

CFS 2024-2027 Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) Zero Draft

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I. OBJECTIVES

The purpose of this Zero Draft is to set the stage for a strategic discussion among CFS stakeholders towards the prioritization of topics/workstreams to be included in the next iteration of the document (First Draft) on the basis of the following 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.
- MYPoW Strategic Objectives: the workstream contributes 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, avoiding duplication and looking for complementarity and synergies.

The feedback provided by CFS stakeholders, both in the context of the 17 May Open Meeting and in written form, will also contribute to refining the framing of prioritized topics/workstreams in the next phase of the MYPoW preparation process.

II. REFERENCE DOCUMENTS

- [Compilation of Preliminary Proposals](#)
- [Draft CFS 2024-2027 MYPoW outline](#)
- [Outcomes of 20 April 2023 Bureau and Advisory Group meeting \(To be added\)](#)
- [Written feedback on the draft outline](#)

III. THEMATIC AREAS, ROLES AND STRATEGIC FUNCTIONS

This Zero Draft CFS MYPoW 2024-2027 has been developed on the basis of preliminary proposals put forward by various CFS Members and Participants at the beginning of this year. They are now presented as topics spreading across four main thematic areas identified as key for CFS to deliver food systems policies and programmes that advance the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and the achievement of SDG 2.

In line with the roles of the reformed CFS, each topic includes a reference to the CFS Strategic Objective(s) it will contribute to supporting.

An overview table is included at the end of this document to provide an overall picture of the CFS thematic approach, strategic functions and timeline.

THEMATIC AREA 1: ENHANCE EQUITY AND INCLUSIVENESS

1A) Right to Food - Action towards 2030

Strategic Objective 1 (Platform) and 3 (Uptake)

Original proposals:

Proposal#7 “: Right To Food – Action towards 2030”;

Proposal#37 “Moral and Legal Obligations on achieving the Right to Food in Fragile Settings”.

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#7: **Switzerland**; Dominican republic, Germany, Canada, Brazil, New Zealand, UN SPR on the RTF, CSIPM;
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#37: **Mothers First**

a. [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](#)

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

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

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

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

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

b. [Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda](#)

The workstream will contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objective 1 and 3 of the CFS MYPoW for 2024-2027: it will use the convening power of CFS for inclusive and extensive discussions among all relevant actors; it will also 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.

Three expected results can be envisaged for this workstream:

- a) a series of events, including a High Level Expert Forum, to take stock of the progress made, lessons learned over the past 20 years, reflect on the challenges met in the implementation of the VG RtF, to enhance accountability and actions towards the achievement of SDG2 in 2030. The series of events would include a High Level Expert Forum (HLEF);
- b) the report of the HLEF will be the basis of an inclusive discussion;
- c) both the report of the High Level Expert Forum and a 'Chair's summary' of the inclusive discussion will be brought to the attention of CFS stakeholders for a Global Thematic Event (in line with Strategic Objective 3- output 3.1.1) at CFS in 2024.

c. Potential activities

Monitoring the implementation of CFS policy agreements on a regular basis, drawing lessons from the past Global Thematic Events (GTEs) should continue as outlined in the [Terms of Reference](#) to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels.

1B) Investing in family farming to strengthen sustainable food systems and to achieve food security and nutrition

Strategic Objective 1 (Platform) and 3 (Uptake)

Original proposal:

Proposal#5: Investing in family farming to strengthen sustainable food systems and to achieve FSN

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#5: **Brazil**; Argentina, Cape Vert, Chile, Dominican republic, Ecuador, Germany, Mexico, Panama, Colombia, Cuba

a. 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

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

As reported in the UNDF 2019-2028, family farming offers an opportunity to ensure food security, improve livelihoods, better manage natural resources, and protect the environment, recognizing the importance of the role that family farmers play in eradicating hunger, also contributing to the sustainability of agriculture and food systems. Moreover, the UNDF is interconnected with the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition (2016-2025) which aims to provide an enabling environment for all countries to ensure that action is taken by governments and stakeholders to develop and implement

inclusive policies aimed at ending all forms of malnutrition. In particular, the Nutrition Decade aims to accelerate the implementation of the ICN2 commitments which recognize: the important role of family farmers in reducing malnutrition, and the support that should be provided by integrated and multisectoral public policies, as appropriate, that raise their productive capacity and incomes and strengthen their resilience; and responsible investment in agriculture, including small holders and family farming and in food systems, is essential for overcoming malnutrition.

In this context, increased investments in family farming, as also reported in the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI), remain crucial to unleash the transformative potential of family farmers to contribute to achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG2.

b. *Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda*

The proposed workstream would contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objectives 1 and 3, and by using the CFS convening power as an 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. Furthermore, it would contribute to revisit and reflect on how to implement a number of CFS policy products related to this matter.

Two expected results can be envisaged for this workstream:

a) a series of events as follows: - 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;

b) based on the discussions had, a summary report with contributions from various stakeholders could be the result of the workstream.

d. *Potential activities*

This workstream will contribute to monitoring progress the implementation of CFS policy agreements related to Family Farming, and promoting new debate and exchanges on how to better implement already existing recommendations. It will discuss how Family Farming contribute to achieve numerous SDGs, especially SDGs 1, 2, 3 10 and 13, and it will promote exchanges between different stakeholders to find common ground on how to strengthen Family Farming to guarantee FSN for all. Lastly it will connect CFS stakeholders with other fora debating and discussing Family Farming, within the framework of the UN Decade on Family Farming and the UN Decade of Action on Nutrition.

1C) The role and rights of agrifood systems workers

Strategic Objective 2: Policy

Original proposals:

Proposal #19 Recognizing the role and rights of food system workers;

Proposal #26 Employment in food systems: improving workers well-being by bridging the gaps from data to policy;

Proposal #28 Recognizing the roles and rights of agrifood systems' workers to achieve FSN; #30 The role and rights of agrifood systems workers

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#19: **Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism** (CSIPM);
 - **Proponent** and supporters proposal#26: **Chile**, Colombia, FAO, IFAD, Mexico, Spain
 - **Proponent** and supporters proposal#28: **Brazil**; Cuba, Cape Vert, Dominican Republic, Ecuador
- a. *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*

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

Food systems employ the majority of people, especially in developing countries. While rural transformation is reducing the number of those employed in primary production, it is increasing jobs at intermediate and downstream stages of food supply chains. However, despite their crucial contribution, workers across the food system have long been underpaid and undervalued, with limited access to adequate social protection, while facing occupational hazards, including exposure to environmental hazards, poverty and increasing food insecurity. Most agricultural workers hold informal jobs and a quarter are in extreme poverty (ILO, 2020); women's work is agrifood systems particularly prone to informality and poor working conditions (FAO 2023).

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

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

- b. *Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda*

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

- c. *Potential activities*

- Discussion on best practices already in place to promote role and rights of food systems workers;
- Identification of relevant CFS policy guidance that could inform policy convergence on this topic;
- Development of an HLPE report;

- Setting-up Open Ended Working Group and Technical Task Team;
- Development of Terms of Reference for the policy convergence process;
- Organization of expert meeting;
- E-consultation;
- Regional consultations;
- Global consultations and negotiations.

1D) Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems

Strategic Objective 1 (platform) and 2 (policy)

Original proposals:

Proposal#6: "Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems"

Proposal#23: "Building a meaningful interface for diverse knowledge systems, technologies and practices for food security and nutrition"

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#6: **FAO**; Mexico, Dominican Republic, Spain, New Zealand, Finland, Norway, UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues (UNPFII), Global-Hub on Indigenous Peoples' Food Systems.
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#23: **Brazil**

a. *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*

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

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

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

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

challenges is that Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, and traditional knowledge and practices are either misunderstood or unknown, which often result in incomplete or inadequate policy tools.

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

b. Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

The workstream will contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objective 1 and 2 of the CFS MYPoW, building on a HLPE-FSN Report which focuses on Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems to achieve FSN.

Three proposed expected results can be envisaged for this workstream:

- a) Two inclusive policy discussions on Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge and traditional practices, and their potential to transform global food systems at large;
- b) an HLPE-FSN report will provide a comprehensive, in-depth and updated overview of the relevant knowledge available on the matter, including the differences between Indigenous Peoples' knowledge systems and dominant scientific systems;
- c) the report will be the basis for a policy convergence process towards policy recommendations on "Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems". These three elements will contribute to the vision and overall objectives of the CFS by addressing global challenges of food security and nutrition to achieve the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

c. Potential activities

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

THEMATIC AREA 2: FOSTER RESILIENCE TO SHOCKS AND STRESSES

2A) Building resilient food systems

Strategic Objective 2 (policy)

Original proposals:

Proposal#11 Building resilient and equitable food supply chains for FSN;

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

Proposal#29 Resilient and equitable supply chains for FSN, building on the CFS RAI as their key foundation

Proposal#32 Topics to analyse and discuss to achieve FSN

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#11: **Switzerland**, Mexico, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#13: **CSIPM**
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#29: **United Kingdom**, Australia, Canada
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#32: IISEC/UCB, Banco Union del Estado de Bolivia

a. 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

The recent crises impacting on food systems have highlighted the importance of food system resilience – and particularly supply chain resilience – for the achievement of the CFS vision for the elimination of hunger and ensuring food security and nutrition for all human beings.

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

The proposed thematic workstream would add value to existing CFS guidance by taking a deeper look at the nature of food system vulnerabilities and best practices for building resilience.

Previous CFS guidance has repeatedly highlighted resilience as pivotal for achieving core CFS objectives. For example: a) the *Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition* highlight food system resilience as an imperative for food systems sustainability, and for healthy diets; and b) the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agricultural the importance of resilience building, in line with the Principles and States' obligations regarding the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

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

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

b. *Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda*

The proposed workstream would contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objective 2 of the CFS MYPoW for 2024-2027. It will promote greater policy convergence and coordination, including through the development of policy guidance on food security and nutrition on the basis of best practices, lessons learned from local experience, inputs received from the national and regional levels, and expert advice and opinions from different stakeholders.

Three expected results can be envisaged for this workstream:

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

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

c. *Potential activities*

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

2B) Coordinating policy responses to emerging global food crises

Strategic Objective 1 (Platform) and 2 (Policy)

Original proposals:

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

Proposal #25 Coordinating policy responses to the global food security crisis

Proposal #27 Enhancing CFS coordination role for a global response to the food crisis

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #8: **Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism**, Mexico, Germany;
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #25: **France**;
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #27: **UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food**, Dominican Republic.

a. *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*

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

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

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

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

b. Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

The proposed workstream would contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objectives 1 and 2.

- a. The Committee would provide a platform to analyse emerging food crises in a globally coordinated manner and to promote coordination among relevant stakeholders in addressing and preventing food crises. This platform would represent a space to share experiences and relevant data among CFS Members and Participants as well as information on international activities taken to address the food crisis. These materials would be put together in a comprehensive toolbox in the hands of CFS stakeholders, supporting them in the detection of sign of impending emergencies and in the identification of timely actions.
- b. An additional expected outcome of the proposed workstream would be the development of policy recommendations on coordinated policy responses to global food crises. They would address the multiple drivers of food insecurity and malnutrition. Building upon the large number of CFS policy instruments, including the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food, these policies recommendations would not only set principles on how to address immediate needs but also on how to coherently promote a pathway in line with the longer-term objectives of food systems transformation and the right to adequate food.
- c. A high-level event would be organized to present the policy recommendations, after their agreement by the Committee, to discuss their potential contribution to the response to the global food crises.
- d. The proposed policy workstream would draw on the evidence provided by the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) that would prepare a report on this topic. The report would draw on existing relevant CFS policy outcomes, presenting the causes

and the challenges engendered by food crises as well as policy guidance on how to address these challenges.

c. Potential activities

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

In parallel, in line with the platform function of CFS, quarterly meetings would be held to take stock of the evolving food and nutrition security situation, share experiences, data and information on existing initiatives, as well as to discuss key issues towards enhanced policy coordination, giving particular attention to the voices of the most affected countries and constituencies.

2C) Conflicts and the fragility of food systems

Strategic Objective 1 (Platform), 2 (Policy) and 3 (Uptake)

Original proposals:

Proposal#3: “Food security crisis - Conflicts and the fragility of food systems”

Proposal#12: “Conflicts and the fragility of food systems”

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#3: **Switzerland**; Dominican republic, Germany, Canada, UN SPR on the RTF, CSIPM;
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#12: Germany; Switzerland, Dominican Republic, PSM.

a. 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

In 2021, 70% of people experiencing acute hunger were living in countries affected by conflict, according to the Global Report on Food Crisis 2022. Conflict is one of the major drivers of hunger and malnutrition, which, in turn, can be drivers of conflict. The ongoing dire situations in conflict and post-conflict areas have increased the incidence of extreme hunger and malnutrition. CFS has underlined that increasing conflicts undermine food security and nutrition and have negative impact on food systems. 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.

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

The CFS objective to eliminate hunger and malnutrition cannot be achieved without coordinated collective action from a range of policy areas to tackle the impact of conflicts and fragility on food systems. Humanitarian and peacebuilding measures will have to go hand in hand with long-term development measures and investment. 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.

Building on the legitimacy of the CFS existing policy products, particularly the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA), this workstream will benefit from the CFS comparative advantages of its convening power to address this topic by offering an inclusive and intergovernmental platform for global coordination and policy convergence for effective policy coordination within the CFS and in the UN system.

b. Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

The workstream can contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objective 1 and 2 as well as Strategic objective 3 of the CFS MYPoW.

Four expected results can be envisaged for this workstream:

- a) an High Level Expert Forum to address how the international community can promote the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to prevent conflict-related hunger crises, while building long-term sustainable and equitable food systems as well as discuss over the most promising policies, approaches and innovations to support local food systems and ensure resilience in conflict-prone areas;
- b) 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 at CFS 53 (2025, 10th Anniversary of the CFS-FFA);
- c) an HLPE-FSN report will provide a comprehensive, in-depth and updated overview of the relevant knowledge available on the matter;
- d) the report will be the basis for a policy convergence process towards 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.

c. Potential activities

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

2D) Addressing emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases affecting food security and nutrition

Strategic Objective 2 (Policy)

Original proposals:

Proposal#10: Addressing infectious diseases and other biological hazard events that challenge food security and nutrition;

Proposal#14 Emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases challenging food security and nutrition

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #10: **UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food**, Dominican Republic;
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #14: **Mexico**, Netherlands, Dominican Republic, Germany, Japan

a. [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](#)

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. Emerging infectious diseases threaten food security by disrupting food systems and increasing food prices, both locally and globally, reducing access to food in terms of lower food productivity and production, with negative impacts in terms of loss of income, disruptions to school meal programmes, and altered food environments.

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.

In this context, the rapidly increasing rate of infectious disease emergence and the need to sustainably feed the global population represent two crucial ecological and public health challenges that need clear, concrete and effective policy responses.

The HLPE-FSN has already produced two issues papers on the impacts of COVID-19 on food security and nutrition and the CFS is continuing updating and monitoring the situation through regular presentations and discussions in the plenary. The Committee can build on FAO different inter-sectoral competences, and benefit from other actors' participation, expertise and knowledge, including 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 food security and nutrition of future infectious diseases or biological hazards.

b. [Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda](#)

The objective of the proposed workstream would be to develop policy recommendations on addressing emerging and re-emerging infectious diseases affecting food security and nutrition, in line with CFS Strategic Objective 2. These policy recommendations would represent a tool to guide governments and other stakeholders towards food systems transformation that could take into consideration risks and disruptions linked to zoonotic diseases as well as the role of food systems in the development and response to infectious diseases. Moreover, guidance would be expected on

how to tackle future infectious diseases impacting food systems stability, resilience and sustainability.

The proposed policy workstream would draw on the evidence provided by the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) that would prepare a report on this topic. The report would shed a light on the interlinkages between infectious diseases and food security and nutrition as well as on how social inequities contribute to the outbreak and diffusion of infectious diseases and how these in turn affect social inequities and hence food security and nutrition. Attention would be paid to the role and impact of agricultural production practices and systems, in the emergence and spread of new infectious diseases and to how some food practices and systems help respond to infectious diseases.

The policy 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 and contribute to a number of Sustainable Development Goals, including 2, 3, 6, 13, 14 and 15.

c. [Potential activities](#)

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

2E) Discussion on best practices of national-level Food and Nutrition Security Early Warning Digital Information System

Strategic Objective 1 (Platform)

Original proposal:

Proposal#2 Discussion on best practices of national-level Food and Nutrition Security Early Warning Digital Information System

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#2: **National Nutrition Council (Philippines)**

a. [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](#)

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. 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.

CFS can provide the discussion platform to share best practices and guide other Members on how to improve their food and nutrition security information management.

b. Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

A report on best practices of national-level Food and Nutrition Security Early Warning Digital Information System to compile Members' learnings and contribute to efficient food and nutrition security information management and evidence-based decision making.

c. Potential activities

- Identification of food and nutrition security information systems used by Members, starting from the development process up to dissemination, including technologies used and practices on challenges encountered and ways to overcome them;
- Organization of collected information;
- Inclusive discussion;
- Generation and dissemination of the report.

THEMATIC AREA 3: NURTURE AND PROTECT THE PLANET

3A) Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition

Strategic Objective 2 (Policy)

Original proposals:

Proposal#33: Update of the CFS HLPE Report "Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition"

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

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #33: **Norway**, Iceland and Blue Food Coalition, Germany, Japan, Finland, Thailand, Malawi, CGIAR
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #34: Environmental Defense Fund, Stanford Center for Ocean Solutions, Iceland, Mexico, Jesuit Justice and Ecology Network Africa, Safe Seaweed Coalition, WWF/South Africa
- a. 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

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

The report produced by the HLPE-FSN concluded that "fish deserves a central position in food security and nutrition strategies". The resulting CFS policy recommendations highlighted the need to make aquatic foods an integral element of inter-sectoral national food security and nutritional

policies as well as to include them in national nutritional programmes and interventions aimed at tackling micronutrient deficiencies, especially among children and women.

Compared to when the report was written, much new information has been produced about the nutritional contents of over 3,000 aquatic species caught or cultivated for human consumption around the world and new catch data and fishery management and climate change models are now available.

The proposed policy workstream 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. 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 programmes.

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 in order to protect and nourish those at greatest risk. Many of the data and modeling gaps of 2014 can now be filled, and the CFS and HLPE now can also draw on the additional resources offered by the UNFSS Coalition Coordination Hub and the relevant UNFSS Coalitions that are affiliated with it (e.g., Aquatic Blue Food Coalition, Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems, School Meals).

b. [Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda](#)

The objective of the proposed workstream would be to develop policy recommendations on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition, in line with CFS Strategic Objective 2.

This proposed workstream would build upon the CFS policy recommendations endorsed in 2014, and draw on the evidence provided by the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) that would prepare a report on this topic. The updated version of the report prepared in 2014 could serve as a roadmap to identify sources of data and models that are needed to fully evaluate the potential for aquatic foods to contribute to food security and nutrition in the context of climate change, and to foster food system transformation pathways that include aquatic foods. This policy workstream would contribute to different Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 14 on life below water and SDG 2 on food security.

c. [Potential activities](#)

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

3B) Addressing climate change and biodiversity loss to achieve SDG2

Strategic Objective 2 (Policy)

Original proposals:

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

Proposal#20: Revitalizing climate policies for FSN

Proposal#22: Achieving SDG2 by 2030 in a context of climate change and biodiversity loss

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #9: **Private Sector Mechanism (PSM)**
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #20: Switzerland, Dominican Republic, Germany, Canada, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food;
- Proponent and supporters proposal #22: France, Germany, Chile, Costa Rica

a. [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](#)

Climate change remains a critical and enduring global threat to food security and nutrition. Warming average temperatures, sea level rise, ocean acidification, extreme weather events like drought, flood, wildfires and tornados, and erratic rainfall have become everyday occurrences. These impacts contribute to severe hunger, malnutrition and poverty, especially in fragile regions and countries. Food systems are deeply impacted by climate change at all points along agrifood supply chains, with small-scale food producers and informal food sector actors especially impacted by severe weather events that affect their activities, access to market and infrastructure.

At the same time, food systems continue to be a significant source of greenhouse gas emissions that contribute to climate change, with between 21 and 37 percent of greenhouse gas emissions associated with food systems (IPCC, 2019).

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

b. [Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda](#)

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

The proposed workstream would draw on the evidence provided by the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) that would prepare a report on this topic. The report would shed a light on the evolving dynamics between climate change, food security and nutrition and food systems as well as on to which extent mitigation and adaptation policies address food security and climate interactions. Attention would also be paid to the impact of climate-focused technologies and practices for food and agriculture and on the potential costs and challenges for

groups in vulnerable situations and fragile environments. In addition, the HLPE-FSN report would examine how the protection of ecosystem can be fostered through the application of a food-system approach and identify the specific policy developments that are needed to recognize the role of women and youth in food security and nutrition in times of climate emergencies and natural disasters.

c. [Potential activities](#)

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

3C) Protecting and restoring biodiversity to mitigate and reverse climate change and for the progressive realization of food sovereignty

Strategic Objective 2 (Policy)

Original proposal:

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

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#18: **CSIPM**;
 - a. [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](#)

The world is facing a concerning increase in hunger and malnutrition, particularly worsened by the COVID-19 pandemic and ongoing conflicts. The impact of the climate crisis, as highlighted by the *HLPE-FSN 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 direct impact on food production. As also reported in the CFS policy recommendations on Agroecological and other innovative approaches (2021), in order to improve the sustainability of agriculture and food systems it is critical to reduce their pressure on natural resources and their negative environmental impact, including in relation to climate change, biodiversity, water, and land. Ruptures to the interlinkages between human, animal, and plant health and the environment can compromise both biodiversity and the well-being of people.

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. At a time when SDG 2 (Zero Hunger) targets are unlikely to be achieved in many parts of the world, challenges associated with agriculture and food systems require urgent attention, reminding us of the importance of resilience and diversification, and of the need to integrate economic, social and environmental sustainability throughout our agriculture and food systems.

This workstream will look at the interconnection between agriculture and climate and shift to sustainable, resilient, and diversified food systems. Moreover, this workstream will benefit from the comparative advantages of CFS to offer an inclusive and intergovernmental platform for global coordination and policy convergence, including its HLPE-FSN policy interface. 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

b. [Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda](#)

The proposed workstream would contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objective 2.

Two expected results can be envisaged for this workstream:

a) an HLPE-FSN report will provide a comprehensive, in-depth and updated overview of the relevant knowledge available on the matter. In particular, the HLPE-FSN could 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;

b) the HLPE-FSN report will be the basis for a policy convergence process towards policy recommendations which 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.

This workstream would also aim to 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; 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.

c. [Potential activities](#)

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

THEMATIC AREA 4: STRENGTHEN COLLABORATIVE ACTION AND FINANCING FOR FOOD SECURITY AND NUTRITION

4A) In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS Policy Products

Strategic Objective 3 (Uptake)

Original Proposal:

Proposal#36 In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS policy products

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#36: **Germany**, France, Kenya, Chile, Switzerland, Philippines, Mexico, Netherlands, Dominican Republic, Canada, New Zealand, Japan, Brazil, CSIPM
- a. *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*

The Committee on World Food Security (CFS) plays a central role in the global governance of food security and nutrition. Using a multi-stakeholder, inclusive and evidence-based approach, CFS develops and endorses policy recommendations and guidance on a wide range of food security and nutrition topics. In order to strengthen its impact, it is required to increase the visibility and use of CFS policy instruments at local, national and regional levels.

In parallel with its other functions, it is important that the Committee dedicate appropriate attention and resources to the promotion of the uptake and use of its policy instruments. In the context of the CFS Independent Evaluation carried out in 2018, it was recognized that CFS Members have primary responsibility for promoting the use and application of CFS policy products and recommendations, bearing in mind that support is also needed from all stakeholders as part of a collective effort. More specifically, support is needed for developing capacity on the ground to use and apply CFS policy products and recommendations.

In light of the range of activities being carried out on the ground by different type of stakeholders concerning the use of CFS policy guidance, the proposed workstream is intended to draw on and provide a consolidated overview of these activities as the starting point of an inclusive process that is expected to lead to the definition of recommendations and action areas to promote dissemination, use and uptake of CFS policy products.

- b. *Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda*

The objective of the proposed workstream would be to increase awareness and promoting the dissemination, use and application of CFS policy instruments at all levels, in line with Strategic Objective 3.

The proposed workstream would be dedicated to an inclusive in-depth debate on enhanced efforts by CFS stakeholders on how to promote dissemination, use and uptake of all CFS policy documents. This process would provide a platform for sharing cross-cutting experiences and good practices on the use and application of CFS policy tools, leading the preparation of a concrete action plan that would be presented in Plenary.

This exercise would represent an important opportunity for CFS stakeholders to discuss and reflect on the role of CFS policy instruments, identify potential linkages and areas of collaboration with existing initiatives, platforms and bodies at all levels as well as bottlenecks in the in their implementation and uptake.

- c. *Potential activities*

Following the appointment of a Rapporteur, an Open-Ended Working Group will be established. The outcomes of its activities will result in the development of an action plan that will be presented in Plenary.

4B) Localizing SDG2: multilevel governance for more sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems

Strategic Objective 1(Platform) and 2 (Policy)

Original proposals:

Proposal#15: “Policy recommendations on promoting local and regional government engagement and sustainable and inclusive food systems”

Proposal#21: “Territorial governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive food systems”

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#15: **United Cities and Local Governments (UCLG)**; Mauritania, Morocco, FAO, Global Taskforce of Local Regional Governments, FIAN International, CEMAS
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #21: Angola, Brazil, Portugal

a. 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

Current food systems are being impacted by a variety of complex factors, with increasing attention to the need to promote a system that is more sustainable, inclusive, and resilient. Food systems transformation is vital to preserve biodiversity, restore ecosystems, mitigate and restore climate change, reduce poverty, eliminate hunger and malnutrition, improve health by targeting diet-related diseases, and establish new links between cities and rural areas. Local, regional, and national governments can solve these overlapping challenges through effective governance mechanisms.

Local, regional and national governments play a key role in fostering sustainable and inclusive food systems, as providers of local public services but also as facilitators of partnerships amongst all actors including farmers, civil society, unionists and others. In the post-COVID context, local, regional and national governments have played - and will be called upon to play - a major role towards a gradual reterritorialization of the food system. As the main centres of food consumption, cities are de facto key players in the food systems.

Multilevel governance mechanisms are crucial to move towards more sustainable, resilient and inclusive food systems, and they greatly benefit from government support, and to increase connectivity between food system actors and their capacities for action, while integrating food into other related policies.

The proposed thematic workstream would benefit from the comparative advantage of CFS to offer an inclusive and intergovernmental platform for global coordination and policy convergence, which will bring together all relevant CFS stakeholders, including policy makers, scientific international communities, UN Agencies, private sectors, civil society and academia.

b. Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

The workstream would contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objectives 1 and 2.

Four expected results can be envisaged for this workstream:

- a) An event on territorial food systems governance to discuss the importance of innovative multi-level government mechanisms to strengthen coordination among relevant stakeholders;
- b) Based on the results of the event, an “ad hoc working group” would be established to: i) develop specific guidelines to support member countries to strengthen national and local food systems governance mechanisms; ii) mapping existing food systems governance frameworks to study 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; iii) undertake participatory assessments of local food systems in selected countries identifying the roles that local and national authorities can play in establishing / strengthening appropriate territorial food systems governance mechanisms;
- c) an HLPE-FSN report would be prepared to provide a comprehensive, in-depth and updated overview of the relevant knowledge available on the matter, in particular by analyzing the evolving food systems governance and identifying possible ways to strengthen the connection between CFS and existing governance structures at regional, national and local levels;
- d) The HLPE-FSN report would be the basis for a policy convergence process towards policy recommendations which would contribute to fostering multi-level for more sustainable and inclusive food systems. They would also contribute to raising awareness to the importance that local and regional governments play in fostering food security and nutrition.

c. Potential activities

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

After its adoption, the CFS policy product would contribute to the activities of different international policy processes such as the Local and Regional Governments Forum of the UN High-Level Political Forum, the UN Summit of the Future, the Urban Food Systems Coalition, the UN Food Systems Summit, among others. Moreover, UCLG would disseminate the policy product amongst its entire membership and partners and include it as a contribution towards implementing the UCLG Pact for the Future.

4C) Principles for responsible investment in sustainable agriculture and food systems 2.0, update of the CFS-RAI to align with the 2030 Agenda

Strategic Objective 2 (Policy)

Original proposals:

Proposal#16 Innovative finance and the enabling rural environment; #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#17 Principles for responsible investment in sustainable agriculture and food systems 2.0, update of the CFS-RAI to align with the 2030 Agenda

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #16: **PSM**, Canada
- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #17: Spain, Mexico, Dominican Republic, Angola, World Bank, Canada, IFAD

a. *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*

The 2018 HLPE-FSN Report “Multi-stakeholder partnerships to finance and improve food security and nutrition in the framework of the 2030 Agenda” estimated the financing needs for sustainable development at the global level and noted that the annual investment gap in the food security and agriculture sector during 2015-2030 for investment in agriculture, research, rural development, safety nets, etc. was USD\$260 billion. The Addis Ababa Agenda for Action on Financing for Development also recognized the importance of an enabling environment at all levels, including enabling regulatory and governance frameworks, in nurturing science, innovation, the dissemination of technologies, particularly to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

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.

Ten years after the adoption of the CFS Principles for responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems (CFS-RAI), the need for standards aligned with the paradigm of the 2030 Agenda that make full use of its framework and indicators as the basis of such standards, is widely demanded by investors.

b. *Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda*

The objective of the proposed workstream would be to develop an updated version of the CFS-RAI, in line with Strategic Objective 2. The deliberations and follow-up activities, very especially with the investors community and the International Financial Institutions, as well as the Development Finance Institutions, 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, “Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development”.

c. *Potential activities*

- Assessment by the IFIs and IFAD that are members of the Committee of the needs of update and upgrade of the current CFS-RAI, in consultation with the PSM, CSIPM and CFS Foundations.
- Launch of consultations with investors community, at the WB/IMF Spring Meetings
- Report submitted to Plenary.
- OEWG consultations and negotiations
- Endorsement by Plenary October
- Special Events at WB/IMF Annual Meetings, Davos, and others.

4D) Collaborative governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive agrifood systems

Strategic Objective 1 (Platform) and 3 (Uptake)

Original proposal:

Proposal#24 Collaborative governance for more effective, resilient and inclusive agrifood systems

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#24: **FAO, WFP, IFAD**
- a. 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

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 for addressing multiple dimensions of crises of hunger, malnutrition, health, and climate change. 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).

As a unique multi-stakeholder platform, 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.

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.

Similarly, 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, and its convening power could facilitate coordinated policy responses to emerging issues and multiple dimensions of crises, would contribute to internal coherence between different products, to streamlining reporting

and facilitating identification of key challenges to reaching the zero hunger objective, and related SDGs.

Having a cross-cutting workstream on this topic would also allow CFS to strengthen its role in advancing the importance of applying the system approach and maximizing interlinkages between different thematic areas, identifying emerging trends and challenges in different agriculture sectors (including fishery and aquaculture, forestry and livestock), as well as across different sectors.

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.

b. *Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda*

- 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;
- Bringing together people-centric approaches, reiterating the right to food, emphasizing access to and affordability of healthy diet and improved nutrition in policy responses, and the interlinkages between the crises and the pathways to follow.
- Facilitating and advancing dialogue and coordination between different stakeholders - governments, the private sector, agrifood systems actors, Indigenous Peoples representatives, nutritionists, health professionals, and civil society actors and experts of all types on emerging issues and in relation to multiple dimensions crises;
- 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;
- Enhanced understanding through inclusive dialogue on the importance to preserve and strengthen traditional food and knowledge systems, including indigenous food systems;
- Strengthened impact of actions and CFS products, ensuring a transversal one UN approach (including One Health) to country and multi-sector and multi-stakeholder support including through promotion of multi-disciplinary data collection and analysis informing agrifood systems related policies.

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.

c. *Potential activities*

This proposal does not foresee consolidation of a policy product. Rather, the focus would be on analyzing and capitalizing on synergies, and promoting coherence 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 stakeholders.

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, member countries 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.

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)

Proposed activities:

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 more sustainable and inclusive 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 HLPF and SDG review in 2027.

4E) Agriculture and Food Systems and Food Security Financing Information System – AFSIS

Strategic Objective 1 (Platform) and 3 (Uptake)

Original proposal:

Proposa#1: Agriculture and Food Systems and Food Security Financing Information System – AFSIS

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal#1: **Spain**, Mexico, Angola, Dominican Republic, FAO, IFAD, World Bank
 - a. *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*

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 (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.

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 Committee on World Food Security (CFS) provides a unique space for hosting an Agriculture and Food Systems and Food Security Financing Information System (AFSIS), led by 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 CFS-RAI and advances on responsible investments.

b. *Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda*

- Annual Report to CFS plenary on the Outlook of Financing Food Security and Food Systems.
- Involvement of IFIs at CFS will be strengthened
- Early warning of decreases in Agriculture and food security is reinforced.
- Uptake of CFS agreements is reinforced, via public and private investments

The AFSIS contributes to CFS Strategic Objective 1 (providing a platform for better coordination by all actors), on a key area for SDG 2 (investments). It also contributes to Strategic Objective 3 by serving as a bridge between the CFS policy agreements and the International Financial Institutions. Key contribution to SDG 2, target 2 A.

c. *Potential activities*

The AFSIS would be one of the permanent workstreams of CFS, open to members and participants. The AFSIS OEWG would be established to identify key variables and information sources and prepare a report to be presented at the CFS Plenary. Regular Meetings would take place every six months onwards with the preparation of an annual report.

4F) CFS engagement in the 2030 (and post 2030) Agenda for Sustainable Development

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

The 2030 Agenda explicitly recognizes the important role and inclusive nature of CFS to advance food security and nutrition. CFS will continue to put the 2030 Agenda at the center of its work until 2030 by:

- a) providing space in its Plenary for global thematic reviews of progress as well as for governments and stakeholders to learn from one another, also based on the Voluntary National Reports to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) that are presented each year in New York;
- b) contributing to the HLPF global follow-up and review.

Following decisions of the UNGA regarding preparations for the post-2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Committee is also expected to deliberate on ways to engage within the upcoming global framework.

4G) 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

Strategic Objective 1 (Platform)

Original proposal:

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”

- **Proponent** and supporters proposal #34: Republic of Belarus, Plurinational State of Bolivia, Republic of Cuba, Republic of Nicaragua, Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela

a. 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

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

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

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

b. Expected results and how they will contribute to the achievements of the CFS MYPoW Strategic Objectives and FSN-relevant targets of the 2030 Agenda

The proposed workstream would contribute to the attainment of Strategic Objective 1, and would contribute to the vision and overall objectives of the CFS by drawing on its convening power to address a global challenge for food insecurity and nutrition. The proposed workstream will contribute directly to achieving SDGs 2, 8 and 12, and also support SDG 17 through strengthening partnerships.

Taking into consideration the impact that unilateral economic coercive measures have on food security and nutrition, the HLPE would present an analysis on the impact of these measures on the functioning of global food supply chains. This analysis would inform an inclusive thematic discussion among CFS stakeholders.

c. Potential activities

A briefing for Bureau and Advisory Group members would be organized, with participation of Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human

rights Ms Alena Douhan; Special Envoy of the UN Secretary-General for the Right to Food Mr Michael Fakhri, relevant CSIPM members, representatives of FAO, WFP, IFAD.

An analysis of the impact of these measures on functioning of global food supply chains would be prepared by the HLPE-FSN.

3. A thematic discussion for the CFS stakeholders would be organized after HLPF with a CFS Chairperson's summary to be presented for the discussion at the CFS Plenary.

IV. OVERVIEW TABLE

Thematic areas				Strategic functions	2024	2025	2026	2027					
Advance the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and the achievement of SDG 2, through food systems policies and programmes that:				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.	Topic(s)?	Topic(s)?	Topic(s)?	Topic(s)?					
Enhance equity and inclusiveness	Foster resilience to shocks and stresses	Nurture and protect the planet	Strengthen collaborative action and financing for food security and nutrition						2 - POLICY: Develop voluntary global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.	Policy workstream on Reducing Inequalities for FSN	Policy workstream on Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems	Policy workstream on [?]	Policy workstream on [?]
										HLPE report on Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems	HLPE report on [?]	HLPE report on [?]	HLPE report on [?]
				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	Topic(s) and activities?	Topic(s)and activities?	Topic(s) and activities?	Topic(s) and activities?					
							HLPE Note on Critical, Emerging and	MYPoW 2028-2031 Preparation					

				Enduring Issues	
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V. NEXT STEPS

PHASE 2 - PRIORITIZATION	
MYPoW Zero Draft for Second Open meeting is circulated to OEWG members	3 May 2023
Second Open Meeting to discuss Zero Draft	17 May 2023 (1/2 day)
Deadline for the submission of written feedback on the Zero Draft	22 May 2023
First Draft is circulated to Bureau and Advisory Group members	5 June 2023
CFS Stakeholders share written inputs on First Draft	5 June – 26 June 2023
PHASE 3 - SELECTION	
Bureau and Advisory Group discuss the First Draft	19 June 2023
Bureau discusses First Draft	19 June 2023
Deadline for written inputs on First Draft	26 June 2023
Final draft MYPoW is circulated to Bureau and Advisory Group members	13 July 2023
Bureau and Advisory Group meeting to discuss the final draft CFS MYPoW	27 July 2023
Bureau meeting to agree on the final draft CFS MYPoW to be submitted to Plenary	28 July 2023
PHASE 4 - ENDORSEMENT	
The CFS MYPoW for 2024-2027 is considered and endorsed by the Plenary	October 2023