

Dear Oliver,

During our discussion in December, we discussed among other, the following points:

- a. Partnerships in the current CFS are limited because the multistakeholder dimension of the CFS is limited (key players are missing in representation);
- b. RBAs should be involved in the exercise as they can offer quite a wealth of experiences and best practices (see FAO's partnership Division, WFP country level partnerships with local actors, etc.)
- c. Of course the first recommendation of the HLPE (a policy f/w to further the rtf) offers a great opportunity but not sure what the uptake could be.
- d. MSP should be promoted as a 'principle' driving all activities of CFS and its MYPoW.
- e. CFS members should be given the chance to voluntarily and regularly present how they are furthering MSP in FSN in their national contexts, especially favouring the participation which can benefit the most excluded and vulnerable. These experience should show process and results of the establishment of such MSP.
- e. Partnerships should be balanced in power and we should make sure that they would not be driven (only) by financial interests (this point is trying to reflect what you raised about the private sector vs. civil society).

After discussing with the Special Rapporteur, I am pleased to share with the following:

1. What would you propose for the follow-up process on effective multistakeholder partnerships to contribute to knowledge and lesson sharing, and to mainstreaming the concept of MSP in the work of CFS?

The UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food encourage MSP in all activities of the CFS. In fact, she observes that important players are currently not taking regular part to the activities of the CFS, such as Parliamentarians, National Human Rights Commissions, for example, and

that is a missed opportunity as they contribute greatly to the achievement of FSN at national and global level.

MSP promote participation of a broader range of players, and that can mean to the participation of the most excluded and vulnerable segments of society. This is at the core of the human rights-based approach, which is underlying the reformed CFS, hence should be encouraged.

The UNSR advises to emphasise MSP as a principle throughout the work, and driving force of activities, of the CFS, including its MYPoW. MSP are already at the core of CFS member action, and there is a great deal to learn from the work of RBAs.

The recommendations of the HLPE are an important set to take inspiration from and of course as the UNSR on the RTF, she fully supports them, especially (1) and (3).

One concern the UNSR raises is issue of balance in MSP. Partnerships should not be driven by financial interests making partnerships with private sector dominant and not ensuring equal footing for civil society.

2. What would be the expected results of your proposal?

CFS members could be given the chance to voluntarily and regularly present how they are furthering MSP in FSN in their national contexts, especially favouring the participation which can benefit the most excluded and vulnerable. These experiences should show process and results of the establishment of such MSP.

Hoping that our input can still be taken into account, and apologising for the delay in submitting it to you, I do ask to get back to me should you have any question or additional clarification on what above.

With our best regards,

Serena Pepino

Advisor to the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food (CFS matters)