

# **CSM Annual Report 2017/18**

***(Draft)***

## **Index:**

1. Introduction
2. It's time to recommit. *CSM main messages towards CFS 45*
3. Overview on CSM engagement with political processes in the inter-sessional period 2017/18
  - Response to CFS evaluation
  - Nutrition and Food Systems
  - Monitoring
  - SDGs
  - Updates on urbanization and rural transformation; agroecology; multi-stakeholder partnerships HLPE report;
4. Promoting the dissemination, use, application and monitoring of CFS policy outcomes
  - CSO contributions to the CFS monitoring of the Right to Food Guidelines
  - Other activities to promote the use and application of CFS policy outcomes
5. CSM organizational matters
  - CC composition Oct 2017-October 2019
  - Main CC discussions and decisions in the reporting period
  - CSM Evaluation process
  - Constituency Meetings and follow up: Youth constituency meeting, Women's Vision paper; building of a new constituency of communities in protracted crises, refugees and internally displaced
  - Budget 2017/2018
6. Outlook towards 2019

## Introduction

The period 2017/2018 was a quite intense year for the CSM. This draft annual Report provides an overview on the CSM engagement with all CFS Policy Processes during the period September 2017-September 2018 and shares a summary of key political messages towards CFS 45. As in previous years, the draft report also comprises an overview of CSM on the use, application and monitoring of CFS policy outcomes, and a summary of CC discussions and decisions in the reporting period. It concludes with the financial picture for 2017/18 and an outlook for 2019.

This draft report is submitted for consideration of the CSM Coordination Committee meeting and the CSM Forum in October, as part of the reporting and accountability procedures in the CSM. The draft report will be revised and updated after these CSM meetings and the CFS 45. Its final version will be shared publicly with all the participating organizations of the CSM and all interested members and participants to the CFS in January 2019.

There are many elements that would be worthwhile highlighting in this introduction. Here, it might be good to choose just one of them: the CSM Coordination Committee discussed and agreed at its meeting in July 2018 on a name amendment to the CSM, as it was suggested by the Indigenous Peoples' constituency in September 2017. The full name of the CSM in future will be: "Mechanism of Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security". It was an important exercise for the CSM Coordination Committee to come to this amendment by consensus, as it involved a deep exchange, increased mutual understanding and full acknowledgment of the long-standing and ongoing struggles of indigenous peoples for being recognized in their identities as indigenous peoples.

We kindly request participating civil society organizations to contribute their comments and suggestions for the finalization of this report by 10 November 2018.

Best regards,

Martin Wolpold-Bosien

CSM Secretariat Coordinator

## **It's time to recommit. *CMS main messages towards CFS 45***

**The world is not on track** to reach the Zero Hunger goal of the SDG, as the international community recognizes. We strongly urge the CFS to engage in an in-depth discussion about the causes, obstacles and drivers that have led to this alarming situation.

To achieve SDG2 and related SDGs linked to achieving food security and nutrition, it is **indispensable that governments and the UN express a new and full recommitment to the right to adequate food** and reaffirm their obligations to respect, protect and fulfil all human rights, in recognition of their invisibility, universality, interrelatedness and interdependence.

On the eve of the **70th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights**, the preamble reminds us that “the recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world”.

**Governments must not challenge but defend and support the human rights mandate of the United Nations.** Governments and UN need to implement their duties to promote and protect human rights of all people, including in those policies directly or indirectly affecting food security and nutrition. This approach necessarily implies the inclusion, participation and special attention to the rights-holders who suffer from violations or are most at risk.

**We, the people, are the most critical agents for change.** We are the organizations of the rights-holders while governments and intergovernmental institutions are duty-bearers. We are the most important producers, processors and providers of food and nutrition worldwide. National, regional and global public policies have the potential to influence either positively or negatively the environments in which we and our communities live and work.

**Our voices**, our demands and proposals as women and youth, indigenous peoples and landless, small-scale and family farmers, artisanal fisherfolks and pastoralists, agricultural and food workers, urban food insecure and consumers **must be heard more strongly in the future** at the local, national, regional and global levels.

Governments and UN should give priority attention to seeking advice from those organizations and communities who struggle, reflect and can report on the daily realities of hunger and malnutrition, exploitation, discrimination, poverty, exclusion, ecological degradation, conflict and violence. Those who directly experience these realities and the suffering of the people, are in the best position to analyze the causes and drivers, revise policies and propose concrete solutions.

**Let us work together for the fundamental and continued changes that put people first**, and place their inclusion, participation, voices and rights at the center of policy convergence, coordination and coherence, especially when addressing hunger and malnutrition and their causes.

**The reformed CFS** has made significant steps in this direction, but we all know well that this innovative experiment of inclusive global governance on food security and nutrition is still under threat.

**Now is the time for all of us, especially governments and Rome-based Agencies, to revive their commitment to the CFS**, its vision and roles, by providing renewed political and financial support to the policy processes and effective functioning of the CFS and to the comprehensive dissemination, use, application and monitoring of its policy outcomes.

In this direction, **CFS 45 is an important opportunity to strengthen efforts and collaboration** on the following key issues:

1. **Strengthen the CFS in its strategic direction to face the enormous challenges of food insecurity and malnutrition today and in the near future:** The CFS enters into a new period with the adoption of the implementation of the response to the CFS evaluation report. The intensive and rather inward-looking period of the CFS evaluation process can hopefully be concluded with CFS 45, followed by a period in which all members and participants should engage with new spirit and high energy.

The implementation report presents important agreements on “providing more strategic direction to strengthen CFS to achieve its vision”. It particularly underlines that “CFS work will focus on activities that identify and address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition with a focus on people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. Gender equality, women’s and girls’ rights and women’s empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition will be mainstreamed in all CFS workstreams and products.”

This new strategic direction includes **three strategic objectives** to which CFS members and participants should dedicate their full support and commitment:

- i. Strategic Objective 1 – PLATFORM: Leverage the convening power as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform to discuss the FSN situation and coordinate collective action at all levels
  - ii. Strategic Objective 2 – POLICY: Develop voluntary global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food
  - iii. Strategic Objective 3 – UPTAKE: Foster the uptake, follow-up and review, and sharing of experiences and best practices on the use and application of CFS products at all levels
2. The most immediate opportunity to show renewed commitment is by providing the necessary **financial and political support to the upcoming policy convergence processes in 2019 and 2020 on food systems and nutrition, and on agroecology and other innovative approaches**. The regional consultations in 2019 towards the voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition, in particular, offer an opportunity for regional groups and regional organizations to contribute to CFS policy work. CSM would also highly appreciate financial support from countries and intergovernmental institutions to facilitate participation of social movements, indigenous peoples and civil society organizations in these consultations on the regional and global level.
  3. Promoting the **dissemination, use and application of CFS policy outcomes must be a priority** of CFS members and participants during the upcoming years. We particularly invite governments and RBAs to discuss the enhanced use and application of CFS policy outcomes with civil society organizations on the national, regional and global level. The Rome-based agencies should systematically include the use and application of CFS Policy Outcomes in their program and country work, in close cooperation with governments and other actors.
  4. The **CFS 45 Global Thematic** event to monitor the use and application of the Right to Food Guidelines is an **opportunity to bring the right to food and human rights back to the center of CFS debates**. The high quantity and quality of reports and events organized in preparation of this event show that the CFS monitoring exercise and the relevance of the Right to Food is appreciated and supported from the country level. The continuation of the CFS innovative

monitoring mechanism, as agreed in the context of the response to the CFS evaluation, is essential to underpin CFS relevance and effectiveness with concrete and useful actions, based on continued assessments and lessons learned.

5. **CFS 45 will start the consultation process for the MYPOW 2020-2023.** It is fundamental that this prioritization process be strongly linked to the CFS vision, its overall objective and strategic objectives, as agreed during the CFS evaluation process discussions and that, in particular, “all activities in the MYPOW are designed, planned and implemented to promote: resilience of livelihoods; attention to the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition; a multi-sectoral inclusive and participatory approach; evidence-based decision-making; environmental, economic and social sustainability; gender equality, women’s and girls’ rights and women's empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition.”

We are convinced that it is impossible to attain the SDGs, particularly SDG2, without a radical change and a totally renewed commitment of the international community towards policies which adopt, as their primary principle and foremost important purpose, the promotion and protection of the right to adequate food and all human rights of the people most affected and at risk of food insecurity and malnutrition. We call on governments, UN and all relevant actors to collaborate in this endeavor, considering that CFS 45 is an important opportunity for a step in this new direction.

## Overview on CSM engagement with political processes in the inter-sessional period 2017/18

### Response to CFS evaluation

#### CSM Activities

- A total of 15 (!) CFS meetings on the response to the CFS evaluation were held with participation of CSM AG members and members from the CSM Global Food Governance Group
- Many preparatory and bilateral meetings took place in all these cases
- Written contributions were submitted to all meetings or deadlines
- Periodic assessments, updates and skype calls for strategic positioning and proposals of the CSM with CSM WG on Global Food Governance and CSM Advisory Group also took place

#### Key positions and critical issues

- Response to CFS evaluation must aim at strengthening the CFS, not weakening it; the bottom line is what is in the CFS Reform document and what has been agreed by the CFS before.
- Human rights framework: recognition of the essential role of the CFS vision the explicit inclusion of women’s rights, women’s empowerment and gender equality and the progressive realization of the right to food
- The explicit inclusion of monitoring and accountability in accordance to previous CFS decisions on the innovative monitoring mechanism of the CFS;
- Responsiveness and inclusiveness of the prioritization process: the CFS must be able to respond to urgent issues, and should plan the process for the next MYPOW in the most inclusive format;

- The roles of the most innovative pillars of the reformed CFS, the HLPE and the CSM, must be strengthened, not undermined.
- A stronger and concrete commitment of member states and RBAs for ensuring funding for the CFS in all its components.

### **Situation before CFS 45**

The overall assessment of the discussions on the response to the CFS evaluation can be summarized in few sentences: Discussions on the CFS evaluations were difficult in a setting where some few, but vocal and influential actors aimed at weakening the CFS, while a significant number of other members was decided to strengthen the CFS, and an even bigger number of countries did not really engage. The process was often too self-referential and technocratic for allowing a broader participation. However, in terms of the outcomes and the draft implementation report of the response to the CFS evaluation, as submitted to the CFS 45 for approval, the CSM can assess positively that our key priorities and demands have been included into the final draft, although not to the degree we wanted. The overall finding is that the group of those who believe in the reformed CFS and its vision have demonstrated to be stronger than those who wanted to downsize the CFS. This is why CSM and all other friends of the CFS should call for a recommitment to the CFS as part of a much stronger response to the alarming situation of food insecurity and malnutrition today. The controversies within the CFS will continue but will maybe express themselves more in the upcoming policy negotiations on agroecology and other innovative approaches, food systems and nutrition, and the setting of the future political agenda of the CFS within the MYPOW process.

*All activities and contributions are documented on the CSM website:*

<http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/cfs-evaluation/>

## **Nutrition and Food Systems**

### **CSM Activities**

- The CSM WG on nutrition organized a consultation about its visions and strategies for the upcoming CFS process on food systems and nutrition from 6-8 March 2018
- A well-attended informational meeting was organized on 8 March to share the main messages with CFS members and participants
- CSM WG participated and contributed to 3 OEWSG meeting between end of March and mid-June in which the Terms of reference for the upcoming policy negotiation process on Voluntary Guidelines on Food systems and Nutrition were discussed and agreed.

### **Key positions and critical issues**

The new Guidelines should:

- Reaffirm a holistic understanding of nutrition and the need for systemic approach to counter fragmentation and promote policy coherence;
- Present a unique opportunity for the CFS to generate a foundational outcome on the public policy pathways to reshape food systems in order to tackle malnutrition in all its forms;
- Shall be based on Human rights and women's rights, gender equality and gender analysis;

- Address the food-health nexus in close conjunction with the livelihoods and ecological challenges and therefore seek synergy with the agroecology process;
- Put people at the centre, explicitly all constituencies of the CSM, with a focus on small-scale food producers
- Consider power dynamics and particularly conflicts of interest;
- Ensure that the budget of the workstream allows for meaningful participation, including at the regional level.

**Situation before CFS 45:** The Terms of Reference for the process towards the Voluntary Guidelines for Food Systems and Nutrition are a good basis for the actual negotiation process. The CSM was instrumental to convince governments that the scope of these guidelines should be broad and holistic, and not only focus on food environments, and that adequate time is needed. The policy convergence process will start now in October 2018 and shall be concluded in October 2020. One open question is the funding for the process, particularly the resources needed to hold the regional consultations scheduled for June to September 2019, and the resources needed to fund the civil society participation to the whole policy process. The CSM working group on Nutrition can take the opportunity of the CSM Forum to organize its strategy towards this policy process.

*All activities and contributions are documented on the CSM website:*

[http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/nutritionCSM /](http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/nutritionCSM/)

## Monitoring

### CSM Activities

- Comprehensive consultation and elaboration of the CSM independent Report on Monitoring the Right to Food Guidelines
- Workshop with the informal group of the Friends of the Right to Food
- Support to most of the 15 national, regional and global monitoring events
- Contributions to the preparation of the CFS Background document for the Global Thematic Event and its agenda
- Participation to the OEWG meeting on monitoring and discussions on monitoring specific policy recommendations
- Presentation of a proposal for a pilot regarding monitoring specific policy recommendations.
- Discussion of this proposal in the CFS Advisory Group and Bureau meetings end of July and September.

### Key positions and critical issues

Elaboration of a joint proposal Italy-CSM, to hold a Stocktaking event at CFS 46 to monitor the use and applications of three specific CFS policy recommendations (investing in smallholder agriculture (2013), connecting smallholders to markets (2016), and sustainable agricultural development, the role of livestock (2016)).

Major discussions in the monitoring related discussions in the CFS evaluation were generated by the attempt of few but influential countries to stop the use of the word monitoring in the CFS context. However, after several discussions, a common understanding was reached about the elements of the CFS innovative monitoring mechanism and the steps ahead.

In the preparations and during the OEWG monitoring meeting, it became clear that certain countries were afraid that the GTE on the Right to Food Guidelines during the Plenary might strengthen the human rights approach in CFS. They expressed several times their objection on this, and that the

event should not have any follow-up.

The Joint Workshop of the Friends of the Right to Food in Rome and the CSM, in March, however, made some important recommendations, including:

- Increased cooperation on the Right to Food between the Rome based Agencies, in particular FAO, and the OHCHR in Geneva;
- Strengthen the leading role of FAO for the global implementation of the Right to Food;
- Create a permanent space in the annual CFS session for the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food.

The discussions on holding a stocktaking event at CFS 46 in 2019 on monitoring specific policy recommendations faced some difficulties. However, the joint proposal from Italy and CSM received strong support from several countries. A final decision to include this proposal into the draft decision box for CFS 45 was taken by the CFS Bureau on 25 September.

### **Situation before CFS 45**

The most important issues are: the Global Thematic Event on the Right to Food Guidelines is well prepared and can help to visualize a strengthened commitment to a human rights and the right to food in the CFS. The achievement of a common understanding of the CFS innovative monitoring mechanism within the CFS evaluation discussions is an extremely important step. The pending issue for the Plenary is the adoption of the proposal to eventually monitor specific CFS policy recommendations in 2019.

*All activities and contributions are documented on the CSM website:*

<http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/monitoring/>

## **SDGs**

### **CSM Activities**

Three open meetings were held to finalize the CFS contributions to the HLPF 2018 and start preparation for the contribution 2019. CSM participated and contributed substantially to these meetings and documents.

### **Key positions and critical issues**

- The discussions in this process generally reflect the overall picture of cleavages in other areas. However, as it is not a negotiation process, controversies tend to be settled by referring to CFS agreed language.
- The CFS contributions to the HLPF was delivered in July, but it is difficult to see any significant impact of this contribution in the HLPF Ministerial Declaration 2018.

**Situation before CFS 45:** the CSM Working Group on SDGs will have the opportunity to discuss at the CSM Forum its suggestions for the further CFS reporting process to the HLPF in general, assessing the experiences of the past years and considering the outcomes of the SOFI 2018. It also will have to prepare the specific contributions to the debate on the CFS contributions to the HLPE exercise in 2019.

*All activities and contributions are documented on the CSM website:*

<http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/sdg/>

## Urbanisation and Rural Transformation

### CSM Activities

The workstream foresaw two intersessional events and one open meeting for the first semester of 2018. The CSM WG made comments on the outline of the first event, but then the CFS cancelled both events due to lack of funding.

### Key points and critical issues

This case is emblematic for the weakness of the CFS: on one side, there was already the opposition of a few but influential countries to any policy negotiations on this subject. Then, due to the lack of funding, the process was stopped completely and the CFS intersessional events were cancelled. Finally, the CFS Bureau decided to hold the two events in the next intersessional period, in November 2018 and January 2019

*All activities and contributions are documented on the CSM website:*

<http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/urbanization-and-rural-transformation/>

## Agroecology

### CSM Activities

The CSM WG contributed with a comment on the consultation of the scope of the HLPE report. The next step will be to draft a comment on the zero draft and discuss a vision and a strategy for the process in 2019.

### Key positions and critical issues

There was no formal discussion within the CFS on agroecology in the first months of 2018. However, the FAO Symposium on Agroecology in April and its uptake by the Committee on Agriculture of FAO in early October will shape the direction and environment for the CFS process to follow in 2019. In autumn 2018, the zero draft of the HLPE report on agroecology and other innovative approaches will come out for e-consultation.

**Situation before CFS 45:** The CSM working group on agroecology can take the opportunity of the CSM Forum to discuss its strategy towards this process and organize its comments on the zero draft of the HLPE report.

*All activities and contributions are documented on the CSM website:*

<http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/agroecology/>

## Multi-stakeholder Partnerships HLPE Report

### CSM Activities

The CSM Working Group drafted and submitted a comment to the draft zero of the HLPE report on this topic and prepared a preliminary statement for its launch on 27 June.

### Key positions and critical issues

- The main discussion around this report will be content-wise on the value and ambiguity of

multi-stakeholder partnerships in the field of FSN, and process-wise about the question if and which kind of policy convergence will follow.

- Translation of the report into all UN languages was postponed due to lack of funding. It is announced, but not sure, that the report is available in all languages before the CFS Plenary.

**Situation before CFS 45:** Two different kinds of contributions will be required from CSM and other actors for the CFS plenary debate on this topic: on the one hand, the CSM Working group on Global Food Governance needs to draft a position on the content of the report. On the other hand, a concrete proposal is needed for the follow-up process to this report. The CSM Forum provides an opportunity to discuss these questions on the basis of proposals from the CSM Working Group.

*All activities and contributions are documented on the CSM website:*

<http://www.csm4cfs.org/working-groups/global-food-governance/>

## Promoting the dissemination, use, application and monitoring of CFS policy outcomes

### CSO contributions to the CFS monitoring of the Right to Food Guidelines

#### CSO contributions to the CFS monitoring of the Right to Food Guidelines

Civil society organizations from around the globe have made significant efforts to contribute to the Preparations of the CFS Global Thematic Event on monitoring the use and application of the Right to Food Guidelines. These include the promotion and participation to national Right to Food Monitoring events between January and June 2018 in Nepal, Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone, Malawi, Colombia, Brazil, Germany and Switzerland; the promotion and participation to regional monitoring events in the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries and the European Union; and the co-organizations of a global monitoring workshop on the Rome level, in cooperation with the Friends of the Right to Food in Rome. The reports of all these workshops were submitted and included into the CFS background document of the Global Monitoring event at the Plenary.

In addition, a huge effort was made to draft an independent report which would serve as civil society's contribution to the CFS's Global Thematic Event monitoring national implementation of the *RTF Guidelines*. Its contents are the result of a deeply participatory process over some 10 months. The report is based on a broad consultation among social movements, indigenous peoples, small-scale food producers, and other civil society organizations around the globe on the use and implementation of the *RTF Guidelines*, to share their views on the implementation of the Guidelines and their experiences in using them, as well as challenges faced at national level.

The outline and structure of the report was defined and agreed upon through a global consultation held in March 2018 organized by the CSM Working Group on Monitoring. Information was also collected through participation and outcomes from the CSO preparatory meetings towards the FAO regional conferences in Latin American and the Caribbean, Africa, Near East and North Africa, and Europe. Global consultations were also held in the World Social Forum (Brasilia, March 2018), Commission on the Status of Women (NY, March 2018), and the High-Level Political Forum assessing the progress of the SDGs (NY, July 2018). In addition to group consultations and inputs, the report utilizes inputs from individuals and communities from all continents and constituencies. The independent CSO report will be presented at the CFS Global Thematic Event at the Plenary Session.

## Other activities to promote the use and application of CFS policy outcomes

CSM participating organisations continue to actively engage in promoting the use, application and monitoring of CFS Policy outcomes in various manners, with particular emphasis this year on the Right to Food Guidelines as described above. In the regions and countries in which the CSM participating organizations operate, CSM constituencies participated in various activities promoting the articulation of actors from civil society organizations, grassroots social movements, indigenous peoples, governments, scientific entities, academia and multilateral organizations to strengthen the dissemination, use and application of policies resulting from CFS debates and deliberations.

The promotion, training and monitoring of the implementation of the voluntary guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of land, fisheries and forests, is highlighted in activities carried out in most of the regions. In Colombia, notably, the guidelines were used as a basic document of support for the complex and sensitive peace negotiations process.

In West and Central Africa, CSM participating organizations met regional and national governments to “remind” them about their obligations in fulfilling the commitments endorsed at global level, to ensure citizens have adequate, affordable and safe food and water. This includes the participation of the regional CSM Coordination Committee member in the Council of Central Africa region agriculture ministers, in Libreville, Gabon. National organizations in the region are collectively putting efforts in ensuring that agricultural and food workers have the most basic human and workers’ rights to organize and to bargain in order to improve their living and working conditions at the same time as they carried out many activities in which civil society has been involved at regional and national levels in countries such as Sierra Leone, Niger, the Senegal. Almost all CSM participating organizations in the region conducted activities at national level. The undertaken activities include training, support for the construction of multi actors platforms, analysis of coherence of land laws, etc. In the specific case of Western Africa, CSM participating organisations that actively negotiated the CFS policy recommendation on Connecting Smallholders to Markets also are now actively involved in a FAO/CSO project for the development of participatory methods for collecting data on territorial markets and will organize an Africa regional consultation in this context before the end of 2018.

In Latin America, participating CSM organizations insisted on the need for the countries to adopt differentiated and inclusive policies to strengthen family farming, peasants, indigenous and artisanal fisheries, with a focus on gender and youth, and with the objective of overcoming hunger and guaranteeing food sovereignty and security through a model of sustainable rural development and solidarity. A strong articulation with FAO Regional offices, IFAD and other actors was made, for the elaboration of documents, studies, activities, proposals and concrete actions as was also agreed in the Regional Consultation of the 35th FAO Conference.

Forums on food sovereignty, security and nutrition were held at municipal and national level, gathering social movements, entities of civil society and researchers. National universities were involved in political reflections, to strengthen alliances with various actors. The CFS policy outcomes were promoted and emphasis placed on the policy recommendations on Sustainable Agricultural Development for nutrition and food security, including the role of livestock as well as on Connecting smallholders to markets. One of the meetings, held in Buenos Aires in May 2018, gathered pastoralists and other civil society organizations from Patagonia, the Andean Zone, the Chaqueña Zone of Argentina, the Paraguayan Chaco, Bolivia and Peru. There was a civil society consultation in Kuna Yala, Panama (January 2018) and civil society participation at the regional FAO meeting in

Jamaica (March 2018) in which CFS policy outcomes and on going processes were included in the discussions.

In Asia, more practical farming activities and techniques are being promoted and knowledge exchanged among farmers as a pathway to reach the right and access to food and nutrition. CSM participating organizations have shared knowledge on CFS outcomes when promoting traditional food culture, health practices, seeds and family farming systems. Farmers in various countries of the region have been exchanging those knowledges. Similarly, the knowledge is shared among school children and youth. The efforts were linked with the use of the People Led Development Process (PLDP) concept in developing work that the organizations are undertaking. This has been a successful process and many communities in Indonesia, Sri Lanka and India have achieved significant success due to greater initiatives from local community leaders.

In Maghreb and in the West Asian region, informative and awareness workshops on land rights (using the VGGTs) and on the application of the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises were held. A key regional workshop was organised by CSM participating organizations, in March 2018 under the patronage of the Lebanese Minister of Agriculture and the participation of CSM civil society organizations from 11 countries in the region as well as governments representatives from 6 conflict-inflicted countries including Iraq, Yemen, Palestine, Mauritania, Sudan and Lebanon. The main objective was to raise awareness on the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA) and promote its dissemination and implementation by all actors.

A multi-actor Workshop on Addressing the Implications of Protracted Crises on Food Security and Nutrition took also place in Jordan, on April 2018. The meeting was held under the patronage of the Jordanian Ministers of Environment and Agriculture. The primary objective was to invite different actors in Jordan to discuss best principles and policies to address food insecurity in conflict, and to introduce the CFS Framework for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises and promote its operationalization. 75 participants joined the discussion from governmental institutions, regional and intergovernmental organizations, national, regional, and international civil society organizations, donors and development cooperation partners, academic institutions and the private sector.

In various national and international meeting attended by CC members and/or their representatives, the concepts of food sovereignty and the right to food and nutrition emerged very constantly, which indicates that the civil society contributions at the CFS policy outcomes are highly valuable.

In Europe CFS policy outcomes and issues were included in the work and positions of the Platform of European development NGOs. Events to promote the implementation of the Right to Food Guidelines were organized. CSM was able to contribute with a substantive analysis of right to food violations in Europe, with specific contributions of farmers, anti-poverty networks, and human rights defenders. CSM delegates from the region were in continued contact with the European Commission and the European Parliament. As a follow-up to the Estonian presidency of the EU at the CFS44, one of the CSM facilitators was invited to a regional conference in Mare Balticum, Estonia to give a talk on “power concentration in the food chains”.

At the global level, CFS policy outcomes were used to support the negotiation process towards the adoption of the Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and other people living in rural area, in which many of the CSM participating organisations are also involved in Geneva. This was equally done during the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development Goals, held in July 2018.

Social media was used to spread CFS policy outcomes as well as CSM activities in order to reach a broader public

## CSM organizational matters

### CC composition October 2017 – October 2019

The Coordination Committee (CC) is the governing body of the CSM; this means that all relevant political decisions within the CSM, on internal and external issues, are taken by the CC. Coordination Committee members are tasked to facilitate the voices of the 11 constituencies and the 17 sub-regions into the CSM governance work. Coordination Committee members are therefore focal points facilitating an ongoing bi-directional communication flow from Rome to home and back. The CC is renewed every two years, with the upcoming renewal scheduled to take place by October 2019. 20 women and 19 men compose the current CC. Please find in the following table the composition of the CSM Coordination Committee for the reporting period October 2017-October 2018.

Name	Organization	Country	Constituency
Ramona Duminiçoiu	LVC	Romania	Smallholders and Family Farmers
Kannaiyan Subramaniam	LVC	India	Smallholders and Family Farmers
Alberto Broch	COPROFAM	Brazil	Smallholders and Family Farmers
Rony Joseph	FIMARC	India	Smallholders and Family Farmers
María Teresa Alvarez	WAMIP	Argentina	Pastoralists
Hindou Oumarou Ibrahim	WAMIP	Chad	Pastoralists
Christiana Louwa	WFFP	Kenya	Fisherfolks
Editrudith Lukanga	WFF	Tanzania	Fisherfolks
Adwoa Sakyi	IUF	Ghana	Agricultural and Food Workers
Paulomee Mistry	IUF	India	Agricultural and Food Workers
Alternate to be appointed	HIC		Urban Food Insecure
Christiane Costa	HIC	Brazil	Urban Food Insecure
Isabel Álvarez Vispo	Urgenci	Spain	Consumers
Danilo Perez	Consumers International	El Salvador	Consumers
Saúl Vicente Vazquez	IITC	Mexico	Indigenous People
Ali Aii Shatu	MBOSCUA/IPACC	Cameroon	Indigenous People
Margarita Gomez	LVC	Argentina	Youth
Nasmin Choudhury	WFF	India	Youth
Iridiani Seibert	LVC	Brazil	Women
Azra Sayeed	International Women Alliance (IWA)	Pakistan	Women
Rhoda Gueta	Asian Peasant Coalition (APC)	Philippines	Landless

Jamal Tabla Alamleh	Land Research Center	Palestine	Landless
Joana Dias	Redsan - CPLP Actuar	Portugal	NGO
Martín Drago	FoE	Uruguay	NGO

Name	Organisation	Country	Sub-region
Nettie Wiebe	National Famers Union/LVC	Canada	North America
Antonio Gonzalez	Maela	Guatemala	Central America and Caribbean
Gabriela Cruz	WFF	Ecuador	Andean Region
Rodolfo Gonzalez Greco	CLOC/LVC	Argentina	South Cone
Thierry Kesteloot	Oxfam Solidarité	Belgium	West Europe
Elene Shatberashvili	Biological Farmer Association Elkana/LVC	Georgia	East Europe
Said Khairallah	Federation National du Secteur Agricole (FNSA)	Morocco	North Africa
Nathanael Buka Mupungu	PROPAC	Democratic Republic of Congo	Central Africa
Justus Lavi	Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum (KESSFF)	Kenya	East Africa
Nadjirou Sall	ROPPA	Senegal	West Africa
Kurniawan Sabar	Institute for National and Democracy Studies (INDIES)	Indonesia	Southeast Asia
Mariam Aljaajaa	Arab Network for Food Sovereignty	Jordan	West Asia
Carl Hutchby	Poutini Waiora/IITC	New Zealand	Australasia
Gilles Parzy-Tehau	Poet.com	French Polinesia	Pacific

The CSM Coordination Committee members are called each year to report on the work carried out within their own constituency or sub-region, as part of the CSM internal accountability exercise.

CSM CC members have responsibilities toward CFS processes and their political steering role for the whole CSM, but many of the CC members play a guiding role as coordinators or facilitators of CSM Policy Working Groups, as members of the CSM Advisory Group, the CSM Finance Working Group or an ad-hoc internal working group of the CSM.

The following section presents a synthesis of key activities, discussions and decisions undertaken by the Coordination Committee members in the reporting period 2017-2018.

## Main CC discussions and decisions in the reporting period

This year the CC kept its practice of having two annual meetings, besides the financial challenges faced by the Mechanism in the first semester of 2018. The discussions and decisions taken by the CC in both meetings and during the months in between were significant and aimed at strengthening the CSM as a space that gathers the voices of those most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition but also those most contributing to food security and nutrition worldwide to the Committee on Food Security (CFS). We are reporting below some of the more significant discussions and decisions taken by the Coordination Committee in the reporting period 2017-2018.

### ***New Policy Working Group on Global Food Governance***

The CC decided in October 2017 to establish a new Policy Working Group on Global Food Governance with the aim of supporting the CC, the Advisory Group (AG) as well as the CSM transversally across other WGs on issues related to the role of the CFS in the overall food governance architecture. In this context, the WG will take a proactive approach on the following critical issues: a) The role of the CFS in the food and nutrition governance and its relations with other intergovernmental normative spaces and institutions as well as with other international fora, platforms and initiatives; b) The role of the CFS and its relations with other levels of food and nutrition governance, notably the regional and national levels, and related institutions and processes; c) The human rights foundations of the CFS, with special but not exclusive reference to the human right to adequate food and nutrition in the context of the indivisibility of all human rights; d) The challenges of conflicts of interest within the CFS and the exploration of possible ways to tackle them. The WG also supported the Coordination Committee and the Advisory Group in tackling selected items of the CFS evaluation follow-up process that relate to the above items. In addition, the WG is also tasked with the follow-up of the CFS workstream related to the HLPE Report on “Multi-stakeholder Partnerships to Finance and Improve Food Security and Nutrition in the Framework of the 2030 Agenda”.

### ***Decision to amend the name of the CSM***

The Coordination Committee agreed to welcome by consensus, after a period of reflection and dialogue within the CC, the request submitted in October 2017 by the Indigenous Peoples constituency to amend the name of the CSM into the “Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism for relations with the CFS”. This consensus will be formally decided by the CC meeting of October 2018 and shared with the CSM participating organizations during the CSM Forum in the same month.

The Coordination Committee considered the fact that indigenous peoples have struggled for several decades to be acknowledged in their identity as Indigenous peoples by the United Nations (UN) and have achieved recognition by the UN, for instance, via the creation of a UN Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, the adoption of a UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, as well as the existence of an Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, and a Special Rapporteur on the rights of indigenous peoples. The subsequent discussion within the CC demonstrated that the proposal of indigenous peoples for a change in the CSM name that would explicitly recognize their identity as part of the CSM, is justified and welcomed. All CSM constituencies acknowledged that indigenous peoples possess an identity that goes beyond the concept of 'civil society'. Their struggle to have their identity recognised should be acknowledged and fully supported by the CSM. Indigenous peoples have fought over centuries, from generation to generation, to defend their territories, cultures and identities. This request therefore is not only about the participation of indigenous peoples in the CSM, but also about the political recognition of their struggles for their identity as indigenous peoples.

## **Communication Strategy**

The Coordination Committee approved in October 2017 a comprehensive communication concept note that laid the basis for an internal and external communication strategy of the CSM.

As a facilitation space the CSM faces multiple challenges and opportunities: communication is one of them. How to improve and better use communication inside and outside of CSM to strengthen in the CFS the voices and demands of those most affected by food insecurity, which are very often at the same time those most contributing to world's food security and nutrition? And how to do that complying with the mandate and nature of the CSM itself? How to build an agile communication strategy that might allow the CSM to quickly react to urgent and emerging policy issues within the CFS?

In recent years, the CSM has grown and improved its communication capacities. Its legitimacy, expertise and commitment are today known, recognized and as well sometimes challenged by the CFS membership and participants. Simultaneously, as CSM witnesses this growing path its self-assesses the need to address some underlying challenges in its communication work and flow. Communication is a pivotal element to make the CSM a dynamic, strong, strategic, useful, effective, enriching and lively space. For this reason, the CC decided to start a collective reflection on this issue by drafting some strategic guidance that could strengthen the space and encourage a deeper commitment of its participating organizations. As a follow-up work after the adoption of this guidance note, the Coordination Committee also drafted and adopted in July 2018, an External Communication strategy plan towards CFS 45 with the aim to significantly empower CSM possibilities to defend the CFS as a whole, its human rights based approach, the inclusive, participatory and transparent nature of its policy convergence processes, its key roles of global policy coordination and coherence, the use and application and monitoring of its Policy outcomes as well as its financial sustainability.

## **CSM Evaluation process**

As foreseen in the CSM founding document, a first independent evaluation of the CSM was conducted in 2013/2014, and its results were discussed by the Coordination Committee in July 2014. See the full report [here](#).

The exercise was found very useful for the development of the Mechanism, and therefore, a second evaluation was scheduled for 2017/18. The CC meeting in May 2017 had a first discussion on the scope and topics of the evaluation, and the CC meeting in October 2017 agreed on a concept note for its further implementation in 2018.

The evaluation was carried out with the aim of assessing how the CSM is functioning in line with its founding document, guiding principles and mandate and functions. The Evaluation assessed CSM's strengths and weaknesses, challenges and potentials with regard to three areas: the internal dimension, the external dimension, and "visionary" dimension, as outlined in detail in the section on the scope. The evaluation particularly looked at the last three years, since the first Evaluation of the CSM carried out in 2014. The outcomes of this independent evaluation, that will be discussed by the Coordination Committee in October 2018 and shared with the CSM Forum in the same month, provide the CSM with significant insights to self-reflect on the space and move forward to become as effective as possible in its future work in relation with the UN Committee on World Food Security.

The Evaluators presented a first draft of the executive summary during the Coordination Committee Meeting of July 2018. The final version of the CSM Evaluation is now available on the CSM Website at the following link:

<http://www.csm4cfs.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/CSM-Evaluation-Report-2018-ilovepdf-compressed.pdf>

**Constituency Meetings and follow up: Youth constituency meeting, Women's vision paper, building of a new constituency of communities in protracted crises, refugees and internally displaced people**

During the reporting period of 2017-2018, the CSM moved forward with several internal processes, including the strengthening of the Youth Constituency, the implementation of the workplan of the Women constituency, and the process towards the establishment of a new constituency of communities living in protracted crises, refugees and internally displaced people.

***Youth Constituency Meeting (6-7 December 2018, Rome)***

The CSM Youth Constituency gathered in Rome in December for a full two-days meeting. Around 20 participants attended the meeting with the aim to: a) discuss and identify the key elements for the youth constituency vision; b) discuss and draft a workplan for 2018; c) select the two members of the Youth Constituency for the Coordination Committee (2017-2019).

The participants highlighted their commitment to build through the CSM a space to better support their struggles and ensure a better engagement of youth across all constituencies through their traditional knowledge and livelihoods. They strongly remarked in their discussions that youth is a diverse agency and therefore entails a plurality of understanding, experiences, knowledge and expectations towards future. They also assessed positively the Constituency meeting as a tool to build youth capacity to ensure youth voices are heard to address the root causes of their local struggles. The Youth Constituency selected Margarita Gomez (LVC) and Nasmin Choudry (WFF) as the new CC members for the period 2017-2019. Currently the Constituency is engaged in drafting its own Vision to inform all CSM policy processes. Among the demands emerged from the meeting the following key points were addressed:

- Agroecology as the alternative proposal to the current mainstream model of production and consumption, but also as a life style, as a way to care for human beings health, as the answer to climate change, as a way to integrate knowledge and ancestral practices.
- The need for grassroots education and training processes, rooted in a participatory and inclusive approach to train community based leaders.
- The pivotal importance of ensuring the access, control, rights and tenure over natural resources (land and water) and the need of legislation to ensure it, as one of the means to stop exploitation of natural resources and land grabbing.
- The need of stringent laws against criminalization and murdering of human rights defenders and community leaders.
- The need to ensure youth involvement in all levels of the policy decision-making processes.
- The need to create awareness on the dramatic impacts at all level of conflicts, wars and occupations and the need to have youth involved in peace processes.
- Youth as a vehicle of the rural and urban linkages and the need to address migration flows by ensuring the fulfillment and respect of human rights.
- The need to ensure the right for youth organizations to self-organize, re-build trust and de-construct fear by generating hope.
- The core role of small-scale food producers for food security and nutrition and the food chain.

- The need of an inclusive and inter-sectional approach towards youth rather than treating it as a separate chapter.

### ***CSM Women vision***

The Women constituency finalized its vision. The document aims to guide and promote the actions of the CSM within and outside the CFS to achieve the right to food for all women. The CSM vision was shared and adopted by the entire CC in the meeting of July 2018 and will be shared to the CSM participating organizations during the CSM Forum of October 2018.

Making this vision operational in the CFS requires the CFS members and participants:

- to recognize, fulfil and protect women's rights as a pre-requisite for food security and nutrition in all CFS decisions, promoting the elimination of any form of violence and discrimination against women as a pre-condition for world food security;
- to promote specific public policies destined to incentivize and promote the production and marketing of food by peasant women, based on the understanding that to this end, it is necessary to guarantee basic rights such as the right to land, territories, seeds that are preserved and multiplied in autochthonous manners, access to water and the recognition of women's knowledge of production, which they own and preserve as their own knowledge;
- to recognize first and foremost women as human being with their own rights including their sexual and reproductive health (SRHR), and not just in their role of mothers, care givers, responsible for the food security and nutrition of the households and the others.
- to ensure women's rights to access formal and informal education, public health services including SRH and social security and social protection policies;
- to address the root causes of women's inequalities and the imbalance of power relations by naming and addressing patriarchy, capitalism, racism and feudalism, particularly in the Asian context, all of which generate different forms of structural oppressions which affect women differently in any given social context, being rural, urban, minority and indigenous women;
- to integrate a feminist perspective within the policy making processes by ensuring a central and leading role to women's grassroots organizations in the decision-making processes from initial stages onward;
- to recognize women workers' rights, with particular attention to recognize, value, and redistribute their care work, which, due to the sexual division of labour, falls disproportionately on women. The state must guarantee public services including child care, nursery schools, schools and leisure spaces for children;
- to recognize the right to collective bargaining, the right to associate and self-organize, maternity protection, safe working spaces, adequate and equal wages;
- to address the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition that are interlinked with patriarchy, feudalism and expanding industrial agricultural initiated with the Green Revolution policies in the 1960. With the onslaught of the neoliberal model, further exploitative and oppressive manifestations are unfolding such as the land grabbing of natural resources and women's bodies, the devastating impact of big infrastructure projects, privatization, trade liberalization and deregulation.
- to pay special attention to women's struggles and the impact of crisis, war and occupation over their rights, the criminalization of women leaders and human rights defenders, and the challenges faced by migrant and refugee women.
- to ensure sexism and violence free institutions, work places and public services
- to address the current lack of monitoring, accountability and information from public institutions, including the CFS

- to urge governments to implement what they have agreed to in international and global fora (e.g. CEDAW). Denouncing the fact that we are not missing normative policy framework to ensure women's rights, but the political will to implement them.
- to ensure that the CFS builds its work on the existing normative tools as CEDAW and GR 34 and to strongly work on the use and application of its own policy outcomes.

***New Constituency of communities living in protracted crises, of refugees and internally displaced people***

Given the alarming and worsening food insecurity situations caused by conflict, war and occupation, the CSM made two open calls in 2017 and 2018 to invite organizations of communities living in protracted crises, of refugees and internally displaced people to participate.

The calls defined protracted crises as characterized by a combination of prolonged conflicts, recurrent wars, occupation, and are aggravated when combined with natural disasters. Protracted crises may affect entire populations; they could be limited to particular geographic areas within a State, or in separate territories.<sup>1</sup>

CSM gives priority to the organizations and movements of the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition, recognizing that they are the organizations of the rights-holders that are the subjects of their own development and also the most important contributors to food security and nutrition worldwide. The following type of organizations were particularly invited through this call:

a) Civil Society Organizations /social movements/peoples' organizations from within the communities that are active under recurrent conflicts and wars or occupation and have a focus on agriculture, food security, or food sovereignty.

b) Civil Society Organizations/social movements/peoples' organizations from within the communities that represents displaced peoples (refugees or internally displaced people) and have a focus on food security.

As an outcome of the two open calls, the list of expression of interests gathers 12 global and continental organizations and 44 regional and national organizations. The CC assessed the list during its meeting in July 2018, and considered that further revision and expansion is needed. Further outreach needs to be done particularly in Asia, Latin America and Europe to achieve a better geographical balance. Also, the outreach to organizations of refugees should be enhanced, as they are an important social group whose participation has been missing in the CSM so far.

**Budget 2017//2018**

**CSM 2017 Financial report**

In 2017 the overall expenses of the CSM amounted to 649.213 Euro which represented 84% of the planned annual budget. The difference between the actual expenses and the planned budget was mainly due to the decision to save as much resources as possible from the last quarter of 2017 plan of activities and reallocate them toward the first two quarters of 2018, when was foreseen an important funding gap due to the late start of several funding projects.

<sup>1</sup> FAO, The State of the Food Insecurity in the World: 2015; page 37

2017 CSM FINANCIAL REPORT				
Item	Nr. days/	Nr.	Total Budget (Euros)	Expenses
<b>1. Participation in the CFS AG meetings</b>				
<i>sub-total</i>			€ 74.600	€ 94.920
<b>2. CSM policy working groups &amp; participation in CFS inter-sessional activities</b>				
<i>Sub total</i>			€ 348.915	€ 222.850
<b>3. Annual CSM CC meeting, Forum &amp; participation in Annual CFS Plenary</b>				
<i>sub-total</i>			150.920 €	€ 141.595
<b>4. Secretariat</b>				
<i>sub total</i>			141.000 €	€ 143.117
<b>5. Accountability, monitoring and contingency costs</b>				
<i>sub total</i>			20.000 €	16.800 €
			PARTIAL	735.435 €
			Administration fee 5%	36.772 €
			<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>772.207 €</b>
				<b>€ 649.213</b>

#### 2017 Financial contributions to the CSM

The majority of the resources were provided by Governments and International Institutions (92%), with an 8% provided by participating organizations to the CSM. However as happened already in previous years these figures do not include the in-kind contributions that many of the participating organizations provide through staff time dedicated to CSM Working Groups and self-funded travel to Rome.

#### DONORS

##### Governments, International Institutions, Development Cooperation Agencies

Switzerland (SDC)	€ 301.915	
IFAD	€ 216.141	
Italy	€ 42.060	
Germany	€ 37.492	
	<b>€ 597.608</b>	92%

##### NGOs and CSOs

ICCO	€ 10.000	
BFDW	€ 7.409	
Misereor	€ 7.000	
Biovision	€ 8.900	
Welthungerhilfe	€ 5.000	
Oxfam	€ 4.841	
Others	€ 8.456	
	<b>€ 51.605</b>	8%

#### Preliminary CSM 2018 Financial report for the period January to August '18

The resources raised by the CSM up to September of this year amount to 604.226 Euro, equal to 83% of the planned annual budget for 2018. Additional resources from EU are expected to be made available before the end of the year and could hopefully help to close the funding gap as it stands right now. However, it is important to remind that, the way and particularly the timing to which were made available the resources raised so far affected strongly the implementation of CSM activities in 2018. The vast majority of these funds (approximately 426.000€) were made available only starting from June/July, thus strongly affecting CSO participation to CFS meetings and putting at risk CSM

Secretariat operation itself in the first 5-6 months of the year when important meetings and events took place.

In this regards the support of CSM participating NGOs and CSOs was an important help to overcome this period of uncertainty and funding constraint.

<b>BUDGET FOR THE CSM activities in 2018</b>					<b>January-August 2018</b>		
Item	Nr.	Nr. days/	Nr.	Total Budget (Euros)	Expenses	Funds received	Funding GAP
<b>1. Participation in the CFS AG meetings</b>							
<i>sub-total</i>				€ 81.900	€ 34.385	€ 71.760	-€ 10.140
<b>2. CSM policy working groups &amp; participation in CFS inter-sessional activities at global level</b>							
<i>Sub total</i>				€ 121.020	€ 76.565	€ 98.990	-€ 22.030
<b>3. Support monitoring and implementation of CFS</b>							
<i>Sub total</i>				€ 167.370	€ 96.845	€ 121.681	-€ 45.689
<b>4. Annual CSM CC meeting, Forum &amp; participation in Annual CFS Plenary</b>							
<i>sub-total</i>				150.320 €	0 €	158.000 €	7.680 €
<b>5. Secretariat</b>							
<i>sub total</i>				144.600 €	95.761 €	112.674 €	-31.926 €
<b>6. Accountability, monitoring and contingency</b>							
<i>sub total</i>				16.000 €	0 €	11.500 €	-4.500 €
<b>PARTIAL</b>				681.210 €	303.556 €	574.605 €	-106.605 €
<b>Administration fee 6,5%</b>				44.279 €	€ 14.604	€ 29.621	-€ 14.657
<b>TOTAL</b>				<b>725.489 €</b>	<b>318.160 €</b>	<b>604.226 €</b>	<b>-121.262 €</b>

#### DONORS

##### Governments, International Institutions, Development Cooperation Agencies

Switzerland (SDC)	€ 216.240	
IFAD	€ 213.107	
France	€ 27.340	
Germany	€ 40.000	
	<b>€ 496.686</b>	82%

##### NGOs and CSOs

SID	€ 32.335	
BFDW	€ 32.350	
FIAN	€ 31.093	
Oxfam	€ 5.516	
Welthungerhilfe	€ 3.001	
WAP	€ 2.245	
Others	€ 1.000	
	<b>€ 107.540</b>	18%

## Outlook towards 2019

After the more inward-looking period of the CFS evaluation and the response to it, it is the CSM's strong hope and expectation that the CFS will now dedicate its energy and resources mainly to the alarming food insecurity and malnutrition situation in the world, and the specific actions that can be taken by the CFS in this context.

For 2019, there are many opportunities and challenges that await the CSM and CFS. Among them, a few key tasks for the CSM may be mentioned here:

- Engage with the upcoming policy convergence process towards "voluntary guidelines on food systems and nutrition": this policy process is scheduled to conclude at CFs 47 in October 2020 and foresees discussions on the zero draft, including through regional consultations between June and September 2019.

- Engage with the policy convergence process towards policy recommendations for “agroecological approaches and other innovations for sustainable agriculture and food systems that enhance food security and nutrition”. The political consultation process will start after the launch of the HLPE report on this topic and will be hopefully concluded at CFS 46 in October 2019.
- Contribute with proposals to the agenda setting for the CFS for 2020-2023: the new consultation cycle towards a 4-year MYPOW will initiate in the CFS Plenary in October 2018 and be concluded at CFS 46 in October 2019.
- Contribute to the promotion of an enhanced use, application and monitoring of CFS policy outcomes: this continues to be a priority of the whole CFS and also for the CSM in 2019.
- The CSM evaluation report, as released in September 2018, provides important analysis, findings and recommendations in relation to CSM internal and external functioning. It certainly offers an outstanding opportunity for collective learning and an essential element for the further strategy development of the CSM for 2019 and beyond.