also recognized by the CFS Policy Recommendations on “Connecting Smallholders to Markets”. These policy recommendations highlight the need to acknowledge and to act upon power asymmetries and inequalities and the concentration of natural resources in order to incentivize sustainable, resilient and diverse supply chains that do not depend on the stability of a few actors.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

Comparing the strength and weaknesses of different food supply chains, and having a comparative look at the diversity of food production systems, distribution and consumption, the expected results are that the CFS to give greater guidance on which policy reforms are necessary to address the following issues:

- Power asymmetries and power concentration in food systems
- Increasing land concentration and landlessness
- Dependencies and fragility of international trade rules and global value chains

This workstream would serve both CFS strategic objectives 1 and 2 of promoting convergence and coherence for food systems transformation in the framework of human rights and promote policy coordination for collective action at all levels.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

This workstream should be placed before the discussion on Climate Change and Biodiversity. After the HLPE collects evidence and CFS Members and Participants find consensus on the different strengths and weaknesses of diverse supply chains, it would be useful to look at how certain value chains and holistic food systems are more adapt at contrasting climate change and restore biodiversity in a non-intensive way. 2026 HLPE report; OEWG; Negotiations and approval by the plenary in 2027.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

The weaknesses and vulnerabilities of food supply chains are widely recognized, and there are growing calls to make them more resilient, sustainable, and equitable for all those who participate in it. 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. Possible actions include promoting diversity in all stages of food production, making supply chains more inclusive, fair and free from resource and human exploitation. Policies that improve the resilience of and power distribution in supply chains should be adopted. The HLPE could investigate, among others, the following questions: 1. What are the primary weaknesses and vulnerabilities of food supply chains, and what could be 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 shocks, such as climate change, plant or animal diseases, economic crises, changes in trade rules, and conflict? 2. What forms of imbalances and disparities exist in food supply chains, and how do they impact food security, nutrition, and food system livelihoods, particularly for marginalized and vulnerable groups facing intersecting and multidimensional aspects of inequality?

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 14

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases challenging FSN

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
H. E. Amb. Dr. Miguel J. Garcia WI	mgarciaw@sre.gob.mx	MEXICO
Yvonne van LAARHOVEN	yvonne-van.laarhoven@minbuza.nl	THE NETHERLANDS
Berioska MORRISON	berioska.morrison@rdroma.org; mision@rdroma.org	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Silke STALLKAMP	silke.stallkamp@diplo.de	GERMANY

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

As the world is currently facing a worsening global food security and nutrition crisis, increased efforts are needed to address the root causes and main drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition worldwide, including poverty, inequalities, climate change, biodiversity loss, forced migration and conflicts. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic and the global economic recession had demonstrated the profound impact infectious transboundary diseases can have on global food security and nutrition. Strengthening the resilience of food systems to pandemics and health crises is key to also contribute to food security and nutrition.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The envisaged CFS Policy Product should give global guidance on how to tackle future emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, including pandemics, impacting food system stability, resilience and sustainability across different regions. Moreover, it should be addressed how regional/global, urban/rural, etc. inequities contribute to emerging infectious diseases and how this impacts FSN. It should give guidance on the role and impact of food systems in the development of and response to infectious diseases. Therefore the topic suggested and the key questions identified by the HLPE in its note on "Critical, emerging and enduring issues for FSN" (July 2022) point in the right direction.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Having in mind the profound impact of COVID-19 on FSN and the confirmation by the HLPE Note (July 2022), priority should be given to this workstream with regard to the CFS MyPoW 2024-2027. Starting point: HLPE Report #20 on emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases to be released in 2025.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

Please refer to the key questions suggested in the HLPE Note on Critical, emerging and enduring issues:

1. How does the threat of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases affect food system stability, resilience and sustainability across different regions?
2. How do societal inequities (regional/global, urban/rural, etc.) contribute to the problem of emerging infectious diseases, and how do those diseases in turn affect social inequities and hence FSN?
3. What is the role and impact of agricultural practices and systems, including smallholder food production, in the development of and response to infectious diseases?
4. How does consumer and social behaviour affect responses to the impact of infectious diseases on food security, nutrition, and food systems?

In what ways are labour-intensive food production systems and food supply chain/structure vulnerable to infectious disease disruptions to food systems? e.g. shortage of food system workers occasioned by travel restrictions (locally, regionally and globally) and transportation logistics, including supply chains for agricultural inputs, cross-border supply and distribution networks.

6. What are the implications of emerging and re-emerging infectious on the six dimensions of food security and nutrition; availability, access, utilization, stability agency and sustainability?

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

Use the CFS Plenary spaces to take forward the discussions on the impact of emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases, including pandemics, on FSN by sharing experiences of interested CFS Members and Stakeholders.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 15

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Policy recommendations on promoting local and regional government engagement and sustainable and inclusive food systems

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Emilia Saiz	esaiz@uclg.org	United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)
TBC	TBC	Mauritania
TBC	TBC	Morocco
Cecilia Marocchino	Cecilia.Marocchino@fao.org	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)
Massimo Perrino	globaltaskforce@uclg.org	Global Taskforce of Local and Regional Governments
TBC	TBC	FIAN International
TBC	TBC	CEMAS

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Urban development, demographics, the scarcity of resources, health warnings, evolving citizen expectations, current food systems are being impacted by a variety of factors, with attention increasingly turning to a system that is more sustainable, inclusive and more responsible. Conscious of what's at stake, local and regional governments are gradually taking back ownership of food issues and transforming nature and agriculture to help address the national and international challenges we face.

Local and regional 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 and regional governments have played and will be called upon to play a major role, consisting of aiding a gradual reterritorialization of the food system. As the main centres of food consumption, cities are de facto key players in the food system. They have levers for action to support the emergence of a fairer and more sustainable global food system contributing to the fight against food insecurity.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

From the multiplicity and the diversity of initiatives taken by local and regional governments from around the world regarding food systems, the policy recommendations will contribute to fostering multi-level governance and the emergence of food systems to better address sustainability and the reduction of inequalities. They will also contribute to raising awareness to the importance local and regional governments play in fostering food security. The policy recommendations will take advantage of the convening power of the CFS and couple it with the convening power of the local and regional government constituency thus contributing to Strategic Objective 1 and 2 and also to strategic objective 3 by fostering consultations that promote knowledge exchange. Acting on food systems in a local dimension requires the development of a cross-cutting processes, incorporating economic, social, environmental, health, educational, urban planning, and cultural aspects. Local and regional governments are well positioned to implement these cross-cutting approaches in relation with local stakeholders.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Conduct two live consultations within the span of one CFS cycle to contribute towards the development of the policy recommendations: one with local and regional governments including both political and technical representatives; and one with civil society representatives. Develop a timeline for the recommendations that include 3 rounds of providing written feedback to finalize the recommendations. Organize a launching ceremony for the recommendations in partnership with CFS and the organized constituency of local and regional governments.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

After the adoption of the CFS policy product, it would be considered as a formal policy product also of the organized constituency of local and regional governments. This means that it would be included within the activities of the constituency in international policy processes such as the Local and Regional Governments Forum of the UN High-Level Political Forum, activities contributing to the UN Summit of the Future, the Urban Food Systems Coalition, the UN Food Systems Summit, among others. Moreover, UCLG will disseminate the policy product amongst its entire membership and partners and include it as a contribution towards implementing the UCLG Pact for the Future.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 16

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Innovative finance and the enabling rural environment.

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Maarten de Groot	maarten.degroot@international.gc.ca	Permanent Mission of Canada to the Food and Agriculture
TBC		

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

The CFS HLPE Report in 2018 “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. The analysis, based on several reports (e.g., UN, 2014; ODI, 2014; UNCTAD, 2014), and more recently, the IFAD 2021 Rural Development Report. The HLPE Report 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. The environment farmers work in is full of risk and high borrowing rates compound the risks to farmers, and lenders in any case are unwilling to take on risk and prefer highly liquid or marketable collateral. There are various sources of risk in the natural as well as institutional environments and these need to be addressed. There is a need to reduce transactions costs and hence the cost of borrowing, and by improving transparency in market functioning and reducing information asymmetries among borrowers, lenders, and other market intermediaries. It is important to take a larger perspective, embracing the whole value chain from production, transformation, distribution, and consumption. Logistical challenges and transaction costs are also impacted by the lack of investment in basic infrastructure and services. Developments in solar energy and ecosystem services will also be facilitated by innovative financing and the development of carbon markets.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

Strategies to finance FSN, at national, regional, or international levels, have to be considered in the broader framework of the 2030 Agenda (UN, 2015) and of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda (AAAA, 2015) on Financing for Development (FFD). The proposal builds on the Principles for Responsible Investment (PRAI) in Agriculture and Food Systems and the CFS 50 Global Thematic Event on implementation of PRAI at country level to review progress on the use of the Principles. As such, it offers scope to further advancing the implementation of the CFS PRAI and, more broadly, addressing issues of CFS product implementation. This would, for example, ensure inclusion of women and youth specifically around financing and access to finance, including addressing the problem of capacity building, especially for youth and startup companies and ensure that the voices of the youth are heard. This also includes the access to financing for women, improve their ability to start business and capacity to prepare a business plan etc.; need for education for women; access to technology for women in rural areas; legislation to ensure that women can access the finance.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Further definition and elaboration of identifying the financing gaps at country level, and the innovative solutions needed, would benefit from close collaboration with RBAs and their hands-on country experience, this could include surveys of practitioners in different parts of the innovative finance ecosystem and assess scope for upscaling and the type and level of support needed. This also builds on CFS's engagement with IFIs e.g. World Bank, and other stakeholder groups such as BMGF, CGIAR and other UN agencies (UNDP, UNCDF) on blended finance, de-risking investment and financial packages tailored to smallholders for different crops, types of livestock and SMEs. These outputs would feed into a policy process that should be concluded within the time-frame of the MYPoW 2024-2027.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

1. Assess how to repurpose public spending & fiscal incentives (incl. agriculture support) towards public goods, income support, sustainable choices, knowledge generation & innovation/ R&D.
2. Identify and address barriers to finance for producers, SMEs & sustainable projects, e.g., sustainability-linked loans, aggregation & shared services.
3. Identify the critical requirements for improved rural infrastructure (energy, roads, storage, water) in specific country contexts and develop the public/private investments needed.
4. Provide guidelines of how to improve farmer access to investment, tech, capacity, mobilize resources, up-scale guarantees & insurance schemes.
5. Develop pathways to integrate climate- and nature-related risks into financial decisions, supported by improved data, transparency, and coordination.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

1. Use the convening power of CFS (Plenary, side events, Advisory Group, HLPE, special events) to open and take forward the issue of access and use of innovative finance for FSN and build experience, advocacy and potential country level initiatives by member states, the Mechanisms and RBAs through their respective country level programmes. The policy guidance process would also identify different ways of presenting the recommendations and offer options for country level implementation by CFS stakeholders. Special sessions of the OEWG and Advisory Group would be the venue to brainstorm a range of approaches.
2. Identify CFS member countries to pilot activities based on the CFS policy guidance together with the Mechanisms.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 17

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS 2.0
Update of the PRAI TO THE 2030 Agenda

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Fernando Burgos	fernando.burgos@maec.es	SPAIN
Amb. Miguel Garcia	mgarciaw@sre.gob.mx	MEXICO
Amb. Mario Arvelo	mgarciaw@sre.gob.mx	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
Amb. Fatima Jardim	mfjardim@embangola.com	ANGOLA
Felipe Dizon	fdizon@worldbank.org	WORLD BANK
Marteen de Groot	maarten.degroot@international.gc.	CANADA
Ronald Hartman	r.hartman@ifad.org	IFAD

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** -Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

The Addis Ababa Action Agenda acknowledged the unprecedented demand of both public and private resources that is needed in order to achieve the SDGs, and it led to the adoption of the Addis Ababa Action Agenda for mobilizing more and better resources in support of the Sustainable Development Goals and the 2030 Agenda. One major obstacle to realizing sustainable and inclusive food systems that deliver on food security and improved nutrition targets for all is insufficient (and misdirected) financing. Estimates reveal that an additional US\$14 billion of donor funding per year, leveraging US\$33 billion of national government expenditure, would be necessary to achieve SDG 2 alone. Transforming food systems to achieve the SDG 2 and the rest of the 15 SDGs would require an extra US\$300 - US\$350 billion per year for the next decade.

The key element to translate investments (public or private) into progress on SDG 2 is whether it delivers positive impact across all the SDGs, which requires foremost a transparent and agreed set of Principles and standards for all actors -especially private ones- and accountability mechanisms.

Several efforts are being promoted with this aim, such as the [Food Financial Architecture](#) efforts resulting of the UN Food Systems Summit, and emerging approaches and proposals that are key to re-directing existing investments towards the achievement of SDG 2 and the Paris Agreement, such as the [Repurposing Agricultural Policies and Support](#) Report. These also include on ways to bring climate investments into a principled framework guided by climate justice, such as the [Guidebook for Just Financing](#), a flagship result of COP 27.

Ten years after the adoption of the CFS PRAI, the need for standards aligned with the new paradigm of the 2030 Agenda, Climate action that make full use of their framework and indicators as the basis of such standards, is widely demanded by investors. These include sovereign and pension funds, banks, investment funds, as well as public international IFIs, as a key enabler of FFD. New paradigms such as ESG investments, the exponential progress on ITC and big data, makes it relevant, pertinent and timely an update and upgrade of the existing CFS RAI Principles to the 2030 Era.

Building on the stocktaking Global Thematic Event held at CFS 50, on the lessons learned on the uptake of the CFS PRAI, and on the existing efforts depicted above, it is proposed that PRAI 2.0 are developed and adopted in 2024, coinciding with the 10th anniversary of the original RAI.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The Updated PRINCIPLES FOR RESPONSIBLE INVESTMENT IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE AND FOOD SYSTEMS 2.0 is the policy product expected, directly linked to S.O 2.

The deliberations and follow-up activities, very especially with the investors community and the IFIs, as well as DFIs, opens a wide scope for outreach to new actors and to key constituencies for achieving SDG 2.

This activity is fully aligned with SDG 2.A, *“Increase investment, including through enhanced international cooperation, in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries, in particular least developed countries.”* and SDG 17.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Assessment by the IFIs and IFAD that are members of the Committee of the needs of update and upgrade of the current PRAI (October to January 2024), in consultation with the PSM, CSIPM and CFS Foundations.

Launch of consultations with investors community, at the WB/IMF Spring Meetings 2024

Report submitted to CFS 52 Plenary.

OEWG starting November 2024. Agreement at OEWG by July 2025.

Endorsement at CFS 53 Plenary October 2025

Special Events at WB/IMF Annual Meetings, Davos, and others.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORK-STREAM, IF APPLICABLE.



8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

- Global event with the major investors, IFIs and DFIs to launch and disseminate the PRAI 2.0.
- Events in Davos Annual Meetings.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16-02-2023

Format dd-mm-yyyy

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 18

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Protecting and restoring biodiversity to mitigate and reverse climate change and for the progressive realization of food sovereignty

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
CSIPM	cs04cfs@gmail.com	Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

The world is facing a concerning increase in hunger and malnutrition, particularly worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing conflicts, such as the one in Ukraine. The impact of the climate crisis, as highlighted by the HLPE note on Critical, Enduring, and Emerging Issues, is also a significant contributor to severe hunger and malnutrition. Biodiversity loss, including the loss of diversity within crops and animal species, is a major cause of increasing diseases, loss in soil quality, desertification, climate disasters. All these have a huge and direct impact on food production. The loss of biodiversity, along with the effects of climate change, such as droughts, floods, and extreme heat, weaken the natural defenses that protect against the spread of zoonotic diseases, putting populations at greater risk of pandemics that further exacerbate hunger, food insecurity, and malnutrition. For these reasons, it is urgent to include a policy Workstream in the CFS agenda to look back at the interconnection between agriculture and climate and shift to sustainable, resilient, and diversified food systems.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The expected results of the policy workstream would be policy recommendations or guidelines which -taking into account policies and experiences of the past decade- identify initiatives that promote the restoration of agrobiodiversity, with a focus on sustainable production through agroecological approaches. These recommendations should aim to increase biodiversity in food systems and support small-scale agroecological food producers who work to restore and respect ecosystems, prevent biodiversity loss, and promote food sovereignty. By promoting the use of diverse crops, seeds, and breeds, agroecological methods can protect and conserve the genetic diversity of food crops and livestock, which is essential for adapting to climate change and ensuring long-term health and resilience of land, water and animals. This is also relevant to the prevention of infectious diseases. Agroecological methods and approaches have proven to rely less on resource intensive and monocultural production, and to protect and promote the use of diverse seeds and breeds, which are constantly adapted to local conditions. The expected results are also to 1) raise awareness among policymakers and the public about the importance of conserving and restoring agrobiodiversity for sustainable food systems and to stay on track with the 2030 Agenda objectives; 2) and to improve policy coherence and coordination for biodiversity, agriculture and climate change policies across the UN system in order to enhance food security and nutrition.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

2025 HLPE report; OEWG; Negotiations and approval by the plenary in 2026. Revising climate policies and reverting the loss of biodiversity is very urgent. In line with the CFS vision and overall objective to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition with a focus on the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, this workstream could review the evidence on how biodiversity loss in the context of climate change severely affects the sustainability and resilience of food systems. This would be done through the comparative advantage of the HLPE to provide comprehensive evidence through transparent and inclusive processes on the impacts of biodiversity loss and climate change for food security and nutrition, but also on cases where biodiversity conservation and regeneration, particularly of crops and animal species, has contributed to the mitigation and adaptation to climate change while also contributing to food security and nutrition. The CFS is the only body that has the mandate to convene a process that could give guidance on how to redirect public policies for food security to protect and promote local agrobiodiverse food production. This would improve policy coherence and coordination for biodiversity and climate change policies across the UN system in order to enhance food security and nutrition.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

- How can public policies address biodiversity loss to tackle climate change while keeping a focus on food sovereignty?
- Which agricultural and animal production and processing practices contribute to biodiversity loss, and which practices in turn contribute to biodiversity protection, conservation and restoration?
- Which pathways can be taken to redirect policies towards agro-biodiverse food systems?

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 19

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Recognizing the role and rights of food system workers

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
CSIPM	cso4cfs@gmail.com	Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

According to the HLPE-FSN Note on critical, emerging and enduring issues, many of the workers involved in the different stages of food systems are subject to precarious working conditions, are not protected by labour legislation, and work in hazardous occupations that can lead to work accidents and occupational illness, and chemical contamination. Moreover, the “Voices from the ground 2” report of the CSIPM has pointed out to the fact, that although many were classified as “essential workers” during the pandemic and were at the forefront of feeding populations, they continue to face low wages, food insecurity, and lack of access to health services and social protection. Migrant workers and refugee peoples have faced particular hardships due to the absence of legal protection. Furthermore, multiple inequalities often combine discrimination based on class, social privilege, race/ethnicity, caste, gender, occupation, religion and age. Evidence shows that, despite the urgent need for universal access to social protection, and entitlements to fundamental rights including the RtF, states failed to deliver. While the CFS has already adopted CFS Policy Recommendations on social protection, this workstream could provide the unique opportunity to improve synergies and coordination to promote working and living conditions of food systems workers, including refugee, migrant, seasonal workers, workers in the ‘gig economy’, women and youth. This rationale is particularly based on the prioritization of addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition with a focus on the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

CFS Policy Recommendations on Recognizing the role and rights of food system workers to particularly achieve the objectives of leveraging the convening power as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform and of developing voluntary global policy guidance for coherence to promote the RtF while building upon the guidance that will come out of the Inequalities workstream. This workstream will particularly contribute to SDGs 1,2, 3, 5, 6 and 10.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Global Thematic Event during CFS 53 to highlight the importance of food systems workers and the need of public policies to sustain their right to adequate food, interdependent of their other human rights, including the right to life and the right to work in a safe environment.

Policy convergence process starting in 2025 and ending in 2026 to endorse Policy Recommendations by CFS54.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

- How Inequalities impact food systems workers and how to address them. Despite being more exposed to health risks, food systems, including agricultural and the 'gig' economy workers, receive some of the lowest wages
- Gender Inequalities among workers
- How different frameworks help in provisioning protection of workers, such as UNDROP and ILO conventions, and where there are still major gaps in which the CFS could contribute
- How migrant workers and refugees face particular hardship due to the absence of legal protection

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

Monitoring event on the advancements of legal frameworks protecting the rights of workers as well as any step-back in putting their lives even more at risk or undermining their right to live their lives in dignity

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16-02-2023

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 20

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Revitalizing Climate Policies for Food Security and Nutrition

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Christina Blank	christina.blank@eda.admin.ch	Switzerland
Berioska Morrison	mision@rdroma.org berioska.morrison@rdroma.org	Dominican Republic
Silke Stallkamp	la-2-io@rom.auswaertiges-amt.de	Germany
Maarten de Groot	Maarten.deGroot@international.gc.ca	Canada
Michael Fakhri	hrc-sr-food-fakhri@un.org	UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

According to the HLPE-FSN Note on critical, emerging and enduring issues, climate change remains a critical and enduring global threat to FSN. Since the publication of the HLPE-FSN Report on climate change in 2012 there have been significant, legal, political and scientific developments. Food systems are deeply impacted by climate change. In many cases, the vulnerability of food systems to climate change has been exacerbated by changes in farming systems, such as an increasingly narrow focus on just a few crops. Climate change also affects all forms of malnutrition. At the same time, food systems continue to be a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

Given the ongoing complex dynamics between climate change, food security and nutrition, and food systems, it is vital to evaluate, coordinate and revise existing policies, and to identify where challenges occur and what opportunities have arisen in the last decade. It is necessary to develop forward-looking policy recommendations that are compatible with recent global developments. The activities should take into account already existing CFS/HLPE outputs related to the topic.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

HLPE- FSN Report in 2025 followed by a policy convergence process in 2026 to develop policy recommendations to be endorsed by CFS in 2026.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

The key questions according to the HLPE-FSN Note should be addressed, as well as the aspects of agroecology and conflict (see specific questions below):

- In what ways has our understanding of the dynamics between climate change, FSN and food systems changed in the last decade?
- How are climate change, food security and nutrition and conflict interlinked?
- To what extent do the most recent mitigation and adaptation policies address food security and climate interactions?
- What regions and populations are most affected by the synergistic dynamics between climate change and food systems and what are the food systems and regions that contribute most to these dynamics?
- To what extent do recent climate-focused technologies and practices for food and agriculture – such as climate-smart agriculture, digital farming and carbon offsetting – represent opportunities to build climate-resilient food systems, and what potential costs, challenges and risks might arise, especially for groups in vulnerable situations and fragile environments?
- What contributes agroecology to climate change mitigation and adaptation?
- What types of mitigation and adaptation policies and measures are necessary, from which types of actors, to reduce the impact of climate change in the postproduction stages of food supply chains (trading, retail, consumption)? What measures are best suited to building more climate-resilient food systems?
- What are the opportunities and challenges related to the adaptation of circular economic systems in the agriculture sector and in food systems?
- What specific policy developments are needed to recognize the role of women and youth in FSN in times of climate emergencies and natural disasters?
- How can the protection of the ecosystem be fostered from a food system perspective?

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16.02.2023

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 21

1. CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives:

- Strategic Objective 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;
- Strategic Objective 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;
- Strategic Objective 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.

2. CFS main comparative advantages:

1. Its uniqueness in the UN system as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for global coordination and policy convergence on FSN;
2. The evidence-base provided through the HLPE;
3. Access to technical expertise from the RBAs and UN bodies dealing with FSN;
4. The legitimacy of its policy outputs due to decision by Member States and inclusive and consensus-based process and, which are aligned to support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

3. Prioritization Criteria:

- CFS vision and overall objective: the workstream contributes to the CFS vision and overall objective addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition with a focus on the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition;
- Strategic Objectives: the workstream contribute to the achievement of one or more Strategic Objectives;

- CFS added value: the workstream adds value to existing policy work in relevant and cross-sectoral areas building on the comparative advantages of CFS (see list below), avoiding duplication and looking for complementarity and synergies.

- Relevance to global priorities: the workstream addresses critical, urgent and emerging FSN issues, such as those identified in HLPE information note, specific SDGs, ICN 2, the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition and the UN Decade on Family Farming, etc.

- Commitment of CFS stakeholders: CFS stakeholders are committed to using and applying the policy product resulting from the workstream.

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Territorial governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive food systems systems

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

NAME	E-mail	Organization/Country
Fatima Jardim		Ambassador – permanent representative from Angola to FAO
Carla Barroso		Ambassador – permanent representative from Brazil to FAO
Bernardo Futscher Pereira		Ambassador – permanent representative from Portugal to FAO

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

Strategic Output 1.1 (Inclusive discussions)

Strategic Output 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

Both – Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions and Global Policy Guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA (3, *see above*) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES (2, *see above*), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Food systems transformation is vital to preserve biodiversity, restore ecosystems, address the climate crisis, establish new links between cities and rural areas, reduce poverty, eliminate hunger, reduce malnutrition, and improve health by targeting diet-related diseases. Local, regional, and national governments can solve these overlapping challenges through effective governance mechanisms. During the United Nations Food Systems Summit (UNFSS) in 2021, territorial governance emerged as formulation and implementation of food-related public policies, programs, and projects to improve territorial efficiency, equality, and environmental quality. More than three-quarters of the countries that reported to the 2021 State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (SOFI) are implementing multisectorial mechanisms to coordinate food and nutrition efforts. The Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries, for example, has established an innovative multi-level food systems governance structure since 2011. These governance mechanisms benefit greatly from government support and increase the connectivity among food system actors and their capacities for action while mainstreaming food into other related policies. Institutionalization, funding, horizontal and vertical integration and connectivity with the CFS are important. This has an important impact on how different global instruments discussed at the CFS are implemented at national and local levels, where different targets and requirements under a number of international instruments should be linked and reported in a consistent way. It's therefore important to take in to account all the lessons learnt by governments and other relevant stakeholders at local, national and global level and discuss alternatives to support member countries to strengthen territorial food systems governance mechanisms

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

1. Bringing together governments, the private sector, academia and civil society to discuss more strategically the interconnections of all the parts and all spatial levels in food systems and the importance of a coherent multi-level governance architecture connected to the CFS.
2. Advancing policy guidance on possible alternatives to strengthen territorial food systems governance to deliver the right to adequate food;
3. Stronger global cooperation to share lessons learnt and build innovative food systems governance modalities based on respect for human rights and equality.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

CFS Event - Territorial food systems governance (October 2023)

The event will discuss the importance of innovative multi-level government led governance mechanisms to strengthen coordination in and between different stakeholders and spatial levels. The event will contribute for the possible development of specific guidelines to support member countries in establishing innovative governance mechanisms.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

Based on existing evidences the HLPE will discuss the importance of government led food systems governance and alternatives to strengthen the connection between the CFS and existing governance structures at regional (supra-national), national and local levels. Member countries and other CFS participants should discuss and approve modalities to strengthen the connectivity and information exchange between the CFS and national food systems governance mechanisms and the establishment of a specific "ad hoc working group" aiming the development of guidelines for territorial food systems governance.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

1. Establishment of an “ad hoc working group” on territorial food systems governance -

Based on the results of the event proposed above, member states might agree to establish an “ad hoc working group” to develop specific guidelines to support member countries to build / strengthen national and local food systems governance mechanisms

2. Mapping Existent Food Systems Governance Frameworks -

Systematization and evaluation of the existing food systems governance frameworks to understand their design, functioning, participation, performance, and impact on a national level in partnership with the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and other relevant organizations.

3. Participatory territorial food systems diagnosis (FAO/ESP) -

Participatory assessments of local food systems will be made in selected member states identifying the roles that local and national authorities can play in establishing / strengthening appropriate territorial food systems governance mechanisms.

Significant findings from activities 2 and 3 will contribute to generate data and knowledge for the development of CFS guidelines to member countries and capacity building.

Proposal 22

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Achieving SDG2 by 2030 in a context of climate change and biodiversity loss (proposal for an HLPE report)

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Michel LEVEQUE	Michel.leveque@diplomatie.gouv.fr	FRANCE
Silke STALLKAMP	la-2-io@rom.auswaertiges-amt.de	GERMANY
Javier GOROSTEGUI	jgorostegui@minrel.gob.cl	CHILI
Carla SIERRA	miscr-fao@rree.go.cr	COSTA RICA

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** -Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Despite national, regional and international efforts, we are still far beyond achieving the Agenda 2030 commitments and in particular SDG 2 "End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture". SDG 2 aims at ensuring global food security and sustainable agriculture through innovative policies, practices, and financing. As 2030 is near now, it is of upmost interest to measure results at mid-term and identify options of way forward. It is important in this regards to take into account the Paris Agreement and the international commitment taken in Glasgow and Egypt as well as the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework. Therefore there is a need to take stock of the situation. In this context, the HLPE should provide its analysis, insights and recommendations in order to accelerate the food systems transition in a context of accelerated climate change and biodiversity loss for food security and nutrition. Achieving SDG requests a comprehensive food-systems-based approach and an inclusive governance: this is why the CFS leadership on this theme is essential.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

This project will help CFS members and participants to improve their knowledge of the link of two major and intertwined concepts: 1) reduce food insecurity and malnutrition and end food crises 2) fight against climate change and biodiversity loss and act in prevention, rehabilitation and preservation of nature and biodiversity through the promotion of sustainable food systems. An HLPE report will help to provide an update of the current situation, provide insights regarding the impact of the existing crisis (Covid, conflicts, climate change, inflation and price volatility) on SDG achievement. On this basis the CFS could have a deep exchange of views and agree on some key recommendations. This report and discussion will also be useful for the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) work and next Food Systems Summit stocktaking exercises.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

HLPE report to be discussed during a CFS session

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

- report on actual consequences of effect of climate change, biodiversity loss and other crisis on food insecurity and malnutrition / review achievements

- Identification of possible solutions / recommendations to achieve SDG 2 in a context of climate change and biodiversity loss

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

- CFS stakeholders should benefit from its own recommendations to raise awareness and uptake
- The HLPE report and the CFS recommendations could serve as a key input to the HLPPF, as well as to the second stocktaking exercise of the UN Food Systems Summit which should normally take place in 2025.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16-02-2023

Format *dd-mm-yyyy*

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 23

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Building a meaningful interface for diverse knowledge systems, technologies and practices for FSN

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Lara Lobo	lara.lobo@itamaraty.gov.br	Brazil

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Agrifood Systems are diverse and encompass a broad range of knowledge systems and technologies that can definitely contribute to the achievement of the right to adequate food for all. Despite the clear contribution traditional knowledge can add to the enhancement of the sustainability of agrifood systems, they are often neglected, undervalued and, at times, explored. The recognition FAO has already granted by the Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) is a good example of how to support and incentivize traditional systems and the wealth they can promote at the social, economic and environmental areas. There is, therefore, great value in acknowledging and striving to foster the connection between modern scientific practices and traditional knowledge systems.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

- Contribute to overcome contemporary challenges by incorporating traditional practices and knowledges that can lead to sustainable agrifood systems; - Bring together, one hand hand, modern science and technologies and, on the other, indigenous and traditional communities knowledges to find solutions to overcome food insecurity and hunger (SDGs 1 and 2); - Explore the potential use of traditional practices and knowledges to foster resilience of agrifood systems; improve environmental protection and the sustainable use of soil, seeds and plants, in order to achieve food security and nutrition (SDGs 1,2,10, 12, 13 and 15);

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

- Discuss and formulate policy recommendations on how to build a meaningful interface for diverse knowledge systems, technologies and practices for FSN;

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

- How to explore potentials of interfaces between traditional knowledges and mainstream scientific knowledge systems, in order to achieve sustainable food systems and the guarantee of the right to adequate food to all;
 - How can inequalities be reduced when considering the access of traditional communities to digital technologies that can help them protect and enhance their knowledges ?
 - How to better integrate traditional populations in public policies aiming at guaranteeing food and nutrition security to them?

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 24

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Collaborative governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive agrifood systems

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Maximo Torero	Maximo.Torero@fao.org; Chief-Economist@fao.org	FAO
		IFAD
		WFP - to be confirmed
Countries		tbc

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

If there is one positive aspect arising from the COVID 19 pandemic, it has been a sharper focus and reflection on agrifood systems governance, and the recognition of the need for and value of multistakeholder, multiscale and multi-sector collaboration and collective action. Indeed, one of the biggest challenges for agrifood systems is governance and lack of or weak cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-level coordination, both vertically (across global, regional, national and sub-national) and horizontally (across sectors and institutions).

Global agrifood systems governance is complex, with separate organizations and platforms leading on different dimensions (agriculture, including forestry and fishery, food security, nutrition, health, education...), different political constituencies and often, with different structures for accountability. Thus, converging action at all levels is more difficult as diverse constituencies bring differing expectations of and pressures on each actor. This has an important impact on how different global instruments including CFS policy products are translated and implemented at national and local levels, where different targets and requirements under a number of international instruments should be linked and reported in a consistent way. There is a need to build common understanding and information systems, and a common knowledge management system by different sectoral communities (agriculture, health, environment, etc.). Appropriate data and information are key for identifying and managing key tradeoffs between economic, environmental and social objectives.

At country level, 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, 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 more systematic review and consideration by CFS of information and reports from multiple organizations, linked to the numerous guidance documents already endorsed, would contribute to streamlining reporting and enable better identification of key challenges to reaching the zero hunger objective.

The CFS plays a vital role in advancing global solidarity, multilateralism and cooperation as the world's greatest assets for achieving SDG 2 and contributing to the achievement of all other Goals, leaving no one behind.

The selection of the theme (governance) could be linked to the fact that governance is one of the levers for transformative change to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals, as established by the 2019 Global Sustainable Development Report (GSDR), which will be reconfirmed by the 2023 GSDR.

Governance is an SDG in itself (SDG 16) and an essential lever of systemic transformations needed to achieve all 17 SDGs.

In addition, this workstream would contribute to the follow-up to the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2) and the action area "Strengthened governance and accountability for nutrition" of the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025). The Nutrition Decade's Work Programme, in particular, articulates that "Effective nutrition action requires contributions from and coordination among all stakeholders and sectors. Governments lead and are responsible for: fostering political dialogue and commitment, coordination, and national planning; ensuring coherence among policies and mechanisms; promoting responsible and sustainable investments; providing information as a public good and as a means of fostering learning and accountability; promoting intercountry collaboration; and strengthening the work of the UN system".

The Voluntary Guidelines to Support the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security specifically mention governance as an essential factor for poverty and hunger eradication (Guideline 1) and refer to international collaboration as a tool to achieve these goals (Guideline 19). The workstream would contribute to leveraging the comparative advantage of the CFS to galvanize country commitments and actions, building on the lessons learnt by governments and other stakeholders at local, national and global levels.

The workstream would also work to link to/create synergies with other CFS workstreams that will be continued during the next MyPoW. These are: workstream on Urban and Peri-Urban Food Systems and the Workstream on Inequalities. For example, there are some very good examples of urban food (system) governance, and this could become the theme (URBAN food governance) of one of the thematic events (see below) and this is where the workstream could link to the Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems workstream again.

It could also be important to ensure that the workstream focuses not only on horizontal governance (across ministries), but also on vertical governance (global, regional, national and local/sub-national). The workstream could also build on the experience from One Health approach, which could play a key role to break silos and facilitate increased collaboration among different sectors. Through promoting and mainstreaming the principles of One Health across different sectors, better synergy and coordination including easy exchange of data would be realized among diverse group of stakeholders and actors both at global and national levels.

This workstream would engage/give voice also to actors who are traditionally not part of the CFS, that is the local (sub-national) authorities (this could be another link with the Urban and Peri-urban Food Systems workstream). Furthermore, the proposed thematic workstream would also pay increased attention to gender inequalities within agrifood systems and in related institutions, mechanisms and processes. It could integrate a focus on gender equality by:

- paying attention to data and evidence about (rural) women and the gender gaps in various parts of the agri-food sector
- promoting policy dialogue about gender-responsive policies and programmes
- raising awareness on gender transformative approaches and methodologies for gender responsive governance interventions/practices
- creating linkages with other initiatives to advance the gender equality agenda, including the (yet to be adopted) CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition

Workstream activities (thematic events) could also showcase the role/experience of regional organizations in collaborative governance and give them visibility in this way.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

1. Advancing a paradigm shift in the views of relevant global, regional, national and sub-national actors on the strong connections between agrifood systems, poverty and human nutrition and health on one side, and between agrifood systems, inclusion and the health of the planet on the other. **2.** Bringing together governments, the private sector, agrifood systems actors, Indigenous Peoples representatives, nutritionists, health professionals, and social actors and experts of all types to think more deeply and more strategically about the interconnections of all the parts and spatial levels in agrifood systems. This would include strengthening the inclusion and mechanisms of engaging the small-scale producers, vulnerable groups (women, IPs, youth) and their organisations (cooperatives and farmer organisations and other CSOs) and the private sectors, including SMEs - as they are the most impacted by poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition when agrifood systems are dysfunctional. **3.** Stronger global solidarity, multilateralism and cooperation, innovative governance modalities, and behavioral change to build consensus and engage relevant actors around priority actions for transitioning towards more sustainable and inclusive agrifood systems based on respect for human rights and equality and ensuring sustainable consumption and production patterns. **4.** Enhanced understanding through inclusive dialogue on the importance to preserve and strengthen traditional food and knowledge systems, including indigenous food systems; **5.** Strengthened impact of actions, ensuring a transversal one UN approach (including One Health) to country and multi-sector support including through promotion of multi-disciplinary data collection and analysis informing agrifood systems related policies.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

In order to demonstrate the strategic importance of the theme (collaborative governance) and the workstream, the activities could span over the entire period of the MyPoW. A workstream that is structured around a series of activities instead of one-off event(s) or unrelated activities, may be more attractive to CFS constituencies.

Therefore, the idea could be to organize 2-3 thematic events/workshops that are related and structured around a common thread each year and then culminate the activities into a final high-level forum.

The thematic events would be an opportunity to share good practices and discuss existing challenges and possible ways to overcome them. The outcomes of the thematic events would be used to prepare the final output(s) of the Workstream (e.g. 'how to guide', policy recommendation, compilation of good practices, recommendation on CFS accountability mechanism, etc.)

2024 is also 20th anniversary of the VGRTF and 10th anniversary of the VGSSE, that could be marked.

Possible activities and timeline

1. Thematic events/workshops

2024: min 2 and max 3 thematic events/workshops

2025: min 2 and max 3 thematic events/workshops

2026: min 2 and max 3 thematic events/workshops

2027: 1 thematic event and/or 1 High Level Forum

Possibly, events organized in the context of the UN Decade of Family Farming, and UN Decade on Nutrition, in collaboration with the platforms created at national level.

2. Exchange of knowledge and good practices

2024: collection of good practices and presentation of experiences, lessons learned to strengthen cross-sectoral collaborative governance for more sustainable, effective and inclusive agrifood systems.

2025: Identification of innovative governance modalities and implementation arrangements across sectors for priority actions promoting more sustainable and inclusive agrifood systems

2025/2026: establishment of a Digital Platform for Good practices in collaborative governance for agrifood systems

2024-2027: promoting innovative and long-term formats of knowledge sharing and learning (eg. Co-creation workshops in different regions, innovative virtual platforms..) to share progress and connect countries and stakeholders

3. Strengthening relationship between CFS and other relevant bodies of the United Nations

2024: Establish channel for two way information flows between CFS and relevant bodies of the UN

2025: Suggest modalities for CFS to consider information received in sessions during standing items, and to discuss emerging relevant items as to strengthen understanding between different thematic bodies and communities, particularly different organs of states, including health, trade, education, human rights, etc.

The results of the Workstream and the final High-level Forum would be widely disseminated, including through the CFS inputs to HLPE and SDG HoS review in 2027.

For previous similar High Level Forum please see for example:

<https://www.fao.org/cfs/workingspace/workstreams/past-workstreams/smallholders/hlfsmall/en/>

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

The outcome of the four-year programme could be a compilation of good practices, short how to do guide, policy recommendation, and/or high-level declaration. Eventually, the workstream could have an impact also on working modalities of the CFS, e.g., regarding accountability/reporting.

Possibly, a HLPE-FSN report on this theme if considered useful.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

This proposal does not foresee consolidation of a policy product. Rather, the focus would be on analyzing and capitalizing on synergies between existing policy documents, and between them and various reports and policy documents from relevant UN agencies to be more systematically reviewed and understood by CFS stakeholder. This may contribute to improving quality of deliberations, and consistency across bodies and thematic interventions, as well as make CFS policy documents better known across the relevant UN bodies and discussions.

Also, a discussion process to develop in an inclusive way a mapping of existing and ongoing complementary governance systems, including the ones acting at territorial level and providing services supporting food security, biodiversity conservation and climate action measures could be envisaged.

Results of the policy and instruments review, as well as compilation of good practices, with succinct policy recommendations on ways CFS could improve monitoring of its instruments and foster accountability of stakeholders as to expand implementation at all levels.

FAO can support the implementation of the above through policy support, capacity development, evidence, technical assistance, etc.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 25

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Coordinating Policy Responses to the Global Food Security Crisis

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Michel Lévêque	Michel.leveque@diplomatie.gouv.fr	FRANCE

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** -Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Global challenges to food security and nutrition are greater than ever, while the international community has committed to eliminate hunger by 2030. The last SOFI report has shown that world food insecurity rose further in 2021, with up to 828 million people affected by hunger. Conflicts, climate change and socio-economic shocks, including the still-lasting impacts of the COVID-19 as well as poverty and inequalities, including from a gender and generation perspective, are still main drivers of food crises. The consequences of the war in Ukraine are adding up to this situation. Therefore solutions need to be urgently designed. In this context, the Chairs of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and of the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) convened on July 18 a High-Level Event to highlight the need of a multistakeholder and coordinated global response to the crisis. On this occasion Member States found consensus on the need to act in a coherent and coordinated manner to enhance country-led responses with the SDGs as their compass and to find short- and medium-term solutions to the crisis that go hand-in-hand with long-term and sustainable transformation of food systems. During the Fiftieth Session of the CFS in December 2022, Member States called on leveraging the convening power of the CFS to strengthen coordinated global policy responses to the multiple dimensions of the global food crisis, in line with the CFS reform document.

France [+ XXX] propose that that the next MYPoW include a **workstream dedicated to the coordination of policy responses to the global food crisis** to follow-up to this call and to the High-Level Event of July 2022. It would be all the more relevant that the CFS is the most inclusive platform on food security and nutrition issues and has to play a central role in the global governance of food systems. Therefore it needs to be closely engaged in the global response to the current food security and nutrition challenges. Such workstream would benefit from CFS's unique convening power to mobilize and to engage all the relevant stakeholders in exchanges on food security priority actions and would highlight the relevance of the CFS products to responding to the current challenges.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The expected outcome of the proposed workstream would be a general framework or policy recommendations that would foster the coordination of policy responses to the global food crisis. It would address the multiples drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition such as conflicts, climate change, economic downturn, pandemics and inequalities. It would also highlight the relevance of the CFS products to responding to the current challenges. The unique convening power of the CFS will eventually allow to mobilize all relevant forms of knowledge and know-how in order to ensure context-based recommendations.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

October 2023 - Adoption of the CFS MYPoW 2023-2027 by CFS51
 November 2023 - 1st meeting of the OEWG (discussion on the scope of the product and the main challenges it should address)
 December 2023 - 2nd meeting of the OEWG (adoption of the Terms of References)
 February 2024 - Publication of the V0 Draft
 March 2024 - Publication of the V1 Draft
 April-May 2024 - Rounds of negotiations on the basis of the V1 Draft
 October 2024 - Adoption of the product by CFS52

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

A HLPE would not be necessary as it has already published a report including recommendations in the aftermaths of the outbreak of the war in Ukraine as well as in the aftermaths of the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic. Moreover the product would benefit from all the knowledge produced by the HLPE in its previous reports. More information available at www.fao.org/cfs

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

- Presentation of the CFS General Framework or Policy Recommendations during a dedicated high-level event which would serve as a follow-up event to the one organized by the Chairs of the CFS and of the UNGA in July 2022. Such event would highlight the concrete contribution of the CFS to the response to the global food crisis.
- Promotion of the CFS General Framework or Policy Recommendations in relevant fora (UN General Assembly, UN Security Council, FAO Council and Regional Conferences).
- Stock-taking event in CFS Plenary in 2025 (if possible during the 2nd stock-taking event of the UNFSS which will presumably take place every two years).

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format *dd-mm-yyyy*

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 26

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Employment in food systems: improving workers well being by bridging the gaps from data to policy.

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
José Javier Gorostegui O.	jgorostegui@minrel.gob.cl	Chile
Juan Camilo Saretzki F	juan.zaretzki@cancilleria.gov.co	Colombia
Maximo Torero	Maximo.ToreroCullen@fao.org	FAO
Donald Brown	d.brown@ifad.org	IFAD
Miguel J Garcia Winder	mgarciaw@sre.gob.mx	México

Add more if needed

Brazil

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

As indicated in the note prepared by the High Level Panel of Experts (HLPE) on Food Security, labor in agriculture is one of the 7 key issues affecting food security and nutrition. In addition to the issues highlighted in the note, attention must be given to the fact that today many countries are facing a serious shortage of labor for farm operations and that this trend will continue in the years to come. The lack of adequate labor will impact migration, food availability and affordability, the expansion of innovations and an increase in the use of child labor in the agri-food systems.

Despite the importance of this issue, there has not been a coordinated effort to properly understand the root causes and gaps, or to provide technical cooperation and guidance to governments and actors of the food chains, to build the conducive conditions to guarantee the wellbeing of workers in the agri-food systems.

The Committee on Food Security (CFS) is well placed to leverage its convening power to discuss this issue and at the same time to set the basis for the development of ad hoc policies conducive to improve working conditions and the wellbeing of workers along the agri-food chains and systems, particularly those working in primary production.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The overarching goal of this "work stream" is to improve the working and living conditions of workers within the diverse agri-food systems, eliminating child and forced labor, and reducing inequalities between men and women. Specific expected results are:

1. Countries, particularly those classified as low and middle income, count with an effective and reliable data collection system that allows to identify the dynamics of farm employment to make rapid and accurate interventions.
2. Countries establish policy dialogues and policy frameworks to improve employment conditions along the agri-food systems and deter, and eliminate child and forced labor.
3. Agencies from the United Nation System provide coordinated technical support to its members and other actors in the agri-food systems to improve living conditions and the well being of workers and their families.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Result 1. Countries, particularly those classified as low and middle income country, develop and operate effective and reliable data collection system that allows to identify the dynamics of farm employment.

- Review of countries laws and statistical data and methodologies.
- Gap analysis and identification of country needs.
- Project portfolio to address gaps and to implement a system that would allow timely decision making.
- Timeline: Year 1 and 2.

Result 2 Countries establish policy dialogues and policy frameworks to improve employment conditions along the agri-food systems and to deter and eliminate child and forced labor.

- Policy dialogues in selected countries.
- Join Policy dialogue between countries expelling and countries receiving migrant farm workers.
- Policy proposals to address farm labor issues within countries.
- Policy proposals to allow the free movement of farm workers among countries expelling and receiving workers.
- Timeline: Years 1 to 3

Result 3 Agencies from the United Nation System provide coordinated technical support to its members and other actors in the agri-food systems to improve living conditions and the well being of workers and their families.

- Definition of a join committee or task force to address the issue.
- Sharing of initiatives.
- Developing of a join plan of work to be presented to country members, including financing mechanisms.
- Timeline: Year 4

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

The main aspects to be addressed in a potential report are:

1. Description of the problem with fresh data.
2. Description of the methodologies and processes recommended to collect data for timely decision making.
3. Primary findings of the policy dialogues.
4. Lessons learned on the implementation of policy frameworks
5. Lessons learned of the cooperation between work expelling and work receiving countries

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

The results of this work could result in a permanent work stream for countries as labor dynamics change. Also could be transformed in a permanent area of cooperation for UN system organizations. It will also serve as a starting point to address, with proper data, other issues related to labor such as elimination of child labor, equal opportunity employment and wages for man and woman, elimination of forced labor. It is expected that this line of work will impact the policies of agribusiness and other private sector companies by influencing their social responsibility policies.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 27

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Enhancing CFS coordination role for a global response to the food crisis

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Michael Fakhri	hrc-sr-food-fakhri@un.org	UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food
Berioska Morrison	berioska.morrison@rdroma.org mision@rdroma.org	Dominican Republic

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Hunger was on the rise before the COVID-19 pandemic. As soon as the pandemic struck, it triggered a food crisis. As international conflicts increase and climate change continues to unfold, the food crisis may prove to be protracted unless global coordinated action is taken. The CFS should exercise its convening and coordination power to its fullest capacity, and make this issue the highest priority. How the world responds to the food crisis will be in effect how food systems will be transformed for decades to come. Because of its inclusiveness and the wide participation of the different actors, the CFS has a formal and substantive role to play to provide action oriented perspectives - from the short, to the medium and the long term to transform the food systems while ensuring food security and nutrition. Because the right to food is at the heart of the CFS vision statement, the discussions around coordination are focused and action-oriented. Moreover, the CFS has already established good relations with regional groups, intergovernmental political forums and is regarded as well-positioned to play this coordination role.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The ultimate goal would be a "Global Coordination and Cooperation Policy" to recover from the pandemic and end the food crisis. Building upon the large number of CFS policy instruments and the right to food guidelines, this Policy should ensure responses to the food crisis are based on the rights, needs, and demands of the most vulnerable and affected, respecting people's agency. The Policy should not only set principles on how to address immediate needs, but also coherently promote a pathway in line with the objectives of longer-term food systems transformation and right to food obligations.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Due to the urgent and acute nature of the food crisis, it is proposed that all events under the next MyPOW explicitly connect to tackling the food crisis. This would create an environment at the CFS that would enable the final adoption of a Global Coordination and Cooperation Policy" by 2025.
Leveraging existing CFS policy tools, some of these activities could include the following:
- 2024: the twentieth anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food and related events could collect evidence and showcase examples of successful food crisis responses; and
- 2025: the tenth anniversary of the Framework for Action in Protracted Crisis could be another opportunity where to consolidate inputs and policies.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

N/A

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

- Reports by the Global Crisis Response Group on Food, Energy and Finance
- Events at UNGA especially in the context of events regarding COVID-19 pandemic recovery at the Summit for the Future;
- FAO regional conferences and dedicated events
- Inform UNFSS Hub world and national food pathways

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 28

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Recognizing the role and rights of AgriFood Systems' workers to achieve Food Security and Nutrition

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Lara Lobo	lara.lobo@itamaraty.gov.br	Brazil
Representante Permanente Alternativa	ofimultilateral@ecuitalia.it	Cuba
Elsa Simões	elsa.simoese@ambcapoverde.com	Cape Vert
Berioska Morrison	berioska.morrison@rdroma.orgmision@rdroma.org	Dominican Republic
Patricio Troya Suarez	ptroya@cancilleria.gob.ec	Ecuador

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

According to the HLPE's 3rd note on critical, emerging and enduring issues, agrifood systems employ the majority of people -especially in developing countries- in both self and wage employment. Besides the various challenges already faced by agrifood systems' workers, the COVID-19 pandemic particularly impacted them. Moreover, agriculture and food systems register countless cases of childlabor, workers in conditions similar to slavery and sexual violence.

Having this background in mind, it would be aligned with CFS's vision and overall objective, as well as with global priorities, to have a workstream to discuss how to improve the enforcement of agrifood systems workers' rights in order to achieve food security and nutrition.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

- Policy recommendations on the role and rights of agrifood systems' workers to achieve food security and nutrition;
- Explore how the objectives of the discussions could also contribute to the achievement of other SDGs (SDG1 - No poverty; SDG2 - Zero hunger; SDG5 - Gender equality; SDG8 - Decent work and economic growth; SDG10- Reduced inequalities, and others);
- This workstream would also focus on how the recognition of agrifood systems workers' rights could directly contribute to the realization of the right to adequate food (strategic objective 2);

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

- Discussions on best practices already in place that guarantee agrifood systems workers' rights and how they contribute to the realization of the right to adequate food and nutrition;
- Formulate policy recommendations that build upon past CFS products (e.g Social Protection for Food Security of 2012), and discuss new challenges and how to face them, considering the inclusion of various groups of workers that have been left behind.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

- Explore how to improve working and living conditions of agrifood systems workers;
- Put the right to adequate food at the center of all recommendations;
- Focus on vulnerable groups and the implementation of their rights (women, youth, indigenous peoples, traditional populations);
- Improvement of social protection systems, especially for workers in the informal sector, undocumented, migrant workers and care workers;
- Promotion of synergies among institutions entitled to deal with human and labor rights, in order to achieve the right to adequate food, by improving agrifood systems workers' rights.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16/02/2023

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 29

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Resilient and equitable supply chains for food security and nutrition, building on the CFS RAI as their key foundation

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Iris Krebber	Iris.Krebber@fcdo.gov.uk	United Kingdom (FCDO)
Fiona Lynn	Fiona.Lynn@dfat.gov.a	Australia (DFAT)
Maarten de Groot	maarten.degroot@international.gc.ca	Canada (Global Affairs Canada)

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

The rationale for this proposed thematic work-stream is in line with the HLPE's first suggested area of focus. The HLPE identified a need to build resilient and equitable supply chains for food security and nutrition with a specific focus on understanding the existing and persisting imbalances within global supply chains. This is all the more important when a time of poly-crises (pandemic, economic slowdown, accelerated climate change, conflict) risks undoing progress already achieved on the SDGs. Transforming food and agriculture supply chains is also an essential enabler for women's economic empowerment and for gender equality more broadly. Additionally, at this time in particular, the spirit of the CFS RAI around responsible and sustainable agriculture and food systems risks being weakened by political fragmentation when food security for all requires inclusive approaches, open trade and sustainable supply chain operations.

Understanding and building resilient and equitable supply chains is in line with the CFS prioritised criteria to contribute to the CFS vision and overall objective addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition. Evidence has also shown that this era of poly-crises is harming the poorest the most, and in particular women and girls. If we want to uphold the spirit of the Sustainable Development Goals and leave no one behind, we must reverse this trend and take a key CFS priority to the next level.

The proposed theme is in line with every comparative advantage outlined above. In particular, it builds on the CFS' unique role, membership, and mandate in the UN system and amplifies the legitimacy of its policy outputs due to decision by Member States and inclusive and consensus based process that draws on the perspectives of a range of stakeholders.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

This work-stream will contribute the CFS strategic objectives 1 and 2, platform and policy respectively.

- (i) Platform: It 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. Specifically, through collaboration with governments, civil society, private sector and relevant multilateral agencies and initiatives, it will reflect on and seek to accelerate RAI implementation across increasingly globalised food and agriculture supply chains and drive equity and fair benefits from end to end. This could be delivered as a strategic sequence of guidance and tools, technical assistance, best practice reports, independent benchmarking and robust (standardized) performance reporting.
- (ii) Policy: It 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.

This work-stream aims to achieve SDG 2, as well as SDG 10, and 12. It will also protect and progress SDG5 on gender equality and SDG17 on partnerships. This work-stream aims to address the risk of increasing the imbalances that exist in the global food supply chain, and in turn increasing food security

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

CFS (other stakeholders to take complementary action):

- (i) Early 2024 informal dialogue with CFS members. Objective to collect information on vulnerabilities in supply chain. Could include surveys of supply chain participants to help clarify key challenges and opportunities
- (ii) Early 2024 produce zero draft paper building on existing RAI principles with key findings, including OEWG discussions on where vulnerabilities in the supply chain exist and possible collective actions.
- (iii) Mid 2024. Formal discussion with CFS members on amendment/expansion of existing recommendations
- (iv) Oct. 2024 (CFS52). Policy approved: Finalize updated policy recommendations on how to make supply chains more resilient.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

N/A (Other mechanisms to gather insights/assess value chain performance beyond HLPE could be considered)

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

The process could envisage a strategic sequence of events over the next 2 years, organised by relevant stakeholders. Early 2025, there is a potential for a major CFS event to promote the new policy recommendations on supply chain resilience.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16/02/2023

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 30

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

The role and rights of agrifood systems workers

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Maximo Torero	Maximo.Torero@fao.org Chief-Economist@fao.org	FAO
		IFAD
		WFP - to be confirmed

Add more if needed

Countries to be confirmed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

The proposed thematic workstream is one of the seven key issues identified by the HLPE in its 2022 report on critical, emerging and enduring issues for FSN.

Agrifood 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 to entire agrifood systems, workers across the 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 (see ILO, 2020); women's work in agrifood systems is particularly prone to informality and poor working conditions (FAO Forthcoming 2023).

The extent of the precariousness and difficult working conditions is of particular concern for seasonal and migrant workers, including undocumented ones, across the agrifood 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.

This workstream would also contribute to the follow-up to recommendation #24 that was made at the Second International Conference on Nutrition (ICN2), through its outcome document the ICN2 Framework for Action: "Increase income for the most vulnerable populations by creating decent jobs for all, including through the promotion of self-employment". It would also be of value for the UN Decade of Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition that provide both a time-bound opportunity to set and achieve impact at country level.

The theme is also of critical importance in today's context where a series of severe and mutually reinforcing shocks – the COVID-19 pandemic, the war in Ukraine and resulting food and energy crises, surging inflation, debt tightening, as well as climate change – are strongly impacting food security, nutrition and livelihoods. Workers across the agrifood system have been particularly impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition to a generalized disruption of supply chains due to lockdowns and restrictions of movement, the pandemic has put the spotlight on the vital contribution that migrant workers make in ensuring food supplies and on the pervasive decent work deficits and vulnerabilities they face.

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. The CFS can also play a valuable role in examining the importance of: (i) unpaid/low paid care work, performed typically by women and girls, (ii) issues of violence in agrifood systems—particularly gender-based violence and violence against the most vulnerable workers e.g. plantation or fisheries sectors, (iii) the relationship between economic inclusion, accessibility, availability and affordability of adequate food, nutrition and healthy diets, and a living wage.

These are topics that CFS is uniquely placed to address, building on past work related to the food security and nutrition of most vulnerable groups – especially products such as the "VGGT", the "Voluntary Guidelines to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food", the ones for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries, the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (RAI principles) / see Principle 2 and its decent work dimensions, the Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems and the report of the High Level Panel of Experts on Social Protection for Food Security – and benefitting from the experience and expertise of the RBAs in the area of enhancing rural livelihoods, and promoting productive employment and decent work in agricultural and rural sectors.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The objective of the workstream is to develop Policy Recommendations on Enhancing the role of food systems workers for food security and nutrition while protecting and promoting their rights, to be presented for endorsement at CFS plenary in October 2026.

CFS engagement in the workstream would help in identifying critical issues to be addressed and providing policy guidance on appropriate pathways and alliances for agrifood system transformation that can help improve the working and living conditions of all agrifood 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).

The preparation of the Policy Recommendations would be informed by the scientific evidence provided by a report of the HLPE on the same topic. The recommendations are intended to provide guidance, mainly to governments, as well as specialized institutions, and other stakeholders, on appropriate policies, investments, alliances and institutional arrangements needed to address the key causes of poor working conditions for food workers and protect and promote their rights.

CFS engagement can also facilitate cooperation among institutions dealing with human rights and labor rights, as well as governments, private sector and civil society, and contribute to linking the right to food with the rights at work and the rights to social security, in a system approach. As a unique multi-stakeholder platform, CFS could also facilitate the relationships between business and human rights principles in supply chains and for all workers.

The recommendations would also capitalize on the lessons learned and knowledge generated by the programmes being implemented by the three Rome-based agencies (FAO, IFAD, WFP) as well as by other UN organizations, such as the International Labour Organization (ILO), or the World Bank. They will complement, and contribute to, effective implementation of existing policy guidance tools such as the VGGTs, CFS-RAI, CFS-FFA and the Right to Food Guidelines; as well as the different relevant ILO conventions, recommendations and guidelines. It will contribute to the 2019-2028 UN Decade of Family Farming, guiding the development and implementation of effective public policies.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Possible activities over the three years:

- i) (2024) CFS engagement around the 20th anniversary of the VGRTF and the 10th anniversary of the VGSSF can help spearhead inclusive discussions for action, collective (stakeholder) reporting and monitoring of impact and uptake on the rights of workers in agrifood systems, including the right to adequate food, decent work, adequate standard of living (linking fisherfolk rights and nutritious foods etc), including the most vulnerable – towards 2030.
 - ii) Review of how CFS instruments can support the implementation of the VGRTF and the VGSSF
 - iii) (2024) Development of HLPE report;
 - iv) (2025) TORs developed for the task team/open-ended working group for the Policy Recommendations;
 - v) (2025) Preparation of an annotated outline of the Policy Recommendations;
 - vi) (2025) Development of first, second and final draft of the Policy Recommendations;
 - vii) (2025) Organization of expert meeting;
 - viii) (2026) E-consultation;
 - ix) (2026) Regional consultations;
 - x) (2026) Finalization of the Policy Recommendations and presentation for endorsement at the CFS Plenary in October 2026;
- Special event during CFS Plenary to discuss commitments to Multistakeholder Partnerships and Programmatic efforts in accordance with the content of the Policy Recommendations

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

The workstream would benefit from a HLPE report which could provide: i. an overview of food system workers and of the information and data currently available to support the monitoring of their rights and working conditions, while ii. providing recommendations on how these can be addressed through improved policy, governance and partnership mechanisms.

In particular the HLPE report should reflect on the following aspects:

1. Provide an overview of available information and data on employment trends, disaggregated by sex, rural/urban, as well as working and living conditions of all food system workers, including subsistence farmers and unpaid family members;
2. Explore the synergies between the right to food and the different rights associated to decent work in a food-system approach (see FAO brief on the topic <https://www.fao.org/3/i5001e/i5001e.pdf>)
3. Provide an overview of main initiatives, guidance, tools, and joint efforts already in place at global, regional and country level (ex. Alliance 8.7 for the eradication of forced labour and child labour; the UN Network on Migration Working Group on Bilateral Labour Migration Agreements (ILO and IOM co-led); the ILO workshop planned for May 2023 to discuss and possibly validate Decent Work Guidelines in the agri-food sector; the global coalition for Universal Social Protection (USP2030) and its working group on food systems (FSS coalition on Social Protection for Food Systems Transformation).
4. Identify good practices and provide recommendations for promoting decent work in agri-food systems, especially for the most vulnerable, with focus on the following aspects: i. policies and interventions targeting food systems that integrate employment and labour issues, also by adopting human-right-based approaches; ii. public-private partnerships, as well as governance, social dialogue and territorial mechanisms protecting and promoting the rights of food system workers, including their freedom of association and living incomes, access to social security, as well as the eradication of forced and child labour; iii. formalization and access to social protection, also extended to include those working in the informal sector; and migrant workers; iv. Data gathering for enhanced monitoring.
5. Suggest priority areas for improvement, noticing areas that already show signs of joint action and areas that remain more dramatically unaddressed and therefore demand urgent action;
6. Provide recommendations on how can cooperation be promoted among institutions dealing with human rights, including labour and social security rights, such as FAO, the ILO, IOM, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the World Health Organization (WHO), as well as the International Union of Food, Agricultural, Hotel, Restaurant, Catering, Tobacco and Allied Workers' Associations (IUF), in order to improve synergies and coordination to improve the working conditions of food system workers

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

The Policy Recommendations could be designed to support countries in advancing the rights and working conditions of food systems' workers, as part of their efforts to eradicate hunger, food insecurity and malnutrition, and to promote environmental sustainability. Their dissemination, use and application would be encouraged through the organization of workshops, trainings and other capacity development activities, including the development of specific technical guides to support the VGs' implementation at country level. In addition, dissemination and use could be envisaged also through human rights organizations at global and national level, through presentations at technical FAO committees etc. Their use will be promoted also through major FSN, agriculture, employment-related and social protection programmes and projects of FAO and other partners. To celebrate the endorsement of the Policy Recommendations, raise awareness of their objectives and kick-off their implementation, FAO could partner up with ILO and IFAD to organize a special event during the CFS Plenary Session in 2026.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work

CALL FOR PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS


Proposal 31
1. TITLE OF THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM

To standardize and promote evidence-based decision making in *in situ* on farm conservation promotion for food security and nutrition and descriptor-based germplasm management and use therefore.

2. PROPOSED PROPONENTS OR SUPPORTERS

Name	Email	Organisation/Country
Project Director		
Jai C. Rana	J.Rana@cgiar.org	Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, Region – Asia, India Office, G-1, B-Block, NASC Complex, DPS Marg, Pusa Campus, New Delhi 110012, India
Nepal		
Balaram Thapa	bthapa@libird.org	LI-BIRD - Local Initiatives for Biodiversity, Pokhara, Kaski, Gandaki 33700, Nepal
Baidya Nath Mahto	bnmahto_7@yahoo.com	Nepal Agricultural Research Council (NARC), Singadurbar Plaza, Kathmandu, P.O. Box 5459, Kathmandu, Nepal
Bangladesh		
Debasish Sarker	dg.bari@bari.gov.bd	Bangladesh Agricultural Research Institute (BARI), Mymensingh, Mymensingh Division, Bangladesh
India		
GP Singh	director.nbpg@icar.gov.in	ICAR-National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources (NBPGR), Pusa Campus, New Delhi-110012, India

Name	Email	Organisation/Country
Anil Gupta	anilgb@gmail.com	KnowNet-Grin, Wing 13, Indian Institute of Management (IIM-A), Vastrapur, Ahmedabad-380015, Gujarat, India
Bharat Kakade	bkkakade@baif.org.in	BAIF Development Research Foundation, BAIF Bhavan, Dr. Manibhai Desai Nagar, Warje, Pune-411058, Maharashtra, India
More to be added ...		

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1 (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1 (Global policy guidance)
- Both – Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)**

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES, AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX-B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT

A broad range of stakeholders committed towards elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition (FSN) for all human beings need to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes to meet their immediate needs and prepare to meet future scenarios, including changed climate, resilience and equitable supply chains among others. Needful actions at the country and regional levels ought to be improved and strengthened, with policy convergence/ coherence at the global level, in regard to achieving the FSN related global sustainable development goals 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well-being), 12 (responsible consumption and production), and 13 (climate action).

It is considered necessary, among other actions, to research into evidence-based decision-making in handling *in situ* on farm the genetic resources of crop plants and their wild relatives to ensure continuous access to new building blocks for adaptive, resilient, nutritional and productive plant genetic architecture to breeders, seed industry, and farmers. The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations (FAO), in 1995, through its Resolution 3/95 of the FAO Conference had first emphasized on the need to facilitate an integrated approach to agricultural biodiversity. It was then also endorsed, in 1996, by the Decisions III/11 and III/15 of the Conference of Parties (COP-III) to the United Nations Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD) to encourage Parties to develop their national strategies, programmes and policies for conservation and sustainable use of agricultural biological diversity with action-oriented goals.

The FAO had endorsed four Priority Activities in a voluntary Global Plan of Action (GPA)¹ as identified and recommended in its Fourth International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources, 1996, which were (i) *In Situ* Conservation and Development, (ii) *Ex Situ* Conservation, (iii) Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources, and (iv) Institutions and Capacity Building. Although the GPA has been revised and its horizon expanded, yet the purpose of listing the 4 Priority Areas of GPA-I here, is to point out long standing gap in the matching emphasis by countries on the *in situ* on farm conservation of plant genetic resources for food and agriculture (PGRFA) and their use management.

The comprehensive and cohesive global efforts and integrated approach in germplasm augmentation and genebank management already has a positive twin-outcome. On one hand, the multilateral system of access and benefit sharing under the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (ITPGRFA) has successfully delivered/ is delivering the plant genetic resource so skilfully conserved *ex situ* in gene banks as international good to produce new varieties for FSN, and also using its benefit sharing fund to support project-based activities on PGRFA in developing and least developed countries. And, on the other hand, voluntary global actions have led to the augmentation of world's *ex situ* collections² in long term safe vault storage in the Nordic permafrost area. This *ex situ* reserve of FSN resources, although requires continued curation and augmentation, is already handy now and indeed a boon for all to cope up with climate change and the need for posterity.

The GPA priority area of *in situ* conservation and development together with the other priority areas of PGR utilization, and institutions and capacity building, however, still require a more focussed voluntary global policy guidance. Which means, more research for sustainable development in this priority area is needed to develop and firm up some voluntary global policy tools to guide on evidence-based decision making.

A continuous availability of new variability of interest needs to be ensured from areas rich in such agrobiodiversity, and this could not rely merely on some academic project activity. Rather *in situ* on farm management by countries and in regions should be linked to a simultaneous development of FSN value-chains and remunerative returns to the producer farmers, particularly the marginal and small farmers in the developing and the least developed countries. National programmes and regional efforts are needed to institutionalise, protect and promote regular and somewhat assured *in situ* on farm conservation approach in identified pockets that are rich in agrobiodiversity. Global policy tools to guide on the requisite processes that the national programmes may have to follow, require further collaborative research and drawing focussed lessons from its output.

Secondly, but equally important, it is also considered necessary to develop and provide a new series of crop germplasm descriptors for use as policy tool to determine descriptor-based

¹ FAO, 1996. Global Plan of Action for the Conservation and Sustainable Utilization of Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture and the Leipzig Declaration adopted by the International Technical Conference on Plant Genetic Resources, Leipzig, Germany. 17–23 June 1996. Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations, Rome, Italy. 63p.

² The Seed Vault holds more than 1.1 million seed samples of almost 6,000 plant species from 89 gene banks around the world...

selection of these genetic resources in plant breeding and biotechnology streams. Earlier, descriptors have been developed³ by Bioversity International and its predecessors, the International Board for Plant Genetic Resources (IBPGR) and the International Plant Genetic Resources Institute (IPGRI), for almost 100 crops in collaboration with scientists and international research organizations. However, there is a high demand for new descriptor lists to be developed for many species and new crops, including neglected crops, crops of regional or local importance, and forest species.

It is further envisaged that the new series of crop germplasm descriptors (ver.2.0) must rely on the knowledge consolidated from all the three streams of knowledge systems, namely, the classical-phenotypic-genotypic-genomic knowledge, the new molecular-genomic knowledge, and the informal-traditional-indigenous-farmers' preference-based knowledge. Thus, each one of the proposed new series of crop germplasm descriptors to be developed should essentially have at least three sections to describe: (i) Morphological and Ecological traits, including those related to plant description, agronomy and economic botany, (ii) Molecular Marker assisted description and expressive traits that may include identification, diagnostics, resilience and/or quality traits, and (iii) Farmers' Preference traits, which may include specific traits accounting for agronomic practices or ergonomics, food and culinary preferences, home remedies, aesthetics, and ritualistic use values, among others. The proponents, supporters and beneficiary participants of the proposed project constitute a diverse group that is capable of providing relevant input and feed from all the three proposed streams.

Recently, a National Symposium on Food, Nutrition and Environmental Security: Towards Achieving SDGs held at New Delhi from August 29-30, 2022, and another 1st National Conference on Plant Genetic Resources Management (NCPGRM 2022), also held at New Delhi from November 22-24, 2022, both supported by Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, have reiterated the demand to institutionalize *in situ* on farm conservation of agrobiodiversity, and re-emphasized the need to develop a new series of descriptors, which may also include farmers' preferences related traits, and possibly; traits dwelling upon molecular marker based identification as well. These model on farm conservation and descriptors tools kit could be instrumental in shaping and indexing knowledge and information on biodiversity-based indigenous food systems for their promotion and scaling up.

The proposed thematic workstream is associated with the umbrella strength of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) in providing platform for inclusive discussions (Output 1.1) including those related to topics prioritized by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN), and developing voluntary global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence in the proposed twin areas of work. The sixth one of the seven theme areas identified by HLPE-FSN advocates the need to build up a meaningful interface of diverse knowledge systems, technologies and practices for FSN. It acknowledges there are uneven power dynamics in food policies around different kind of knowledge. Similarly, in the proposed topic for research it is believed that there are at least two distinct streams of; farmers' traditional knowledge, and science-based knowledge, which need convergence and coherence under a more rational global policy in tandem with CFS Vision

³ Bioversity International. 2007. Guidelines for the development of crop descriptor lists. Bioversity Technical Bulletin Series. Bioversity International, Rome, Italy. xii+72p. ISBN: 978-92-9043-792-1

and its Overall Objective, which could yield a potentially useful outcome of the proposed research.

At a minimum, it is rational to contribute and cause to contribute to the augmentation of CFS global voluntary data on FSN that could potentially provide handy information at different levels, and on various dimensions, determinants and/or drivers such as geographical, thematic and/or sectorial availability, access, utilization, stability, agency and sustainability in regard to food security and nutrition.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The expected results will include a minimum of 10-12 demonstrable and sustainable *in situ* on farm conservation models (1-2 by each partner) on one hand (This conservatively expressed number could increase, even sizeably so, when advance discussions are held and/or additional proponents or supporters are considered), and on the other hand a beginning of the publication of a new series of crop germplasm descriptors (a minimum of 10-12 descriptors of priority native crops important for FSN vis a vis the local food systems) that would combine the classical scientific and molecular-genomic descriptions with the description on farmers' preference traits so as to strengthen the cause of FSN for all by voluntary global policy convergence/cohesion by countries in the follow up.

The *in situ* on farm conservation models emerging from this proposed project are envisioned to include expected results also for identification of feasibility and potentials of conservation sites, mainstreaming integrated approach to agrobiodiversity conservation, including the community seed, gene and grain banks, self-help and producer groups based approach to entering FSN value-chains, integrated crop-livestock farm management, participatory value-addition, branding/other intellectual property protection, scaling marketable folk cultivars, adoption of good agricultural practices, quality and/or organic production certification, and exploring on-line or export markets, among others.

Laying emphasis on self-sustainability of the activities in post project phase will be an important part of the proposed project. Development of new series of descriptors of priority native crops important to FSN will be participatory and group discussion-based activity involving scientific community in the lead role but also consulting farmers and commoners knowledgeable in respective crops. The expected results will yield published descriptors in print and digital formats and the latter could have an interactive interface to help use the resultant toolkit as a voluntary Decision Support System (DSS) in real-time situations and field conditions.

Key areas that HLPE-FSN identified in its recommended theme 6 for further enquiry include; how to establish engagement between indigenous and mainstream scientific knowledge to ensure both are equally authoritative in food policies, strategies to ensure equitable access to knowledge and technologies, including agroecology, digital and other technologies,

especially for smallholders, women indigenous peoples and local communities, and ways to bring this integration of different knowledge into research, education, extension systems that are necessary for the transformation of food systems. The proposed research envisages to involve both national agricultural research systems (NARS) and non-government organisations (NGOs) having inter-alia closer indigenous knowledge and association with indigenous communities and women in agriculture, as partners in research to jointly focus on inclusive discussions and work participation to emerge with the twin global policy guidance toolkits as mentioned in the preceding paragraph.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

COMPONENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	PROPOSED TIMELINE			
	2024	2025	2026	2027
MAIN COMPONENT 1: DEVELOPING AND PROMOTING <i>IN SITU</i> ON FARM CONSERVATION MODELS FOR FSN⁴				
1.1. Holding inception workshop to finalize proposers/ supporting partners, project sites, workplan, methodologies, approaches, and general guidance on technical, project management and administration needs.	↔			
1.2. Undertaking HH level baseline survey to assess feasibility and potentials of conservation sites, mainstreaming integrated approach to <i>in situ</i> on farm agrobiodiversity conservation, and related strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats, using participatory tools.		↔		
1.3. Identifying and designating volunteer champion farmers for providing community leadership in project activities and possibly bridging informal and formal knowledge systems.			↔	
1.4. Documentation to develop database of <i>in situ</i> on farm crop genetic diversity occurrence and distribution, and its associated traditional knowledge for resilience in sustainable agriculture production as well as in local food systems and nutrition.		↔		

⁴ The objective is to explore identification of feasibility and potentials of conservation sites, mainstreaming integrated approach to agrobiodiversity conservation, including the community seed, gene and grain banks, self-help and producer groups based approach to entering FSN value chains, integrated crop-livestock farm management, participatory value-addition, describing and documenting local food and culinary systems, exploratory pre-processing of farm produce for test marketing, branding/other intellectual property protection, scaling marketable folk cultivars, adoption of good agricultural practices, quality and/or organic production certification, exploring on-line or export markets, among others.

COMPONENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	PROPOSED TIMELINE			
	2024	2025	2026	2027
1.5. Identification and description/documentation of most popular and potential folk cultivars/ stocks for multiplication and harnessing their premium value potential.				
1.6. Describing, documenting, and demonstrating local food, culinary, and nutraceutical systems, including pre-processing activities, if and as applicable.				
1.7. Understanding and organizing Self-Help Groups (SHGs), Farmer Producer Organizations (FPOs), Community Seed/ Gene/ Grain Banks of local seed systems.				
1.8. Identifying new locally suitable varieties to enhance crop varietal choice by farmer producers.				
1.9. Sensitize beneficiary farmers on mainstreaming issues and policy areas like branding/other intellectual property protection, adoption of good agricultural practices, quality and/or organic production certification, exploring on-line and/ or export markets, model <i>in situ</i> on farm conservation models, etc.				
1.10. Organising crop diversity fairs, Farmers' exchange visits, Participatory varietal selection across project sites, and Digital information and communication literacy for women/ farmer peoples.				
1.11. Developing and establishing feedback information sharing between and across informal and formal knowledge systems.				
1.12. Preparing to develop ISOFACNET, an Alliance ⁵ -led Regional Network of <i>in situ</i> on farm conservation stakeholders from informal and formal knowledge systems, by also involving women and youth in agriculture.				
COMPONENT 2. DEVELOPING NEW SERIES CROP GERmplasm DESCRIPTORS (VER.2.0) FOR DESCRIPTOR-BASED GENETIC RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND USE				

⁵ Alliance of Bioversity International and International Centre for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT). CIAT, being the Alliance Partner of Bioversity International, is also already a Deemed Proponent of this proposed Project from different (Latin America) Region.

COMPONENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	PROPOSED TIMELINE			
	2024	2025	2026	2027
2.1. Holding inception brainstorming to finalize on the priority crops for which Descriptors ver.2.0. will be developed by the end of 2025, 2026 and 2027, nodal partner and nodal person for each crop identified, workplan, methodology, approach, and general guidance on technical, managerial and administrative compliances or need fulfilment.	↔			
2.2. Development of Digital Forms/Application/Interactive Software and guidance, with clear-cut instructions for permissions to use, edit and review the input updates at various levels in a time-bound manner so as to receive, store and arrange data/information input from designated partners and persons identified in the inception workshop or those subsequently added by the Coordinating Unit.	↔			
2.3. Development and Review workshop of First set of Descriptors ver.2.0		↔		
2.4. Publication of First set of Descriptors ver.2.0, and Development and Review workshop of second set of such new series Descriptors.			↔	
2.5. Publication of Second set of Descriptors ver.2.0, and Development and Review workshop of next set of such new series Descriptors.				↔
2.6. Publicity and Dissemination of the published New Series Descriptors far and wide for use and application by different stakeholders and countries, and further prioritization of crops and potential partners/nodal persons for continued follow up actions in rest of the crops.				↔
Component 3. Institutional arrangements in place or need appraisal thereof at country and regional levels for sustainable follow up actions, and establishing evidence-based voluntary monitoring, evaluation and learning (MEL) capacities of countries and region that could ensure sustainable FSN engagement and/or global policy guidance.				
3.1. Developing entrepreneurial capacity of marginal and small farmers, and small-scale local processors and marketing processes.				↔
3.2. Use of e-platforms or developing further trade-links (value-chain based links) for farmer producers to sell				↔

COMPONENTS AND PROPOSED ACTIVITIES	PROPOSED TIMELINE			
	2024	2025	2026	2027
premium value local traditional foods, and policy support therefore.				
3.3. Organising local capacity building training programmes/ workshops, on value chain development and farmers' enablement, and national/ regional level stakeholder meetings/workshops on sustainability of/ better economic returns from the <i>in situ</i> on farm production systems.		←→		
3.4. Establishing and strengthening sustainable linkages for FSN: Launching an Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT-Led Regional Network of <i>in situ</i> on farm conservation stakeholders (ISOFACNET) custodians of both informal and formal knowledge systems, and involving women, men and youth in agriculture, all alike.				←→
3.5. Strengthening overall project administration and implementation infrastructure including the coordination unit, a steering committee, and updated website and communication strategy for experience sharing and disseminating information and best practices, and maintaining continued liaison with Alliance Headquarters at Rome.		←→		

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

Sr. No.	Issue raised in HLPE-FSN Report vis a vis CFS Objectives		How this issue/theme is to be addressed in proposed research
	HLPE-FSN Issue #	Context/Theme of the Issue	
1.	<u>Fourth Issue</u>	To revitalize climate policies for FSN	The convergence and cohesion of indigenous and scientific knowledge systems in the policy products emerging from the proposed research are likely to strengthen voluntary global climate policies for adoption and application by countries and in regions to revitalize both; their local food systems, and genetic resource management potentials.

Sr. No.	Issue raised in HLPE-FSN Report vis a vis CFS Objectives		How this issue/theme is to be addressed in proposed research
	HLPE-FSN Issue #	Context/Theme of the Issue	
2.	<u>Sixth Issue</u>	Need to build up a meaningful interface of diverse knowledge systems, technologies and practices for FSN to mitigate uneven power dynamics in food policies around different kind of knowledge.	The proposed research is based on the belief that there are at least two distinct streams of; farmers' traditional knowledge and science-based knowledge, which need convergence and coherence under a more rational global policy in tandem with CFS Vision and its Overall Objective. The collaborative research will build a meaningful interface of these diverse knowledge systems, in both the proposed areas; <i>in situ</i> on farm conservation, and developing the revised descriptors employing both knowledge systems.
3.	<u>Sixth Issue</u>	How to establish engagement between indigenous and mainstream scientific knowledge to ensure both are equally authoritative in food policies.	Proposed proponents or supporters of the proposed project are from the diverse; public research systems mainly dealing with formal knowledge systems, and local NGOs dealing with participatory activities with indigenous and women peoples. Both streams will be undertaking the proposed project activities in mutual engagement as also with farmers' participation under <i>in situ</i> on farm conservation part.
4.	<u>Sixth Issue</u>	strategies to ensure equitable access to knowledge and technologies, including agroecology, digital and other technologies, especially for smallholders, women indigenous peoples and local communities.	The knowledge packets generated by different collaborating partners in the proposed project will be amalgamated into augmented tool kits, which will be available to all partners for further application and use. Result of such outcome uptake will be relevant for CFS for adoption and recommendation as voluntary Decision-Making Support System (DSS) by countries.
5.	<u>Sixth Issue</u>	ways to bring this integration of different knowledge into research, education, extension systems that are	Public research systems of all the three country proponents are apart of this proposed project, and are expected to internalize and apply the policy tools for <i>in situ</i> on farm conservation and tool kits

Sr. No.	Issue raised in HLPE-FSN Report vis a vis CFS Objectives		How this issue/theme is to be addressed in proposed research
	HLPE-FSN Issue #	Context/Theme of the Issue	
		necessary for the transformation of food systems.	for revised descriptors in agricultural research, education and extension (AREE) streams.
6.	<u>CFS Objectives</u>	Convergence and Coherence of Voluntary Policy Guidance by CFS for Strategic Direction Towards 2030, based on critical emerging and enduring issues prepared by HLPE-FSN	Proposed research envisages to involve both national agricultural research systems (NARS), the lighthouses of formal knowledge systems, and non-government organisations (NGOs) having inter-alia closer indigenous knowledge and association with indigenous communities and women in agriculture, as partners in research to jointly focus on inclusive discussions and work participation to emerge with the twin global policy guidance/toolkits. They emerge better equipped with better experience of each other's knowledge systems to adopt and adapt in subsequent actions at the country levels.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

- 1) The Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT-Led Regional Network of *in situ* on farm conservation stakeholders (ISOFACNET) custodians of both informal and formal knowledge systems, and involving women, men and youth in agriculture, all alike, to be launched in the proposed project concluding year 2027, will be maintained/expanded, and strengthened to establish sustainable linkages for global food security and nutrition (FSN) for all *in situ* on farm conservation related actions at regional levels and voluntary policy guidance to countries in the regions, in tandem with the Overall Objectives of the Committee on Food Security (CFS).
- 2) The overall-strengthened project administration and implementation processes and infrastructure at the coordination unit, that is, the India Office of the Alliance of Bioversity International and CIAT, with the help of the continuation of project steering committee, an updated webpage dedicated to the New Series of Crop Germplasm Descriptors ver.2.0, and the firmed up communication strategy with nodal persons and experts in informal and formal knowledge systems, will come handy for Country Representative – India to continue with the propagation of development and publishing of the new series of crop germplasm descriptors of

more crops, by also maintaining a continued liaison with the Alliance Headquarters at Rome and its Partner Institution CIAT.

- 3) Envisaging to contribute or causing to contribute to the augmentation of CFS global voluntary data on food security and nutrition that could potentially provide handy information on various dimensions, determinants and/or drivers such as geographical, thematic and/or sectorial availability, access, utilization, stability, agency and sustainability in regard to FSN.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

05-02-2023

Proposal 32

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Tematicas a analizar y discutir para el logro de una adecuada seguridad alimentaria nutricional
(Topics to analyze and discuss to achieve adequate nutritional food security)

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Julio Prudencio Böhr	JPrudencio@megalink.com	IISEC/UCB Bolivia
Gonzalo Tantani	ggtt133@gmail.com	Investigador/ Banco Union del Estado/Bolivia
Rosmary Villalba	rosmaryvillalba@630@gmail.com	Investigadora/Bolivia

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Luego de que diversas instituciones gubernamentales (Ministerios, gobiernos regionales, municipales, locales), proyectos de la cooperación internacional; organizaciones de productores; organizaciones privadas de desarrollo (ONG, Fundaciones); universidades y otras, de todo Bolivia, trabajaron durante 2 años en diversos talleres y seminarios, se ha logrado sistematizar los resultados en un Informe.

Hoy se presentan los principales temas del contenido; priorizados, para que puedan servir de propuestas para la discusión general, considerando que la situación que atravieza Bolivia es muy parecida a la situación de varios países de la región andina de América Latina.

Se ha realizado un gran esfuerzo en esa sistematización, resumiendo muchos aspectos. Aun así, ha resultado amplio, sin embargo, consideramos que servirá bastante para el análisis general

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

PROPUESTAS PRELIMINARES (PRIORIDADES)

I. RECOMENDACIONES SOBRE TEMAS ESTRATÉGICOS A DISCUTIR PARA EL LOGRO DE LA SEGURIDAD ALIMENTARIA NUTRICIONAL

1. SUELOS. Recuperación de suelos agotados y degradados. Se debe nutrir y abonar las tierras para recuperarlas/fortificarlas mediante la incorporación de materia orgánica verde (+ residuos de cosechas + cultivos de cobertura para proteger los suelos y mejorarlo); y también mediante la obligatoriedad de la labranza cero, y no permitir que los usos del suelo sean cambiados.

Establecer claramente los reglamentos de intervención del uso y manejo de los suelos en base a la recategorización de aptitud y potencialidad de los suelos. El cambio del uso de los suelos incide en la deforestación (ex. quema de la Amazonía) y en la destrucción/degradación de los humedales (por ex, en el Valle Central de la Cuenca del Plata en Argentina), de los lagos, ríos y demás ecosistemas acuáticos.

Manejo de suelos mediante sistemas agroforestales (agrosilvopastoril, labranza cero, agricultura de conservación, rotación/diversificación de cultivos).

2. AGUA DE RIEGO. Los cultivos tienen que tener agua de riego permanente para mejorar y diversificar la producción (riego por goteo para resguardar y preservar este recurso) a través de las propias comunidades/aldeas/organizaciones. Diseñar e instalar sistemas eficientes de distribución del agua en parcelas (redes de tendido subterráneo, por ejemplo, como en el Ecuador) con asistencia técnica permanente que acompañe la implementación y uso del riego, según las características de los cultivos, las zonas y propiedades físicas de los suelos.

Implementar una Ley de regulación de aguas para uso minero y/o hidrocarburífero, para que esas aguas no contaminen la tierra, los sembradíos y cultivos alimenticios (Plantas de descontaminación de aguas residuales).

3. SEMILLAS. La sostenibilidad de los sistemas agrícolas depende de las semillas, que representan el componente fundamental de los alimentos y de las materias primas de la industria procesadora, y también de la cultura indígena. Protege la biodiversidad y soporta la resiliencia frente a cambios climáticos.

Se debe promover el rescate de variedad de semillas/cultivos ; apoyar el intercambio de semillas y garantizar la circulación del material genético. Inclusive hay que establecer un marco legal (Ley de Fomento a las semillas nativas) para que los agricultores tengan el derecho de conservar, multiplicar, usar, intercambiar sus recursos genéticos nuevos (certificando su calidad) resistentes a diferentes plagas y enfermedades.

4. **CAPACITACIÓN/ASISTENCIA TÉCNICA** a los agricultores, de forma transversal, en las diversas actividades (en el uso de tecnología, en los controles naturales; en gestión de agua y riego; en producción; en transformación/procesamiento; para implementar sistemas agrosilvopastoriles; en buenas prácticas agroecológicas ambientales; en comercialización corta y gestión de riesgos, entre otros).

Crear programas de Extensión Agrícola Públicas (subsidiada, no privada, pues el campesino no tiene recursos para pagar) , a través de facilitadores que asesoren, capaciten, animen, introduzcan nuevas prácticas “de campesino a campesino”. Debe ser una capacitación acompañada también por el fomento a la investigación (de nuevas especies, nuevos experimentos según latitudes, etc).

También capacitar y experimentar en los controles naturales para desplazar el uso de agroquímicos que no están fiscalizados de forma efectiva (hay un descontrol en el uso de los agroquímicos).

Es una parte importante de la capacitación, el intercambio de saberes y prácticas in situ.

5. **TECNOLOGÍA** Hay que apoyar el desarrollo de la investigación científica, innovativa y tecnológica, sobre los productos básicos alimenticios, por regiones, para un desarrollo sostenible.

Comprende innovación tecnológica a través de la dotación de maquinaria agrícola apropiada a los suelos; a los cultivos, al tamaño de operaciones, adecuada a las condiciones de cada región/contexto (no cualquier tipo de maquinaria sino la que plantee soluciones duraderas, sostenibles). Este aspecto debe ser acompañado por asistencia técnica permanente y capacitación en el manejo tecnológico.

6. **PROCESAMIENTO/TRANSFORMACIÓN DE LOS PRODUCTOS DE LA AF.** Mejorar los procesos de producción, recolección y post cosecha/transformación y establecer acuerdos de negocios con los mercados, enfatizando en la comercialización corta, para no contribuir más a la emisión de gases de efecto invernadero; y también para evitar la amplia intermediación comercial que eleva los precios de los alimentos básicos y nutritivos.

II. PRINCIPALES TEMAS A ABORDAR EN DISCUSIONES INCLUSIVAS

1. **INCREMENTAR LA PRODUCTIVIDAD AGRÍCOLA.** Hay que aumentar la producción de alimentos sanos y nutritivos en base “al incremento del rendimiento productivo” y no en base a la extensión agrícola, como se lo hace actualmente en muchos países, por lograr más rápido ganancias.

Ese aumento en el rendimiento productivo (en base a semillas adecuadas; producción agroecológica y Agricultura de Conservación; capacitación/enseñanza; tecnología adecuada a cada medioambiente) evitará la ampliación de la frontera agrícola, la deforestación y menor emisión de gases de efecto invernadero

2. **DISTRIBUCIÓN DE TIERRAS.** Tenencia, acceso y uso de la tierra para la producción de productos alimenticios sanos. Distribuir tierras agrícolas fiscales aptas a la agricultura, para impedir la concentración de tierras (latifundios). Impedir la mercantilización de tierras (no alquilar ni vender, ni hacer figurar a terceros como propietarios). No a la usurpación ni invasión de tierras de los Pueblos Indígenas ni a la ampliación de la frontera agrícola.

La distribución de tierras no debe crear minifundio; más bien hay que apoyar e incentivar la producción mediante cooperativas o alianza Estado-Cooperativas (como en la república popular de China); y hacer respetar el uso del suelo y sus potencialidades

3. **RESTAURACIÓN DE ECOSISTEMAS DEGRADADOS Y RECUPERACIÓN/CONSERVACIÓN DE ECOSISTEMAS NATURALES** a través de Políticas Públicas para la recuperación, restauración y conservación de los ecosistemas saludables (bosques amazónicos, bosques altoandinos y reservas naturales) mediante plantaciones forestales y de plantas (pero de la misma especie y variedad de la zona, y no foráneas ni transgénicas); construcción de gaviones y terrazas, pequeñas represas, zanjas, etc. Esto implica también la recuperación de tierras aptas a la producción agrícola, la conservación de reservas naturales y el fortalecimiento de los Sistemas Agro Forestales.

Se deben instaurar premios (subsidios) a las familias indígenas por la deforestación evitada y por el cuidado y conservación de los recursos naturales (foresta, fuentes de agua, animales, aves, etc); por el adecuado aprovechamiento de los sistemas de recolección de los recursos forestales no maderables (frutales + frutos amazónicos) y maderables.

4. **SUBSIDIOS** Analizar en detalle las políticas de subsidios con el objetivo de reasignar /reorientar los subsidios agrícolas y ganaderos (+producción de forrajes) hacia productos alimenticios con bajas emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero (GEI) y/o alto potencial nutricional. Hay una serie de subsidios perjudiciales destinados principalmente a los productos de exportación, a los commodities (soya, carne vacuna y porcina, diesel para el transporte de esos productos y otros) lo que incide negativamente en los sistemas productivos de los alimentos sanos y en el Cambio Climático

Entonces, se debe que determinar qué tipo de subsidios hay en cada país y a que sectores están destinados, para luego eliminarlos de inmediato, eliminarlos gradualmente, seguir sosteniéndolos o empezar a subsidiar.

También hay que considerar que la conformación de políticas es un proceso a nivel de país, pero muchos impactos ambientales son transfronterizos (por ejemplo, las políticas asumidas en el Perú/Brasil sobre el río Amazonas tienen un impacto en Bolivia. De igual manera, las políticas internas (o actos como por ejemplo la contaminación del río Pilcomayo por la explotación de las minas en Potosí/Bolivia tienen repercusión en la región del Chaco Paraguayo, Argentino y Boliviano).

5. **COSTOS DE PRODUCCIÓN.** i) Los costos de producción de los alimentos básicos producidos por la Agricultura familiar no son cubiertos por los precios de venta, por lo que no generan ingresos económicos a las familias de productores. Mas bien, significan un costo que no es remunerado al trabajador familiar. También significa que esos productores están subvencionando al resto de los consumidores, con alimentos baratos. Se deben incorporar esos costos, al precio final.

ii) Que se contabilicen en los precios, sobre todo de los productos agroindustriales, los costos indirectos de la producción como por ejemplo de la polución del agua y del aire, la desnutrición y agotamiento de los suelos, los costos de las inundaciones porque los suelos no son capaces de retener el agua, los costos de las enfermedades que los agroquímicos generan; los costos sobre la biodiversidad, sobre las aves, las abejas (importantes para la polución de frutas y legumbres)

Es decir, los costos deben cubrir la reposición/mantenimiento de los recursos naturales (tierra, agua) y la biodiversidad.

6. **AGROQUIMICOS.** En el sector productivo, el mercado de agroquímicos está descontrolado. Cualquiera puede vender cualquier producto agroquímico, inclusive los prohibidos internacionalmente. El uso de los agroquímicos es creciente e irracional pues los agricultores no saben su uso, corriendo grandes riesgos en su salud y de la familia, y también contaminando las aguas, la tierra, matando la biodiversidad.

Hay que implementar medidas para la disminución en el uso de agroquímicos en la producción agrícolas (es difícil que desaparezca inmediatamente el uso de los agroquímicos. Por eso, hay que implementar procesos de transición de la producción tradicional con agroquímicos, a una producción más limpia -disminución en el uso de aplicaciones agroquímicas- mediante la capacitación in situ e implementando, paralelamente, una creciente producción agroecológica y la Agricultura de Conservación - labranza cero).

7. **DESARROLLO DE UN CENTRO DE INFORMACIÓN (CENTRO DE DATOS)** sobre la agricultura familiar, en aspectos de producción, transformación, comercialización, consumo/nutrición. Esta base de datos permitirá hacer seguimiento/monitoreo a las diversas actividades (control sobre el incremento productivo de los productos básicos; sobre los precios de venta y comercialización; sobre las variedades de productos, sobre el consumo y nutrición, sobre las áreas de conservación y las que están siendo deforestadas, etc). Este centro debería funcionar como una Plataforma/Observatorio de la seguridad alimentaria nutricional, implementado por el sector estatal, la cooperación internacional, el sector privado y las instituciones de desarrollo (Universidades, Fundaciones)

8. **SISTEMAS ALIMENTARIOS URBANOS Y PERIURBANOS.** Ante el flujo creciente de migración rural-urbana; urbana-urbana y de otros países, ha crecido la densidad poblacional urbana y también se han expandido las zonas periurbanas. Todo esto influye a una mayor demanda de servicios, educación, salud, etc; y sobre todo alimentos. Ante esa situación, revalorizar y apoyar la agricultura urbana para mejorar la alimentación-nutrición (huertos atemperados; reciclaje de residuos, tratamiento de aguas, crianza de ganado menor; producción hidropónica), el procesamiento de alimentos y la comercialización corta.

También se debe apoyar emprendimientos productivos que generen empleo para mujeres y jóvenes (a través de la agricultura urbana y también a través de la capacitación/tecnificación en procesamiento de alimentos, la carpintería, mecánica automotriz, elaboración de máquinas de transformar alimentos, entre otros, para generar ingresos económicos)

9. **CONOCIMIENTOS TRADICIONALES DE PUEBLOS INDÍGENAS** para una adecuada alimentación sana y nutritiva, para la conservación/reservas de alimentos; para la transformación de productos; para combatir el CC; para mantener la biodiversidad. El conocimiento del comportamiento de las plantas y los animales permiten a campesinas y campesinos predecir lo que ocurrirá con el tiempo y el clima, y cómo ello afectará a sus cultivos y ganado.

Además, los sabios enseñan a su comunidad a planificar, fortalecer y consolidar la producción familiar con tecnologías y saberes ancestrales para el buen manejo de la tierra, el agua, los cultivos y los animales. Gracias a ello, las familias del campo pueden mejorar su bienestar con una buena alimentación y con un mejor acceso al mercado para comercializar.

10. **EL CAMBIO CLIMÁTICO** Según datos de la FAO, el tipo de agricultura comercial, que en América Latina se caracteriza por su elevada producción/exportación de los commodities (soya) y ganado (proveniente de Brasil, Argentina, Paraguay) ha duplicado sus emisiones de gases de efecto invernadero en las últimas décadas constituyendo actualmente el 25% a nivel internacional, muy por encima del África (15%), Europa (12%) y Oceanía (4%). “La conversión neta de bosques a otros usos fue la principal fuente de GEI en la región: entre 2001 y 2010 generó 1.900 millones Tm. de CO2 en promedio” (www.fao.org/news/story/es/item/41351/icode). Dicho informe también resalta el excesivo uso de agroquímicos. “.....La aplicación de fertilizantes sintéticos generó el 13% del total de GEI (725 millones Tm) el 2011”.

Otros informes resaltan que el sistema agroalimentario global contribuye entre el 44% y 57% de las emisiones de GEI; no sólo por la producción agrícola (entre 11 % y 15%); sino también por los cambios en el uso del suelo y la creciente deforestación de extensas áreas boscosas (entre 15-18%); por el transporte de los alimentos/procesamiento/refrigeración que utiliza excesiva energía (entre 15 y 20%) y por los alarmantes desperdicios de comida (entre 3 y 4%) (GRAIN 2014).

A nivel de regiones/localidades/comunidades, hay que plantear políticas públicas de gestión de riesgos agropecuarios y adaptación y mitigación al cambio climático, para el logro de una agricultura resiliente bajo un enfoque de prevención, reacción, recuperación y reconducción; y así enfrentar mejor el CC. Las gestiones de riesgos que se realizan a nivel de comunidades/localidades deben constituir la estrategia principal a partir de la cual se complementen otras acciones como los sistemas de alerta temprana con información climática (obtenida mediante vinculación a redes de estaciones climatológicas) + los saberes tradicionales.

III) ESTRATEGIA DE TRABAJO

1. **ENFOQUE.** En primer lugar, es importante considerar que tiene que darse un enfoque sistémico a la propuesta y no abordar la problemática por temas. Todas las temáticas están ligadas unas a otras y debe considerarse de forma holística e integradora, fundamentalmente por las relaciones estrechas que existen entre los diversos componentes.

2. **ESTRATEGIA PRODUCTIVA.** También hay que resaltar que la Estrategia Productiva a recomendar tiene que fomentar y fortalecer a un Sistema Agrícola Sostenible basado en la Agricultura de Conservación + la Agroecología, como base para cultivos en un ambiente diverso y sano (así disminuye el uso de agroquímicos). Esto significa también el uso de tecnología adecuada.

3. **LOS ACTORES.** Los actores fundamentales de la propuesta deben ser: i) las mujeres y jóvenes; ii) la agricultura familiar indígena campesina porque constituyen la mayoría de la población rural productiva en los diversos continentes, producen la mayoría de los alimentos consumidos; y también es donde se ubican las poblaciones más vulnerables en términos de pobreza, desnutrición, carencia de ingresos económicos, educación, salud, etc.

4. POLÍTICAS SOBRE LA COYUNTURA INTERNACIONAL ACTUAL

4.1. Establecer políticas públicas adecuadas a la realidad de cada país. Por el covid 19 y la guerra Ucrania-Rusia cada país debe establecer sus propias políticas públicas agroalimentarias considerando: i) como prioridad su autoabastecimiento alimentario y después las exportaciones de alimentos en la medida en que haya excedente (aunque haya una gran demanda internacional y los precios sean elevados); ii) el control de la especulación interna de los precios de los alimentos; las reservas alimenticias de los alimentos básicos; el fomento a la producción interna.

Todo esto no significa no ser solidario con países y poblaciones vulnerables carentes de alimentos sino más bien prever por las poblaciones vulnerables.

42. Es necesario el comercio multilateral ya que a través de las exportaciones se generan recursos financieros para las naciones/ pueblos; pero este comercio no debe ser llevado a cabo por presiones de los Acuerdos Comerciales (donde se imponen intereses de las Empresas Transnacionales de Alimentos) ni imponiendo el parámetro de que el “mercado” es libre y es quién decide todo, cuando sabemos que hay especulación en los precios internacionales a través de la bolsa de alimentos (granos) como sucedió en 2008 (crisis inmobiliaria) y 2022 (guerra Ucrania-Rusia).

4.3. Asistencia alimentaria a países vulnerables donde impera el hambre y las hambrunas, a través de programas de donaciones de alimentos; y paralelamente asistencia internacional para establecer/construir sistemas alimentarios enfatizando en apoyo a los suelos; a las semillas, a la producción, al riego, transformación/ procesamiento, distribución y consumo de alimentos. (+ capacitación, apoyo créditos, tecnología..)

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 33

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Update of the CFS HLPE report "Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition" (2014)

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Anita Utheim Iversen	alui@nfd.dep.no	Ministry of Trade Industry and Fisheries, Norway
Stefán Jón Hafstein	stefan.hafstein@utn.is	Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Iceland /and Blue Food Coalition
Shakuntala Thilsted	s.thilsted@cgiar.org	CGIAR
Maria Wichmann	Maria.Wichmann@bmz.bund.de	Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development, Germany
Yuki Morita	yuki.morita@mofa.go.jp	Embassy of Japan in Italy
Sanna-Liisa Taivalmaa	Sanna-Liisa.Taivalmaa@formin.fi	Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Finland
Ratchanok Sangpenchan	rsangpenchan@gmail.com	Permanent Representation of Thailand to FAO/Ministry of Agriculture, Thailand
Jacqueline Kazembe	jacqueline.kazembe@mnrem.gov.mw	Ministry of Natural Resources and Climate Change/ Malawi

Add more if needed

- Egnon Jacques Hougbenou Houlga, jacquos75@yahoo.fr, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries, Republique of Benin - Bernice McLean, BerniceM@nepad.org, AUDA-NEPAD - Asikaralu Okafor, villagefarmers21@gmail.com Village Farmers Initiative (VFI), Nigeria - Elizabeth Vicent Lukindo, beth29april@gmail.com, Institution: Fisheries Education and Training Agency (FETA) Mwanza-Tanzania. - Kafayat Fakoya, genderaquafish@gmail.com, Gender in Aquaculture and Fisheries Section (GAFS) of the Asian Fisheries Society. - Wafa Rjiba Bahri, wafa.rjiba@yahoo.fr National Institut of Agronomy of Tunisia - Alexander Khan. alexander.khan@unpad.ac.id, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia - António Marques, amarques@ipma.pt, Instituto Português do Mar e da Atmosfera, I.P. (IPMA)/Portugal; Portuguese Institute for the Sea and Atmosphere, I.P. (IPMA)/Portugal - Binod Kumar Sethi, binod.sethi10@gmail.com, Utkal University, India - Fan Lin, linfan@ysfri.ac.cn , Yellow Sea Fisheries Research Institute, Chinese Academy of Fishery Sciences, China - Juliana Antunes Galvão, jugalvao@usp.br, University of São Paulo, Brazil - Kaent Immanuel N. Uba, kaentimmanuel.uba@msunaawan.edu.ph, Mindanao State University at Naawan, Philippines - Matilda Steiner-Asiedu tillysteiner@gmail.com; Msteiner-asiedu@ug.edu.gh University of Ghana - Nwamaka Okeke-Ogbuafor, n.a.okeke-ogbuafor@leeds.ac.uk nwamakaokeke54@gmail.com, University of Leeds, United Kingdom - Siyanbola Omitoyin, sbomitoyin@yahoo.com, Department of Aquaculture and Fisheries Management, University of Ibadan, Nigeria - William R. Jones. williamrjones@aquabiocorps.com, AquaBioCorps, United States - Ana Carolina Marciano, anacarcolina.marciano@su.se , SwedBio at Stockholm Resilience Centre, Sweden - Despina Symons Pirovolidou, Despina Symons | EBCD Despina.Symons@ebcd.org European Bureau for Conservation and Development (EBCD) - Karly Kelso, kkelso@edf.org , Environmental Defense Fund's (US) - Nichola Dyer, nicholajdyer@outlook.com , Global Seaweed Coalition - Andreea L. Cojocar, andreea.cojocar@uis.no University of Stavanger, Norway - Bente Torsteinsen, Norwegian food research institute Nofima, Norway - Elise Sæle Dahle, elise@klosser.no , NCE Heidner Biocluster, NCE Blue LEgasea, NCE Seafood Innovation and Biotech North, Norway - Livar Frøyland, livar.froyland@hi.no, Institute of Marine Research, Norway

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

In 2024 it will be ten years since the UN Committee on world Food Security (CFS) had fish on the plate for the first time. The CFS High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) presented the CFS HLPE report Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition (2014). This report, followed by the CFS recommendations based on this, has formed an important basis for work to promote sustainable fisheries and aquaculture, and to give sustainable aquatic foods the position it deserves in important work for food security and nutrition. For instance both the Global Action Network Food sustainable Foods from the Oceans and Inland Waters for Food Security and Nutrition under the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition, and the Blue Food Coalition that emerged after the UN Food System Summit, refers to the CFS recommendations Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture for Food Security and Nutrition.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

This work will contribute to the strategic targets, since it will provide an update of the HLPE report that existing CFS strategy are building on. Moreover, knowledge based sustainable aquatic food systems are crucial to ensure food security and improved nutrition. It will contribute to many of the SDGs, for instance SDG 14 on life below water is essential for sustainable food systems and for achieving SDG 2 on food security by 2030. We need to mobilize actions from healthy oceans to healthy people, to enable sustainable fisheries and aquaculture deliver sufficient, safe and nutritious food. A science based holistic aquatic food system approach is needed. A lot of new knowledge has emerged over the past decade in this field, thus an update is important to ensure actions based on the latest knowledge.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Update of the existing CFS HLPE report "Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition" (2014) by the CFS HLPE, during 2024, followed by an update of the related recommendation by the CFS.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

The Expert panel will update the report with new knowledge and if necessary also adjust the conclusions.

The work should take a holistic food systems approach, include cross-sectorial competence, looking at important factors for sustainable aquatic food systems to deliver food security and nutrition, including the role consumption of such foods in a healthy diet. "From healthy waters to healthy people".

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

After an update of the report and policy recommendation, information about the work (the updated HLPE-report and the CFS recommendations) could be shared through events and networks/ coalitions that work to highlight knowledge based actions for sustainable aquatic food systems for food security and nutrition.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16.02.2023

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 34

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Updating the HLPE 2014 Report and Recommendations on Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture, with new data & analytic tools, in order to meet food security and nutrition goals in light of the challenges posed by climate change.

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Karly Kelso	kkelso@edf.org	Environmental Defense Fund / United States
Dr. Michelle Tigchelaar	mtigch@stanford.edu	Stanford Center for Ocean Solutions / United States
H.E. Stefan Jon Hafstein	Stefan.hafstein@utn.is	Special Envoy for the Oceans / Iceland
H.E. Miguel Garcia Winder	mgarciaw@sre.gob.mx	Perm Rep of Mexico, UN FAO / Mexico
Bryan Galligan	bgalligan@jesuits.org	Jesuit Justice and Ecology Network Africa / Kenya
Nichola Dyer	nicholajdyer@outlook.com	Safe Seaweed Coalition [soon to be rebranded as the Global Seaweed Coalition]
Maria Honig	mhonig@wwfmedpo.org	WWF / South Africa

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

CFS' work focuses on meeting the food security and nutrition needs of those most at risk. In 2014 CFS' HLPE was among the first in the world to recognize the great significance of fish and other aquatic foods in the diets of certain regions (notably West Africa and parts of Asia) where both dependence on fish and vulnerability to climate change impacts were extraordinarily high. See Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition: A report by the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security.

This report concluded that 'fish deserves a central position in food security and nutrition strategies,' and made a number of recommendations, including that aquatic foods should be made an integral element of inter-sectoral national food security and nutritional policies, and that aquatic foods should be included in national nutritional programmes and interventions aimed at tackling micronutrient deficiencies, especially among children and women. See 'High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition Extract from the Report: Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition: Summary and Recommendations, Recommendations at p. 6/9 (2014). At the time the Report was written, the necessary information to make fish a country-specific subject of national nutritional policies and food system transformation – particularly on a climate change-sensitive basis – simply was not available. Today, however, that has changed dramatically because of new data and analytical tools that have since been developed, and that is why we recommend a programme of work by CFS be undertaken.

Much new information has been produced and/or synthesized about the nutritional contents of over 3,000 aquatic species caught or cultivated for human consumption around the world. New catch data and fishery management and climate change models are now available that also were not available in 2014. It may be possible to evaluate the feasibility of fisheries management reforms to mitigate the impacts of climate change and at a far more granular scale, in order to carry out one of the other recommendations from the HLPE's 2014 report, namely to "Engage in inclusive dialogue and analysis to build scenarios to understand the possible impact of climate change on the food security and nutrition of most vulnerable zones (for example coastal and small island states) that could be affected and develop and implement the necessary actions through inclusive processes."

Climate change also poses a challenge to culturing aquatic foods. Yet aquaculture production (including seaweed cultivation) has grown rapidly, at around 7% annually, far outpacing the growth of global wild fisheries production. The number of aquaculture species has increased by more than 30% over the past three decades, and the feed conversion ratio of wild fish to farmed fish (the primary challenge to the sustainability and efficiency of this industry) has increased exponentially over the past 10 years. As this industry continues to expand, it is important for the HLEP to consider this aspect of aquatic foods: which research will be critical to continue to meet global demand for seafood over the coming century to ensure its sustainability, equity, and climate resilience?

The CFS' Programme of Work would consist of updating the earlier 2014 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. With the possibility of measuring the nutritional contents of their aquatic foods and evaluating their likely trajectories in the context of climate change and various management scenarios, the HLPE 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 programs.

This Programme 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 (the integration of which CFS has flagged as a focus for its mission this cycle), to maximize their usefulness synergistically, in order to protect and nourish those at greatest risk. This is an ideal role for CFS in that builds upon the groundwork laid by the HLPE in 2014 and can assist Member Countries on taking the initial 2014 recommendations from planning to action: Many of the data and modeling gaps of 2014 can now be filled, and the CFS and HLPE now can draw not only from the Rome-based agencies and their databases, but also from 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).

The 2014 Report recommended that The CFS and COFI should 'convene a special joint session involving international fisheries and aquaculture bodies and related actors to share views on how to coordinate their policies and programmes towards progress in the food security and nutrition outcomes of their activities.' The workstream that we are proposing might be a first step toward such a convening, which would ideally expand to include coordinating production across terrestrial agriculture.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

This proposed workstream would build upon the previous HLPE 2014 Report's workstream, carrying out some of its key recommendations that are now feasible (whereas they were not previously due to a lack of data and models), and at a time when the recommended steps to integrate food systems for nutrition and climate resilience are still more urgent than they were when originally recommended, as evidenced by the recent UN Food Systems Summit.

The result of the Workstream would be a Report updating the 2014 document that could serve as a roadmap for countries by identifying the sources of data and models they need to fully evaluate the potential for aquatic foods to contribute to their food security and nutrition needs in the context of climate change, and to fashion food system transformation pathways that include aquatic foods, as initially recommended by the HLPE in 2014, in which food security and nutrition outcomes, are based on better information and knowledge.

Examples for Small Island States and for other highly vulnerable regions identified in the 2014 Report (notably in Africa) could be used to illustrate the importance of aquatic foods in both freshwater and marine applications, for example.

Ideally, the HLPE could extend exploration to illustrate how comparable terrestrial food source production and nutritional data could be integrated with that of aquatic foods into holistic national food system planning.

Active engagement of many member countries in the UNFCCC's Koronivia process aimed at addressing the impacts of food production on climate change, and the many SIDS (under the leadership of Bhutan) who sought the inclusion of aquatic foods in this process, signal a strong desire for help with the technical challenges of achieving policy convergence in this area for fisheries and aquaculture alongside other means of food production.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Conduct a robust review of the newly available research, data and models to assess the significance of aquatic foods in meeting global food and nutrition needs, and the threats to their status as a result of climate change, updating the 2014 HLPE Report, and produce an update to the 2014 Report and Recommendations.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

The main aspects have been described above.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

Once the Report has been completed, interested countries will be able to use the roadmap of identified sources of data, models and knowledge to evaluate their aquatic food resources' nutritional values, potential vulnerabilities, and management options holistically and to make more policy-coherent choices in meeting national food security and public health needs through climate-resilient, integrated aquaculture and fisheries policy and management.

Workshops or country specific technical engagements could be undertaken to assist with food system transformation efforts.

The time might then be right for implementation of the 2014 HLPE recommendation that "the CFS and COFI should convene a special joint session involving international fisheries and aquaculture bodies and related actors to share views on how to coordinate their policies and programmes towards progress in the food security and nutrition outcomes of their activities" – perhaps even expanded to include selected actors in spatial management and terrestrial food production.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 35

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

Creación de un Grupo de Trabajo de Composición Abierta en el Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria para abordar el establecimiento de un marco regulatorio mundial vinculante de los sistemas alimentarios

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Ruy López Ridaura	ruy.lopez@salud.gob.mx	CENAPRECE, Gobierno de México, Coordinador Grupo I

Add more if needed

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Con el objetivo de lograr una transformación de los Sistemas Alimentarios en el ámbito mundial, y de acuerdo con el informe 2022 del Estado de la Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutrición en el Mundo, publicación anual realizada por la FAO, el FIDA, la OMS, el PMA y UNICEF, es necesario la adaptación de las políticas alimentarias y agrícolas para hacer las dietas saludables y más asequibles. Para ello se necesita reorientar las políticas que fueron impulsadas por un modelo que ha demostrado no poder resolver los problemas del hambre en el mundo, ni ha logrado que se respete el derecho humano a una alimentación adecuada y sana. Esto pudo observarse en los datos del informe mencionado que muestra que entre 2005 y 2021 la subalimentación, hablando en porcentajes, no llegó a bajar ni 2 puntos. Por otro lado, y de acuerdo con OPS-OMS, la obesidad y el sobrepeso han alcanzado proporciones epidémicas. Las tasas de obesidad casi se han triplicado desde 1975 y han aumentado casi cinco veces en niños y adolescentes, afectando a personas de todas las edades de todos los grupos sociales en la Región de las Américas y del mundo, sumando los problemas de salud asociados a dietas NO saludable basadas en alimentos procesados y ultra-procesados. Este incremento se ha dado de manera global pero especialmente en la Región de las Américas, donde se tiene la prevalencia más alta de todas las regiones de la Organización Mundial de la Salud.

Es por ello que se debe poner en práctica la soberanía alimentaria, reafirmar la primacía de la esfera pública y reforzar la gobernanza alimentaria mundial basada en los derechos humanos con el Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria Mundial (CSA) de las Naciones Unidas en el centro.

México fue uno de los países participantes que propuso en las sesiones del CSA 48, 49 y 50 para que el Comité lidereara una propuesta para la transformación del sistema alimentario a través de un marco de regulación vinculante mundial desde la producción al plato. A pesar del esfuerzo no se logró, y cuanto más se tarde en comenzar esta transformación, más difícil será lograrla.

También México ha demostrado en la esfera nacional, que la transformación es posible, con el trabajo interinstitucional y el establecimiento y modificación de normas necesarias para que se pueda sustentar y sostener el cambio en el modelo agroalimentario en el país. Hay otros países miembros que están realizando acciones en el mismo sentido y demostrando que las transformaciones pueden lograrse. Lo mismo con acciones realizadas desde distintas agencias de Naciones Unidas. La ventaja del CSA es que justamente es una plataforma libre de conflicto de interés, que conjunta a todos los sectores mencionados, países, Organizaciones internacionales, Sociedad Civil y el Sector Privado. De allí la posibilidad de liderar un desafío tan grande como el lograr un convenio marco de regulación de los sistemas alimentarios mundiales.

Por todo ello la propuesta de México es que en el Plan Plurianual del CSA 2024-2027, pueda incluirse la necesidad de trabajar en la creación de un Grupo de Trabajo de Composición Abierta en el Comité de Seguridad Alimentaria para abordar el establecimiento de una regulación mundial de los sistemas alimentarios para poder atender tanto la emergencia alimentaria actual, como las consecuencias de las múltiples crisis. De esa manera se podrá estar en condiciones de trabajar preparados para afrontar futuras crisis, en lugar de solo estar atendiendo las mismas ante la emergencia.

El CSA brinda un espacio único por los mismos puntos resaltados en esta convocatoria en el inciso 2, por su carácter único en el Sistema de las Naciones Unidas como la principal plataforma internacional e intergubernamental inclusiva para la coordinación mundial y la convergencia de políticas en materia de seguridad alimentaria y nutrición. Cuenta con el apoyo del GANESAN y la base empírica necesaria para brindar bases adecuadas para la toma de decisiones. Se tiene acceso a los conocimientos técnicos de los organismos de las Naciones Unidas que se ocupan de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición. Tiene legitimidad de sus recomendaciones de políticas y directrices que se aprueban debido a la participación amplia de los Estados miembros, el Mecanismo de la Sociedad Civil y Pueblos Indígenas y a un proceso inclusivo basado en el consenso, libres de conflicto de interés mismos que se alinean para apoyar la implementación de la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

La propuesta contribuye en general a los ODS 2 y 3 de la Agenda 2030, y en particular como se menciona en nuestra justificación y la misma página de Naciones Unidas sobre los ODS menciona: "el mundo no está bien encaminado para alcanzar el objetivo de hambre cero para 2030. Si continúan las tendencias recientes, el número de personas afectadas por el hambre superará los 840 millones de personas para 2030.

Pero en el punto 4 de nuestra propuesta se estaría atendiendo a un tema estrechamente ligado al punto 1 de la misma, que pretende proveer de una regulación responsable, en el uso de agroquímicos altamente tóxicos y transitar hacia el uso de insumos agroecológicos y otros enfoques innovadores que resulten seguros para la salud humana, la diversidad biocultural y el ambiente. Con esta acción se atienden a los ODS 12 y 13, de acuerdo a FAO los suelos saludables son fundamentales para la agricultura sostenible. Sin embargo, el 33% de las tierras del mundo están degradadas por la erosión, la compactación, la salinización o la contaminación por productos químicos, y cada año se pierden cerca de 12 millones de hectáreas por la sequía y la desertificación. Las técnicas agroecológicas, junto con prácticas de origen local, pueden restaurar y mejorar la fertilidad y salud del suelo. Menciona a la vez que la agroecología ofrece un enfoque único para cubrir las necesidades de generaciones futuras sin que nadie quede atrás. Con los productores de alimentos en el centro, la agroecología pretende transformar los sistemas alimentarios y agrícolas abordando las causas raíz de los problemas y aportando soluciones holísticas y de largo plazo basadas en intercambio de información e innovación. Dentro de los 10 principios de la agroecología, se establece que las prácticas agroecológicas innovadoras producen más utilizando menos recursos externos, entre ellos evitando la utilización de productos químicos y pesticidas.

Por otro lado, con esta acción también se estaría atendiendo las recomendaciones del informe del IPCC 2022, inciso B.1.3. que menciona que “El éxito en la aplicación de las opciones de respuesta depende de que se tengan en cuenta las condiciones medioambientales y socioeconómicas locales... algunas opciones, como la gestión del carbono en el suelo, podrían aplicarse en una gran variedad de tipos de uso de la tierra, mientras que la eficacia de las prácticas de gestión de la tierra relacionadas con suelos orgánicos, turberas y humedales, y las vinculadas a los recursos de agua dulce, depende de condiciones agroecológicas concretas. Y a la recomendación B.4.1 del mismo informe sobre que “Las soluciones que ayudan a adaptarse al cambio climático y mitigar sus efectos, al tiempo que contribuyen a combatir la desertificación, varían según el lugar y la región y, entre otras, incluyen las siguientes: la captación de agua y el microrriego, la restauración de tierras degradadas con plantas ecológicamente adecuadas que sean resistentes a la sequía; la agrosilvicultura y otras prácticas de adaptación agroecológicas y basadas en los ecosistemas”.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

La actividad propuesta es la creación del Grupod de composición abierta que pueda trabajar en la creación de un marco regulatorio vinculante para los sistemas de alimentos que incluya desde la producción al plato, en toda la cadena de valor.

Si el Plan Plurianual se aprueba en Octubre 2023, este Grupo podría comenzar a funcionar en enero 2024, y a partir de allí lograr una propuesta que pudiera ser discutida a medida que avance en las diferentes reuniones del CSA, y tener una propuesta definitiva que pudiera ser aprobada en 2026.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORK-STREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

Se considera que el GANESAN cumple un papel fundamental y que podría trabajar en la investigación necesaria para poder tener un reporte sobre las acciones de regulación mundial existentes, tanto vinculantes como voluntarias, que puedan servir de base para tener un marco donde poder establecer las bases de un Convenio Marco Regulatorio vinculante, que, de la misma manera que el Convenio Marco de la OMS para el Control del Tabaco (CMCT OMS), ayudó a regular la comercialización y disposiciones para el mismo, basado en pruebas científicas que reafirmaron el derecho de todas las personas a gozar del grado máximo de salud que se pueda lograr.

En este caso se quiere garantizar el derecho de todas las personas a una alimentación sana, adecuada y asequible, además de amigable con el ambiente.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

Lograr esta regulación vinculante mundial de los sistemas alimentarios podrá apoyar una verdadera transformación en el ámbito global de estos. Y el CSA reafirmará su capacidad de convocatoria y de liderazgo en el logro de esta acción

9. SUBMISSION DATE

16 de febrero 2022

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Proposal 36

1. INSERT THE TITLE OF THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM

In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS Policy Products

2. INDICATE PROPONENTS

The proposal has to be supported by at least 2 Member States from 2 Regions and other CFS participants (include names and contacts of joint proponents or supporters).

Name	Email	Organization/country
Michel LEVEQUE	michel.leveque@diplomatie.gouv.fr	FRANCE
Anthony MURIITHI	agrikenyarome@embassyofkenya.it	KENIA
Jose Javier GOROSTEGUI OBANO	jgorostegui@minrel.gob.cl	CHILE
Christina BLANK	christina.blank@eda.admin.ch	SWITZERLAND
Nina Padilla CAINGLET	nina.cainglet@dfa.gov.ph	PHILIPPINES
H. E. Amb. Dr. Miguel J. Garcia WILSON	mgarciaw@sre.gob.mx	MEXICO
Yvonne van LAARHOVEN	yvonne-van.laarhoven@minbuza.nl	THE NETHERLANDS
Berioska MORRISON	berioska.morrison@rdroma.org; mision@rdroma.org	DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Add more if needed

- Maarten de Groot, Maarten.deGroot@international.gc.ca, CANADA.
 - NEW ZEALAND (contact: Jenny Reid, Jenny.Reid@mfat.govt.nz) supports the general idea of the proposal - requesting a leaner process and a step on the assessment on the use of the CFS products before their promotion.
 - FRANCE stresses the importance of the VGFSYN and the Policy Recommendations on AaOIA, a link to the UNFSS national pathways and the 2. stocktaking exercise in 2025.
 - Proposal submitted by GERMANY (contact: Silke Stallkamp, silke.stallkamp@diplo.de).

3. WITH WHICH STRATEGIC OUTPUT IS YOUR PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM ASSOCIATED?

- Strategic Output 1.1** (Inclusive discussions)
- Strategic Output 2.1** (Global policy guidance)
- Both** –Strategic Outputs 1.1 (Inclusive discussions) and 2.1 (Global policy guidance)

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA ^(3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES ^(2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

CFS offers a unique opportunity to have a central role in all global processes for achieving the 2030 Agenda and its SDGs, in particular SGD 2 "Zero Hunger". In order to strengthen its impact, it is necessary to increase the global visibility and use of CFS Policy Products (Voluntary Guidelines, Policy Recommendations) on local, national and regional level. This could guide progress towards the transformation to sustainable food systems and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food. While it is much appreciated that the CFS dedicates many resources to the development of new CFS Policy Products every year, more attention should be given to the uptake of these products.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES ^(1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

Through a separate workstream dedicated to an inclusive in-depth debate on enhanced efforts by the CFS and its Members and Stakeholders it is aimed to achieve all 3 of the CFS' strategic objectives. Through a joint debate a precise and hands-on cross-cutting voluntary global policy guidance document could be developed on how to raise awareness, dissemination and the uptake of all CFS policy products. In addition this process could also provide a platform for sharing cross-cutting experiences and good practices on the use and application of CFS products at all level. No new entity shall be established as a result of this CFS workstream.

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE.

Such a workstream should become integral part of the MYPoW 2024-2027 and could be set up according to previous workstreams (e.g. 1) Report by HLPE or external expert/consultant, 2) OEWG and Rapporteur, 3) Terms of reference 4) Outcome document (e.g. a Chair's Summary), 5) Plenary endorsement) or could be organized in a more flexible process (tbd).

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORKSTREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

The outcome document should benefit from its own recommendations to raise awareness and uptake, within the existing resources and mandate of the CFS.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

Format **dd-mm-yyyy**

If you wish to make changes to this form after you have submitted it, please re-submit the complete form and update the submission date here. We will only use the latest submission.

Multi-Year Programme of Work 2024-2027

CALL FOR PRELIMINARY PROPOSALS

Proposal 37

Organisation: Mothers First

1 Title of Submission

Moral and Legal Obligations on achieving the Right to Food in Fragile Settings.

2 Indicate proponents

This submission has yet to be formally backed. Central to this is that Mothers First, a civil society organisation with almost 20 years on the ground, has been unable to access the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples Mechanism (CSIPM) platform. We have endeavoured to make contact via the website, by email and joining their working groups, but we have yet to find a discussion pathway with the mechanism.

This submission is aligned with the concerns we attempted to communicate to CSIPM around the underrepresentation of people from fragile settings within the CSIPM and the CFS's general framework. It also aligns with our submission on the HLPE-FSN consultation on the VO draft of the report Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition. The concerns that we have raised, including this submission, shed a shadow of doubt around the inclusive nature of the CFS when fragile settings have no distinct and coherent voice.

4. DESCRIBE THE RATIONALE FOR INCLUDING THE PROPOSED THEMATIC WORKSTREAM, BASED ON THE PRIORITIZATION CRITERIA (3, see above) AND BUILDING ON CFS MAIN COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES (2, see above), AS DESCRIBED IN ANNEX B OF THE CFS EVALUATION IMPLEMENTATION REPORT.

Central to the CFS vision is the focus on the most affected by food security and malnutrition CFS vision and overall objective: the workstream contributes to the CFS vision and overall purpose of addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, focusing on the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition.

Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition by the High-Level Panel in July 2022 gave us an overview of 7 key issues. The third identified was conflict and the fragility of the food system. A central question that it proposes is how is the right to food compromised in conflict situations? Our proposal suggests that this question be fleshed out to include fragile settings. It seeks to look at the accountability framework articulated through the International Treaty Base and the accountability frameworks within the human rights council.

We suggest that focused attention be given to the 330 million people currently experiencing IPC 3, IPC4 and -IPC 5.

Given the year-on-year exponential rise in acute food insecurity, there are two central and interdependent themes that need focus. The first is how to stop the exponential rise, and the second is how to reduce the

numbers down to 2015 levels. In many ways, the global surge in hunger and acute hunger is an insult to the Sustainable Development Goals' underlying premise of prioritising the furthest behind and ending hunger. Given the interdependence between the achievement of SDG 2 and at least 11 more of the goals, the weight is firmly upon the shoulders of equitable food systems tailored to the needs of the furthest behind.

As we outlined in our submission on the HLPE-FSN consultation on the VO draft of the report Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition, people in protracted crises have no voice beyond the UN system to advocate on their behalf. Primarily this is because the independent voice of the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSIPM) has not followed through on the recommendations of their independent review 2018 on the need to include an additional constituency for communities living in protracted crises.

Our submission to the consultation attempted to quantify this underrepresentation through a review of keywords in the VO draft.

Indigenous People 97 times. Caste 27 times. People with Disabilities 27 times. Fragility 4 times.

Our submission can be found here

<https://assets.fsnforum.fao.org/public/contributions/2023/Mothers%20First%20Submission%20Final%20to%20the%20HLPE-FSN%20consultation%20on%20the%20VO%20draft%20of%20the%20report%2017th%20January%202023.pdf>

Such a thematic workstream will require the CFS to make the very most of its comparative advantages of the evidence base provided through the HLPE and access to technical expertise from the RBAs and UN bodies dealing with FSN;

In terms of access to expertise, primarily, this will need to look specifically at acute hunger and harness the collective knowledge from platforms dealing with acute hunger, such as the Global Food Crisis Report, Global Humanitarian Overview, the Hunger Hotspot Report and the Integrated Food Security Phase Classification (IPC) Platforms.

While one of the CFS process's competitive advantages is the legitimacy of its policy outputs due to the consensus-based approach, this may very well be a double-edged sword, as we saw with the elongated debates at CFS 50. Equally, legitimacy should be distinct from implementation. The chasm between the voluntary guidelines developed and the need for a mechanism for monitoring implementation is concerning. Such a framework is the litmus test for the legitimacy of policy outputs.

5. DEFINE THE EXPECTED RESULTS AND DESCRIBE HOW THEY WILL CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES (1, see above) AND FSN-RELEVANT TARGETS OF THE 2030 AGENDA.

The central premise of the SDGs is that of prioritising the furthest behind. This is also a central premise of the CFS. In terms of the furthest behind, there needs to be a framework to help us understand who the furthest behind actually are, where they are and what interventions are required first to prioritise immediate need and, secondly, resilience-building programs that stop the progressive nature of extreme poverty and food insecurity.

According to the Global Humanitarian Overview 2023, Starvation is a genuine risk for 45 million people in 37 countries. As of October 2022, 989,000 people were already in Catastrophe (IPC/CH Phase 5):

In many ways, the global rise in hunger and acute hunger is an affront to the Sustainable Development Goals' underlying premise of prioritising the furthest behind and ending hunger. Given the interdependence between the achievement of SDG 2 and at least 11 more of the goals, the weight is firmly upon the shoulders of equitable food systems tailored to the needs of the furthest behind.

Coherent action around meeting people's immediate needs will directly build resilience, directly improving SDG monitoring indicators such as wasting and stunting in children, anaemia in women (SDG 2), maternal and child mortality SDG 3, gender equality (SDG 5)

6. INSERT PROPOSED ACTIVITIES AND RELATED TIMELINE .

Proposed activity 1

A central activity will be to review the UN framework mechanisms and treaties that specifically deal with the right to food. The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights deals more comprehensively than any other instrument with the right to food. The Covenant has been ratified by 171 countries, making it one of the most ratified conventions. It is important to note that "Ratification assumes a legal obligation to implement the rights recognised in that treaty."

Given the catastrophic level of underfunding for people experiencing humanitarian crises, with a humanitarian funding shortfall between 50 to 75% across the world's most food insecure, we suggest more focus is required on the role international cooperation plays in achieving the right to adequate food for all.

Article 11.2 of the Covenant recognises the intrinsic right to adequate food for everyone through shared international cooperation. Article 2.1 and Article 23 of the covenant recognise the need for international aid and cooperation to realise the right to food for all.

General Comment 12 General comment 12 offers considerable clarity on all stakeholders' operation roles and responsibilities to achieve the right to food for all. While it clearly highlights the role the state has to its people to uphold the right to food, it quantifies this statement by articulating that a violation on the right to food comes about from an unwillingness to implement a set of minimal actions rather than an inability to carry out such activities due to financial constraints.

We, therefore, propose that a clear, coherent framework is developed that links the right to food in fragile settings to the global North's International moral and legal obligations to uphold the right to adequate food for all.

Proposed activity 2

Accountability

1 Review reporting and accountability mechanisms within the Human Rights Treaty base. Seek to understand how countries report the right to food both within the realm of government duty bearers to its citizens and under the framework of international cooperation.

2 Review how the accountability mechanism within the human rights council questions the right to food across the spectrum of duty bearers.

3 Develop learning tools that focus on the role and duty of international cooperation to achieve the right to adequate food. These tools presenting a comprehensive understanding of the obligations as they relate to both the global north and the global south—the tools encompassing grassroots, knowledge holders and decision makers across the political scope of the CFS.

Proposed activity 3

Narrative Development

1 Take a deeper look at research around what information decision-makers actually need to make equitable, informed decisions. Analyse how knowledge holders and researchers develop a digestible narrative that looks at both quantitative and qualitative data

2 Develop a robust, coherent communication strategy, including a principled approach to media reporting and social media platforms.

Proposed activity 4

Facilitate the inclusion of community leaders who are affected by acute food insecurity across the workstream.

7. SPECIFY THE MAIN ASPECTS TO BE ADDRESSED BY A HLPE-FSN REPORT THAT WOULD BE PREPARED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE PROPOSED WORK- STREAM, IF APPLICABLE.

Not Applicable

8. INDICATE POTENTIAL ACTIVITIES THAT COULD BE CONSIDERED AFTER THE ADOPTION OF THE CFS POLICY PRODUCT TO PROMOTE ITS USE AND APPLICATION.

A central component of the right to food is the ability to assign responsibility. While the right to food has a progressive element attached to it, few would doubt that countries facing emergency levels of acute food insecurity lack the fiscal space to ensure adequate food for their people. Activities that could be considered are centred around global governance on the right to food.

Areas that could be included are
Trade

Sanctions

Aligning accountability mechanisms across the Human Rights Council.

9. SUBMISSION DATE

06-02-2023