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*Draft CC Report 2019*

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## Introduction

This draft Report of the CSM Coordination Committee (CC) intends to be a shared tool of accountability of the work carried out by the CC members throughout the past and current year, from November 2018 to September 2019.

It is also a great tool to appreciate and be grateful for the amazing work carried out by CSM participating organizations at local, regional and global level, day after day, in the struggle for the achievement of the Right to Food for all.

This year, we have witnessed unprecedented attacks on UN multi-lateral spaces, including the CFS, and new attempts of corporate capture of the UN, while the world food crisis shows that the number of food insecure keeps growing, and the ecological systems of our planet are collapsing. Last year we said it was time to recommit, this year we also affirm that the change of direction to which we recommit is fundamental, and action cannot longer wait!

This draft report will be presented and discussed during the CC meeting and CSM Forum of October 2019. It starts with a chapter with the key messages to CFS 46 and includes an overview of CSM engagement into CFS policy processes, an overview of the work done by the CC members to bring Rome home, and the realities at home to Rome. It shows the efforts made at all levels, to promote the use, application and monitoring of CFS Policy outcomes, to raise awareness on CFS and its relevance for the struggles of the peoples. It highlights the work done to collect demands, requests and inputs at local level and facilitate them to the CFS, through the CSM space. It also includes an overview of the key decisions taken by the CC, CSM financial overview and a summary of the CSM Southern Africa sub-regional meeting in March 2019.

This report also informs about the outcomes of the CC renewal selection process that took place from February to September 2019 and CSM is happy to welcome 17 new members to the CC!

The report closes with a brief overview looking towards 2020.

The final words of this introduction are going to deeply thank once again the outgoing CC members that have put their heart, soul, knowledge, energy and hands into their facilitating and policy work in this space making it alive, powerful and dynamic and making CFS a better platform for the public good.

## CSM Key Messages to CFS 46

### 1) On the overall CFS 46 theme of SDGs:

We envisage that the discussion on SDGs, informed by the SOFI report and the discussions at the UN Summit on SDGs, will be frank and honest. We are going in the wrong direction to achieve SDG2, and the possibility of attaining zero hunger is becoming more and more unlikely. Acceleration is not enough - we need to change direction. The CFS has developed and adopted policy orientations that can and should guide this shift towards more people and community-centered public policies for sustainable food systems, focused on supporting small-scale food producers and the realization of the right to food for all. The CFS does not only need to reaffirm its commitment to its Vision but also propose concrete steps to strengthen policy coherence, convergence and accountability to the CFS goals and policy recommendations. Members should reaffirm its commitment towards the CFS as the legitimate global policy platform to lead realization of SDG2 in the framework of the Agenda 2030.

With relation to the Food Systems Summit in 2021, we believe that the CFS must play a central role in the preparation and realization of this summit, playing its role as intergovernmental and international political platform in the global architecture on food security and nutrition governance. The CFS Vision must be at the core of this Summit, as well as the participation of all relevant actors, giving particular attention to the groups most affected by hunger and malnutrition. The upcoming CFS Voluntary Guidelines on food systems and nutrition must become a cornerstone for the Summit and shall be promoted through a strong commitment for implementation.

The CFS Plenary Session on the International Day of Rural Women central to promote women's rights, women's empowerment and gender equality as a transversal priority for the CFS. It should reaffirm to mainstream this perspective in all processes in the CFS, and well as breaking the ground for the upcoming CFS process towards Voluntary Guidelines on gender equality and women's empowerment for food security and nutrition.

The CFS plenary session on the UN Decade of Family Farming and the Monitoring Session of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Smallholders shall recall the priority attention of the CFS to the needs, rights and potentials of small-scale food producers in their diversity, including through the implementation of the UN Declaration of the Rights of Peasants and other People living in the Rural Areas.

### 2) On MYPOW:

The CFS 46 will adopt an ambitious and effective MYPOW that has the potential to significantly contribute to the needed change of direction:

- a) We welcome the policy convergence process following the HLPE Report on **agroecology and other innovations** that shall lead to the adoption of policy recommendations at CFS 47. We have seen deeply worrying attitudes of few but influential members aiming at obstructing or conditioning this process. The CFS process on this topic must be kept open, inclusive, participative, transparent and fair, which also means that the search for consensus on substantial and broadly agreed policy agreements cannot be stopped by attempts to apply destructive veto-like measures. All members shall be treated

with the same attention and respect, and we expect that the voices of those who have practiced agroecology for decades will be heard during the process.

- b) We also welcome the proposal on **Youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems**, although several critical elements will need more substantial attention during the process itself:
- recognizing youth leadership, agency, autonomy and diversity;
  - ensuring decent work, decent lives and decent incomes for and by youth;
  - investing in youth including from the viewpoint of their capacity to be agents to the progressive realization of human rights;
  - identifying the required public policy environment to ensure that small-scale farming can remain a positive option for young people, in line with CFS policy guidance.
- c) We underline the importance of the proposal on **Gender Equality and women's empowerment**. CFS needs to make sure that the Voluntary Guidelines will be developed in an inclusive and participatory process and ensure a comprehensive policy outcome with a strong and transversal dimension on women's rights. Member states and participants should be firm and clear in defending the human rights and women's rights perspective in this context.
- d) The proposed workstream on **"Reducing inequalities for food insecurity and nutrition"** is fundamental for the realization of the right to food, and an urgency at the global level. We strongly believe that the HLPE report for 2022 should be on this subject on inequalities and food security and nutrition. We also support the proposal on data collection and data analysis which in our view is a transversal challenge to all CFS workstreams. The CFS could request the HLPE to produce two HLPE reports in 2022, one on inequalities and one on data.

### 3) Food Systems and Nutrition

A key policy convergence process within the CFS is the current process towards elaborating Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition. This process presents a unique opportunity for member States and other CFS participants to engage in a holistic and frank discussion of the various challenges that exist across food systems and the linkages with nutrition and other key dimensions of food security and nutrition in the context of the progressive realization of the right to food. The CSM hopes that the Guidelines, once adopted in October 2020, will provide a clear pathway for systemic transformation of food systems to make them truly healthy, sustainable and just. We particularly expect that the following aspects will play an essential role in the further process:

- support the human rights framing of the Guidelines in full recognition of the interrelatedness and indivisibility of human rights;
- ensure the Guidelines are people-centered, and put the interests of those affected first;
- emphasize the crucial role women play in food systems and nutrition, while recognizing that violations of women's rights are a key driver of malnutrition and must be urgently addressed;
- recognize the need for, and engage in, an honest discussion on the dysfunctionalities of food systems as the starting point for transition towards truly healthy, sustainable and just food systems;
- elaborate on the interlinkages between agroecology, sustainable food systems and nutrition;
- support a systemic approach that cuts across the multiple domains of food systems and the need for policy coherence with other policy spaces and processes that affect food systems and nutrition.

## Areas of engagement of CC members in CFS Policy processes and activities

### CSM Areas of engagement with CFS processes: Overview about key activities and critical issues November 2018 – September 2019

This overview aims to provide a **synthesized update of the engagement of the CSM with CFS processes** between November 2018 and September 2019, by pointing to the main activities, the related key positions and critical issues, and the situation before CFS 46:

CFS Process	Key CSM Activities	Key positions and critical issues
<b>MYPoW (Multi-Year Programme of Work)</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• After the CSM Forum of October 2018, a number of <a href="#">thematic areas of high interest for CSM constituencies were identified</a>, and were prioritized by an online consultation within constituencies and sub-regions in November and December 2018.</li> <li>• After the conclusion of the CFS Evaluation process a new MYPoW process was implemented for the first time towards the drafting of a four-year MYPoW.</li> <li>• <a href="#">CSM submitted a joint proposal with Indonesia, South Africa, and Hungary on Inequalities</a>. Additionally CSM supported the proposals on: a) Women’s empowerment and gender equality; b) Water; c) Conflicts and migration and d) Youth.</li> <li>• <a href="#">CSM strongly engaged</a> into the whole process which included open-ended meetings and Advisory Group and Bureau meetings during the inter-sessional period.</li> <li>• The <a href="#">draft MYPoW 2020-2023</a> was finalized during the Advisory Group and Bureau meetings of July.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The proposed topic of <a href="#">Conflicts and Migration</a> submitted by Italy and South Africa got broad support from several countries but was then dropped off the MYPoW as it was considered by some as controversial and outside the mandate of the CFS. CSM criticized this decision.</li> <li>• The Proposal on gender equality and women’s empowerment submitted by the RBAs and Spain was largely supported, and mainly challenged only by the Russian Federation. The CSM WG on Women defended the proposal and expressed its appreciation for the current framing which also includes women’s rights perspectives.</li> <li>• The proposal on Youth originally presented by the PSM, the Netherlands, Costa Rica and Indonesia, was largely supported among CFS membership and participants. The CSM Youth WG worked hard to ensure an inclusive framing of the proposal, that could consider CSM youth perspectives-</li> <li>• The proposal on Reducing inequalities was strongly supported by CFS members and participants with some few governments expressing concern. CSM and other proponents had to strongly fight through the inter-sessional period to ensure the topic was included into the MYPOW.</li> <li>• The proposal on Data which was originally presented by only one government (the US) did not receive significant support in the first meetings. However, the influence of the US and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation on this process demonstrated to be strong and the topic is now included as one of the topics for policy convergence.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Situation before CFS 46:</b> the MYPoW 2020-2023 is to be adopted by the CFS 46<sup>th</sup> Plenary Session. The remaining open questions are: a) the sequence of the workstreams identified by the draft MYPoW at the moment which see the themes of Inequalities pushed far away in the calendar</p>		

	<p>at the end of 2023, while data would be foreseen to take place before. The CFS Plenary will need to clarify the sequence or establish a possible timeline for discussion in the first part of the MYPoW biennium, deciding which of the two should go first in the second half of the MYPoW cycle. There is a risk that the Russian Federation might want to oppose the Women’s empowerment and gender equality workstream in the Plenary debates as in the last meeting on MYPoW they expressed their concern, even if they were isolated with their position.</p>	
<p><b>Food Systems and Nutrition</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In December of 2018, the CSM WG eheld a vis-à-vis meeting in Rome to start the drafting <a href="#">its Food Systems and Nutrition vision</a>, that was then adopted in the second half of the year with the WG.</li> <li>• <a href="#">The CSM WG attended</a> the first CFS open consultation in January. The purpose of the meeting was to provide a space for an open and informal discussion within CFS on the different elements of the HLPE Report that are going to inform the CFS Guidelines.</li> <li>• On March 7<sup>th</sup> the CSM WG held a <a href="#">public briefing</a> open to all CFS members and participants to share CSM expectations towards the CFS policy convergence process of the guidelines.</li> <li>• On March 8<sup>th</sup> the CSM WG attended the first CFS OEWG which purpose was to get specific feedbacks on how to improve the preliminary version of the zero draft of the Guidelines.</li> <li>• On March 22 the CSM WG submitted its <a href="#">written contributions</a> to the preliminary zero draft of the Guidelines.</li> <li>• From July up to now the CSM WG has been actively involved in participating in CFS Regional consultations on the preliminary zero draft (Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Europe, Near East).</li> <li>• At the end of October also the Latin America and Caribbean, as well as the North America consultations will take place.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Originally all CFS Regional Consultations were expected to be finalized before CFS 46th Plenary Session in order to allow the Plenary to engage into a substantial debate on the outcomes of such meetings.</li> <li>• For a number of reasons this was not possible and therefore the plenary will be only updated about the concluded regional consultations, de-politizing the Plenary Session of a collective policy debate on the zero draft.</li> <li>• The consultation in North America was not originally foreseen but will take place now in Mid-November. The regional consultations held so far have shown that the participation and contributions of the CSM delegates were substantial and helped shaping the debates, due to the deep and diverse experiences from the ground the CSM delegates could bring in, and also due to a very active and able facilitation of the CSM WG coordination in these intense processes.</li> <li>• The panel of the Plenary session dedicated to this workstream has not been designed with due consultation with the CFS Advisory Group and Bureau members. The CFS Secretariat has taken roles of decision making regarding the composition of panels which actually is an area of responsibility of the Bureau. The CSM was first requested to nominate a Panelist. The CSM nomination was not communicated by the CFS Secretary to the Bureau and not included into the Plenary Panel.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Situation before CFS 46:</b> The Plenary discussion will refer to the process but not take any decisions or conduct negotiations. Negotiations are scheduled for end of 2019 and the first half of 2020. The plenary session might, however, also refer to the interrelation between the Food Systems Summit 2021, the CFS and the Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition.</p>		

<b>Agroecology</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On December 2018 the CSM WG submitted its <a href="#">collective written comments</a> to the online consultation on the zero draft of the HLPE Report on Agroecology and other innovations.</li> <li>• During the <a href="#">CFS Advisory Group and Bureau</a> meetings of November 2018 and January 2019 the WG made sure that the process would be kept on track in terms of timeline and that the content of the proposal that would be included in the upcoming MYPoW would stay faithful to the one approved in the MYPoW 2018-2019.</li> <li>• During the CFS Advisory Group and Bureau Meeting of 14 May the <a href="#">WG advocated</a> for the need of a shared and agreed timeline for the policy process as well as for the need of appointing a Rapporteur for the policy process. The demands were restated during the CFS Advisory Group and Bureau meeting of 3 June.</li> <li>• On July 3<sup>rd</sup> the HLPE Report was launched.</li> <li>• At the end of July 2019, in synergy with the Advisory Group and Bureau meeting, the facilitation and coordination of the WG hold a meeting in Rome and various bilateral meetings with governments and FAO. Unfortunately, due to the lack of funds, a possibility to hold a vis-à-vis meeting with the whole WG was not possible.</li> <li>• In September 2019 the CSM expressed its concerns and expectations on this topic towards the process during its informational session.</li> <li>• CSM WG is currently drafting its comments on the HLPE Report.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agroecology remains one of the highly controversial policy issues at stake in CFS for the upcoming months.</li> <li>• The US strong opposition to the appointment of the Iranian Rapporteur candidate slowed down the process generating tensions and raising geopolitical perspectives that belong to the Security Council in NY and not to the CFS in Rome.</li> <li>• Finally, the CFS Bureau meeting of 20 September approved the Ambassador of Iran as Rapporteur of the policy convergence process and agreed on a timeline proposal to be further developed in November 2019.</li> <li>• Unfortunately, the outgoing CFS Chair and new CFS Secretary have a different understanding of facilitating inclusive, participative and transparent processes within CFS. This includes that very limited space was provided to CFS participants and Advisory Group members to give comments or suggestions towards the design of the Plenary Session debate on this topic, and the draft timeline for the policy process.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Situation before CFS 45:</b> The CSM Forum offers the opportunity for an in-depth debate within the CSM. The CFS 46 will hopefully see a substantial policy debate on the findings of the HLPE Report. Several Side events will deal with the agroecology and other innovations during the Plenary week. The actual negotiation process on CFS policy recommendations is now scheduled for the first semester of 2020.</p>		
<b>Urbanization and Rural Transformation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two inter-sessional side events were hold on this <a href="#">workstream</a> between November 2018 and February 2019</li> <li>• The first even focused on <a href="#">“The Food Security and Nutritional Impacts of Urbanization and Rural</a></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It seems that there was no political will to continue with this workstream. The CSM advocated since the beginning of the process for the need of a concrete policy outcome, <a href="#">and it stated it again during last year’s plenary session.</a></li> </ul>

	<p><a href="#">transformation on Lower Income Groups</a>". The second focused on "<a href="#">Promoting youth and women engagement and employment in food systems across the rural-urban continuum</a>". CSM engaged with funded delegations in both occasions bringing across, specifically on the occasion of the second event, the WG perspectives on this topic in synergy with the CSM Women and Youth WG. The CFS event was prepared jointly by the CSM and PSM in collaboration with the CFS secretariat.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In conjunction with the process of definition of a new MYPoW some key aspects raised by the second inter-sessional event related to youth will be included in the upcoming MYPoW workstream on Youth engagement in FSN.</li> <li>• The process foresaw an additional open meeting aimed at discussing and finalizing the Chairs' summaries of the event, but no open meetings were convened so far, and no sharing of the draft summaries was done.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Situation before CFS 46:</b> After 4 years of inter-sessional and plenary event the workstream is concluded without any policy outcome to be adopted. The Chair of this process, Ambassador Hooeven, is expected to report to the Plenary, in a brief session, on the outcomes of the two inter-sessional events, officially concluding the event.</p>	
<p><b>CFS Bureau and AG meetings</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• From November 2018 <a href="#">six joint CFS Advisory Group and Bureau meetings took place</a>.</li> <li>• This year, the main topics addressed by these meetings related to the MYPoW and Agroecology process. But also, the CFS Forestry event and partially CFS 46 planning notes.</li> <li>• The other theme in the Bureau agenda, highly relevant for CSM, was the composition and renewal of the AG, which the CFS Chair did not want to discuss with Advisory Group context any more. The controversial proposal intended to create a farmers' cluster in the AG, in parallel to the CSM and PSM. However, this proposal was not accepted by the Bureau in its meetings in July and September.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Already in 2018, during the CFS Response to the CFS Evaluation CSM felt that a too Bureau centric approach was shaping, potentially undermining collective processes in the Committee.</li> <li>• The nature and spirit of inclusivity and transparency of CFS Advisory Group and Bureau meetings have been severely challenged in the last year, by converting it from a dialogue between Bureau and Advisory Group to a hearing of the Advisory Group.</li> <li>• As an ultimate outcome of this trend the CFS AG and Bureau meeting of September was cancelled by the CFS Chair without consultation of the Bureau. This came as a surprise to many CFS members and participants. CSM therefore launched an informational session to express and share its contributions towards the CFS 46<sup>th</sup> Plenary session and beyond</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Situation before CFS 46:</b> CFS Plenary Session will be called to approved a decision box proposing RBAs as ex-officio members of the Advisory Group, freeing 3 seats for the upcoming appointment of the next Advisory Group in October. The new CFS Chair and Bureau will be elected by the Plenary Session and will have the task to discuss this matter during their first meeting on 28 October, when they shall appoint the AG for the next biennium.</p>	
<p><b>SDGs</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The SDG OEWG only convened once in the year, in the month of March, with the objective of finalizing the CFS contributions to the High-Level Political Forum session of July and Summit of September. <a href="#">CSM brought its contributions</a> to the meeting.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The <a href="#">CFS Submission to the High-Level Political Forum</a> emphasize the role of smallholder farmers, rural women, indigenous peoples, rural youth, and family farmers as key agents of change, as well as the important role of the right to adequate food, based on the previous CFS Policy recommendations.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new OEWG Chair was appointed, <a href="#">Sid Ahmed M. Alamain Hamid</a> from Sudan.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>However, the impact of the CFS in the Ministerial declaration and the HLPF is minimal. The efforts to get the CFS message to New York needs an in-depth strategic reflection, within CFS and CSM, to make this kind of messages more effective.</li> </ul>
	<p><b>Situation before CFS 46:</b> A session on SDGs will take place in the Plenary Session with a panel that include a CSM speaker and the Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food. A first discussion on the relation between SDGs, CFS, Food Systems Summit and its preparation process might be already starting on the first day of the Plenary, when discussing SDGs.</p>	
<b>Monitoring</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No CFS meetings was held on Monitoring this year.</li> <li>However, CSM was very active in the process for the first CFS Stocktaking event in the plenary to monitor the use and application of three sets of Smallholder oriented CFS Policy Recommendations.</li> <li>The CSM provided many inputs to the CFS e-consultation and held a face-to-face consultation in May for the elaboration of the CSM autonomous input to the Plenary session.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CFS first monitoring exercise on CFS Policy Recommendations can help to recall the smallholder focus of the CFS Reform and many of the Cfs policy outcomes since.</li> <li>The monitoring exercise can also show the potential that is in the use and application of CFS Policy guidance for a different direction of national and international policies, and policy coherence with the right to adequate food. .</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Situation before CFS 46:</b> The expectation is to have a very vibrant plenary session in order to open the road to the possibility of monitoring other specific policy recommendations in the upcoming years (as the one on water foreseen in the MYPoW 2020-2023)</li> </ul>	
<b>MSPs</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An option paper was presented to the Advisory Group and Bureau meeting in the first half of the year on the possible way forwards for this HLPE Report.</li> <li>Membership did not show the political will to follow-up the topic in an ambitious way and decided to conclude it with a Plenary session event on MSPs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The CFS Bureau was not consulted on the final roll out of the Plenary event and CSM Contributions and suggestions on how this panel could be framed were not taken up.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Situation before CFS 45:</b> A plenary session debate will be dedicated to this topic and no further policy convergence work will be carried out by the CFS on this matter specifically, but the issue will be coming up in several workstreams, and particularly the one on food systems and nutrition.</li> </ul>	
<b>Forestry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Almost two years after the adoption of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Sustainable Forestry the CFS, the event on the impact of commercial tree plantations on Food Security and Nutrition took place on 19 September.</li> <li>CSM WG was active throughout the year to prepare the event making sure its format, content and methodology would reply to the expectations that led to it.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Nevertheless, the CSM WG prepared a powerful intervention and was able to count within its delegation with the presence of a representative from the Amazon that brought into the room the demands and dramatic updates of the situation of this region, linked to commercial plantations and monocultures.</li> <li>With great surprise of CFS members and participants, the CFS Chair decided to apply to the event Chatham House rules and</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CSM was instrumental to make sure that this Plenary agreement of 2017 was implemented, but the Bureau also agreed, in order to get the consensus of the US, to hold this meeting for half a day only, without budget, without interpretation and without an official summary.</li> </ul>	<p>not admitting press to the event, without prior consultation with Bureau members, generating some tensions at the beginning of the event.</p>
<p><b>Conclusion:</b> The CFS Plenary Session will not address the event and no mention of the debate is foreseen. However, many members and participants in the event expressed the need to continue the dialogue on this topic in other Fora, such as COFO, the Biodiversity Strategy of FAO, or the Forestry research institutions, as well as in the upcoming CFS policy convergences on agroecology and other innovations.</p>		

## Summary of CSM Coordination Committee members' activities at local, regional and global level in 2019 - Promoting the dissemination use, application and monitoring of CFS Policy Outcomes

CC members are involved in diversified activities to engage civil society, indigenous people' and social movements' organizations from the respective constituencies or sub-regions in the work of CSM and CFS.

In term of **communication and information sharing**, different means are applied for disseminating CSM regular updates, reports, results, actions and outcomes of policy convergence processes. The constituency and sub-region networks are reached through organizations' newsletter, web sites, social media, e-mail lists and WhatsApp groups. Face-to-face meetings, workshops, dedicated discussions and presentations are also used to spread the information about CSM/CFS among local groups, schools and academia. A crucial role for the facilitation of the information sharing has the regular CSM Update sent via e-mail as well as continuous update on CSM website as they provide valuable summaries of the current political processes in CSM/CFS, from the CSM coordination committee (CC) and Advisory Group (AG) meetings. When needed, specific communications highlight certain needs or aspects e.g. the calls for financial support, mobilization for participation in working groups or online consultation processes like for Voluntary guidelines for Food systems and nutrition, HLPE Report on Agroecology and other innovations, the endorsement of the Declaration of Peasants' rights etc. Conference calls are used to improve the coordination of information-sharing and actions in sub-regions or constituencies.

The **CSM/CFS topics are of high relevance for the political dialogue in the local, national and regional level** in the constituencies and sub-regions. In this sense in the reporting period CC members were involved in the organization or participated in various workshops and forums presenting CFS products and took a central role in the political negotiations with government departments, local councils and NGOs. The VGGTs and policy recommendations for connecting smallholders to markets have been further disseminated among the constituencies (consumers, fisherfolks) as well as related networks in West Europe, West Africa and Southern cone of Latin America. Through participation in different forums, conferences and seminars peasant and family farmers networks and NGOs from West Africa, West Europe and Latin America highlight the CSM and CFS topics and the inclusive model of governance and maintain the relations with FAO, IFAD, EU, AU etc. The constituency of agricultural and food workers organized a workshop on *Right to Food and Food Security and Nutrition* for banana workers in Ghana with the aim to train the workers how to use CFS products as a tool in their negotiations which resulted in improved wage conditions for the workers. In West Asia sub-region, a joint *Regional Multi-Actor Meeting on Addressing the Implications of Protracted Crises on Food Security and Nutrition in the Arab World* in Lebanon and a *Multi-*

*actor Workshop on Addressing the Implications of Protracted Crises on Food Security and Nutrition* in Jordan were held with active participation of Arab Network for Food Sovereignty and Arab Group for the Protection of Nature. The primary objectives of those forums were 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 discussing best principles and policies to address food insecurity in conflict. The outreach activities of the CC members included also participation in State Congress of the Spanish Society of Ecological Agriculture, Assembly of the Spanish Observatory for the Right to Food, World Forum of Transforming Economies, The First General Assembly of the African Women Fish processors and Traders Network, regional consultations on trade and multilateral trade agreements etc.

The **sub-regions and constituencies lead and coordinate advocacy activities** of diverse work streams and policy processes. Indigenous people have been working on the topic of food sovereignty, traditional knowledge and human rights. The constituency of landless prioritized the issues of women, food security and food sovereignty, food systems and corporate control in agriculture, agroecology and the peasant's rights to land, sustainable agricultural development and SDGs. The NGOs constituency connected their work in the Portuguese speaking countries community (CPLP) to Food System and nutrition work stream, the Declaration of the Peasant's rights, monitoring of the right to food as well as the transition to agroecology. The Decade of Family Farming as well as the declaration of peasant rights are highlighted in the activities in North America sub-region and small-scale producers' constituency. Family farming and agroecology were in the center of work for Women and small-scale producers' constituencies. Agricultural and food workers put emphasis on women's rights and gender equity. All these interconnections show the complementary and holistic approach applied by CSM to eradicate food insecurity and malnutrition.

The **participation in CSM working groups are related with the current political and negotiation processes in the CFS**. In the context of elaboration of the Zero Draft of HLPE report on Agroecological and Other Innovations and Food System and nutrition along with the following negotiation process and regional consultations, most of the CC members dedicated time to participate in the Agroecology and Food systems and nutrition working groups through facilitating the CSM collective interventions, independent submission of comments to the reports and participation in the discussion and drafting of vision documents. The WG of Monitoring also had high degree of participation due to the call for Monitoring the Use and Application of the three sets of CFS Policy Recommendations related to smallholders. Among the other WGs we need to mention the Youth with the elaboration of their vision document; Women with the internal consultation process of the Vision document and the paper about Agroecology and feminism; Facilitation where new ways of facilitation within the CSM are being developed; Connecting smallholders to markets with the adoption of policy recommendation and further dissemination at regional, national and local level, the Protracted Crises WG related to the monitoring process of the CFS- FFA. The WGs on Forestry and Global Food governance, SDGs, as well as the WG on communication related with the CFS Plenary and the CFS Evaluation were also dynamic working spaces for mobilizing CSM constituencies and sub-regions. The engagement in different working groups required the attendance of CC members in CC and AG meetings, preparatory sessions, special events, bilateral meetings with governments, RBAs and other organizations as well as CSM Forum and CFS Plenary session.

The **CFS products are embraced from the constituencies and sub-regions and are used as a tool to achieve the right to food at national level by advocating for developing of national and regional policies**. This is specifically highlighted in the CC members reports of agricultural and food workers, NGOs, indigenous peoples, fisherfolks and the regions of Central and West Africa, Central America and Caribbean, Southern cone of Latin America and West Europe. Trainings, workshops and pilot phase of data gathering in national and continental level on the use and application of VGGTs and Connecting smallholders to markets recommendations and territorial markets were realized in Africa (by fisherfolks constituency and in West Africa region). Indigenous people and fisherfolks dedicated special focus on women about land rights. The land issues were targeted with the objective to transform the VGGTs in a useful tool to be used in the territories of conflicts in

different parts of the world but especially in Latin America. The NGOs constituency developed a consultation on the use and application of CFS policy recommendations, such as on smallholder agriculture in the context of food security and nutrition in CPLP.

Indeed, the **CFS Policy Recommendations on Connecting Smallholders to Markets inspired the process of elaboration and discussion of the regional guidelines on Family farming**. Also, at national level, efforts are being made in the different countries to approve national statutes / policies specifically to family farmers. This is the case, for example, in Portugal, where the national Statutes for Family Farming were approved in 2018, and include references to some of the CFS policy recommendations on access to markets, namely, short food supply chains that enable smallholders to obtain a better income from their production and acknowledge the key role smallholders provide in the sustainable use and management of natural resources.

**Actions are being made to ensure women's rights and particularly rural women's rights.** In this sense, the Network of Margarites of CPLP, a regional space of articulation and mobilization for rural women's rights, is consolidating its regional role, in interconnection with national and sub-national efforts. CPLP regional guidelines for family farming integrate in its chapter 5 specific references to women's rights: access to markets, credit, technical assistance and rural extension and other infra-structures. The West Europe sub-region contributed to the monitoring of the CFS recommendations on Smallholders by applying them to analyze the impacts of the European agricultural and trade policies on West Africa's local milk production and livelihoods of pastoralists. European and West African civil society organizations (of small-scale dairy and farmers producers, women, processors, NGOs, academics) highlighted the incoherence of dairy policies that are favoring European dairies' and European investments in West Africa at the expense of the local livelihoods and territorial markets.

The **capacity building activities** of the CC members relate with the hangover in the context of renewal process of CC providing orientation and sharing information of current and foreseen political processes. The discussions about the roles and responsibilities of CC members open opportunities for inclusive engagement on how the CSM work in the regions/constituencies might be improved. The training and learning sessions are both from political nature about the global food governance and how to establish political coordination in the sectors as well as on specific topics, such as cooperatives and organization building, gender and youth policies, management of public policies for family agriculture, credit systems, organization of production, access to markets, foreign trade agreements, food and nutritional security and sovereignty, sustainable rural development, popular education in the countryside, reclaiming the lands of peasants in Asia, innovative farming practices and safe food practices for small-scale producers, VGGTs and territorial markets (in Latin America and Africa), political training of young leaders from women constituency about UN governance, treaty bodies and ways for advocating for women's rights; training on feminism, women rights and gender as part of the holistic comprehension of the inequalities as well as training in agroecology for youth constituency. All these initiatives have been led by different networks or training institutions like COPROFAM, AWFISHNET, Latin American and Caribbean Agroecological School, World March of Women, ROPPA, APWLD and others. Additional capacity development enterprises include drafting and dissemination of documents of CSM and CFS nature, exchange programs and facilitation of experimental sharing experiences and lesson learnt, international conferences and seminars etc.

The **main challenges identified by the CC members** in reported period hindering their abilities to facilitate better the participation of CSOs and indigenous peoples' organizations in CSM is the unstable political situation of some countries limiting the possibilities to meet and share CFS political outcomes and therefore the lack of knowledge and information about CFS/CSM products at local, national and regional level as well as the low quality of internet connection in some regions hampering the political discussion, engagement and information sharing. The CC members are committed to address these problems with strategic actions of

information sharing, raising awareness on CFS products and disseminating the political work done in Rome at local, national and regional level and engaging and mobilizing the active participation of the sectors and sub-regions through various communication channels.

## **Main CC discussions and decisions in the reporting period**

The Coordination Committee (CC) this year has continued its effort in keeping the CSM a space as dynamic as possible able to respond both to the changes of settings in the global food governance architecture and the demands raising from the grassroots and community level. In order to deepen CSM engagement and sharpen CSM strategies the CC took some relevant decisions during its meeting in May, and also identified 5 strategic topics for the side events of October 2019. Please find below a brief summary of the main decisions and side events proposals.

### ***Global consultation on the FFA and first meeting of the CSM Constituency of communities living in protracted crises, refugees and internally displaced people.***

In October 2020, the CFS will hold its third Global Thematic Event (GTE) to monitor the use and application of the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition on Protracted Crisis (FFA). The CSM Monitoring and Protracted Crisis Working Groups are fully committed to take this occasion to underline the potential of this policy outcomes and its added value by engaging into a global consultation about its dissemination, use and application. In order to do that, in line with the collective processes realized during the monitoring exercises on the Tenure Guidelines and the Right to Food Guidelines, the CSM Working Groups will try to secure funds to hold a global consultation in 2020 to collect inputs for the CSM autonomous monitoring report on the FFA. The CC agreed during its meeting in May, that this occasion could offer a significant synergy with the process of establishment of a new CSM Constituency of Communities living in protracted crisis, refugees and internally displaced people and therefore an initial meeting, attached to the monitoring consultation, of the new constituency could be an important step forward.

### ***Follow-up on CSM evaluation***

During the CC meeting in May, a transversal approach to using the CSM Evaluation of 2018 was adopted by mainstreaming the relevant issues and recommendations identified last October throughout the three-days meeting agenda of May. This methodological approach allowed to link the implementation of the evaluation response with the strategic reflections carried out on the policy context and internal processes of CSM. Among the many areas of follow-up to the CSM Evaluation, we could mention two here:

- *Strategic Orientation:* most of the CC meeting in May was dedicated to political analysis and strategy development, covering the more broader aspects of assessing the situation of the CFS in the global context, 10 years after the reform, as well as the more specific issues of CFS workstreams. It was agreed to also dedicate a good part of the CC meeting and CSM Forum to these strategic questions, including those posed by the CSM evaluation.
- *Facilitation:* As an outcome of this collective reflection the CC decided to establish a working group on Facilitation, being recognized as the key element to further assess and explore with the aim to support CSM strategies, actions and engagement with CFS. The Working Group was mandated to perform two tasks towards the CC meeting of October: a) developing a common understanding of facilitation (in principle and practice) to provide an overarching framework for CSM activities and b) defining roles and responsibilities of sub-regional and constituency facilitations in the CC.

- *Youth*: under the strong solicitation of the CSM Youth Constituency coordinators the CC also committed to improve the support to the youth constituency and to improve their engagement, in the framework of renewal process, to nominate more youth focal points, within constituencies and sub-regions.

**Side events**

The Coordination Committee meeting in May identified through a collective and participatory process 5 side event proposals. The themes identified were selected based on the criteria lay down collectively. The side events aim at: a) Strengthening the ongoing policy processes by highlighting the crucial points in CSM’s perspective that are more difficult to bring into the plenary; b) Strengthening the Right to Food and the Human Rights-based approach, in connection with food sovereignty; c) Strengthening the bottom-up monitoring, experiences, use and application processes and perspectives; d) Strengthening and ensuring visibility of those most vulnerable and in condition of vulnerability. Ensuring that the voices from the ground are brought in; e) The 5 side events should take into account a systemic perspective, so they are not stand-alone issues addressed in silos; f) Should be relevant to our strategies and priorities; g) Should highlight our priorities in the MYPoW; h) Should help raising awareness for our concerns and priorities among governments.

The following crosscutting perspectives were also identified: a) Women and youth perspectives should be ensured in all proposals; b) Criminalization; c) Climate Change; d) Right to Food and Human Rights approach.

Please find below the list of side events requests submitted by the CSM:

Side Event Title	CSM Focal Points
Fighting hunger between rights and inequalities: Too many left behind! How can human rights be used to reduce inequalities and overcome discrimination for achieving food security and nutrition for all?	<i>Global Food Governance WG</i>
Realities of Living in Protracted Crises and Operationalizing the CFS-FFA. Enhancing the use, application, and monitoring of the CFS- FFA	<i>Monitoring and Protracted Crisis WGs</i>
Re-thinking and Re-shaping Food Systems through Agroecology: CFS policy convergence on Agroecology and Food Systems & Nutrition as the key opportunity to chart the transition to a truly sustainable future	<i>Agroecology WG and Food Systems and Nutrition WG</i>
The impact of extractivism on women’s right to food and the struggle for a just transition: Addressing root causes of violence against women and the way ahead for concrete solutions towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda	<i>Women WG</i>
The future of food and the visions of the youth: “We don't inherit land from our ancestors, we borrow it from our children” (Native American Saying)	<i>Youth WG</i>

Unfortunately, only 4 of the 5 CSM side events proposal were approved by the CFS and the one on the FFA was not approved. It was decided that the CSM should hold an autonomous Consultation meeting during the CFS Plenary in the Malaysia room instead. As the CFS Secretariat proposed a 5<sup>th</sup> side event to be done jointly with the Private Sector Mechanism on the issue of Nutrition and food Systems, the CSM and PSM jointly agreed to hold a side event on: Food Systems & Nutrition

Guidelines: Proposed Pathways by the Private Sector and Civil Society: Perspectives and proposals by civil society and the private sector on how to reshape food systems to ensure sustainable and healthy diets.

### ***Paper on Agroecology and Feminism***

The CSM Women’s WG and Constituency finalized its paper on Agroecology and Feminism that intends to inform the upcoming process on Agroecology and other innovations that will take place in CFS during 2020. The paper can be downloaded [here](#).

### **Composition of the CC 2019-2021, report on the renewal process and new ideas on handover**

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 global constituencies and the 17 sub-regions into the CSM governance and political 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, for a total term of 4 years. From February to August 2019 the Coordination Committee engaged in the renewal process and a new CC will be starting its work and inaugurating its mandate this upcoming October in its first meeting in Rome on 9-11 October 2019.

17 new CC members were appointed while three sub-regions and one constituency requested an extension to the CC to conclude their renewal processes after October 2019. The CC meeting in May flagged that the gender balance has been failing in the sub-regions and CC were encouraged to keep this in mind for this upcoming selection. During this meeting the youth coordinators have also expressed their demand to the CC to foster the nomination of youth across the constituencies and sub-regions.

Please find below the table of the new Coordination Committee in charge for the biennium 2019-2021. It is with great pleasure that we underline a significant improvement of women’s participation throughout the sub-regions and constituencies!

Name	Constituency	Organization	Country
Ramona Dominicioiu	Smallholders and Family Farmers	La Via Campesina (LVC)	Romania
Kannaiyan Subramaniam		La Via Campesina (LVC)	India
Alberto Broch		COPROFAM	Brazil
Rony Joseph		FIMARC	India
Verdiana Camilla Morandi	Pastoralists	World Alliance of Mobile and Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP)	Italy
Khalid Khawaldeh	Pastoralists	World Alliance of Mobile and Indigenous Peoples (WAMIP)	Jordan
Ali Aii Shatou	Indigenous Peoples	IPACC	Cameroon
Saúl Vicente		International Indian Treaty Council (IITC)	Mexico
Christiana Louwa	Fisherfolks	World Forum of Fisher Peoples (WFFP)	Kenya

Editrudith Lukanga <i>(requested extension until November 2019)</i>		World Forum of Fish Harvesters and Fish Workers (WFF)	Tanzania
Seepal Narine	Agricultural and Food Workers	IUF	Guyana
Elmira Mabemtova		IUF	Ukraine
Margarita Gomez	Youth	La Via Campesina (LVC)	Argentina
Nzira Deus		World March of Women (WMW)	Mozambique
Iridiani Seibert	Women	La Via Campesina (LVC)	Brazil
Azra Sayeed		International Women's Alliance (IWA)	Pakistan
Fatima Burnad	Landless	Asian Rural Women's Coalition (ARWC)	India
Samah Jaber		Union of Agricultural Workers Committee (UAWC)	Palestine
Andre Luzzi	Urban Food Insecure	Habitat International Coalition (HIC)	Brazil
Saadia Hasoon Al-Salhy		Habitat International Coalition (HIC)	Iraq
Qiana	Consumers	Urgenci	USA
Isabel Munoz		Consumers International	Ecuador
Joana Dias	NGO	Actuar/CPLP	Portugal
Martin Drago		Friends of the Earth (FoE)	Uruguay
<b>Name</b>	<b>Sub-region</b>	<b>Organization</b>	<b>Country</b>
Aida Jamangulova	Central Asia	Agency of Development Initiatives	Kyrgyzstan
Ahmed Sourani	West Asia	Gaza Urban Agriculture Platform (GUPAP)	Palestine
Chaturika Sewwandi	South Asia <i>Temporary Member</i>	Vikalpani National Women's Federation in Sri Lanka	Sri Lanka
Sylvia Mallari	South-East Asia	People's Coalition on Food Sovereignty (PCFS)	Philippines
Said Khairallah	North Africa	Fédération nationale du secteur agricole (FNSEA)	Morocco
Seraphin Ntadi Mejar	Central Africa	PROPAC	Congo
Uziel Kandjii	Southern Africa	ESAPN	Namibia
Justus Lavi Mwlolo	East Africa	Kenya Small Scale Farmers Forum (KSSFF)	Kenya
Mosa Sowe	West Africa	ROPPA	Gambia
Nettie Wiebe	North America	National Farmers Union (NFU)	Canada
Gabriela Cruz <i>(requested extension until May 2020)</i>	Andean Region	FENACOPEC	Ecuador
Antonio Gonzalez <i>(requested extension until May 2020)</i>	Central America and Caribbean	MAELA	Guatemala
Rodolfo Gonzalez Greco <i>(requested extension until May 2020)</i>	Southern Cone	CLOC	Argentina
Vikko Heintz	West Europe	SOLAWI	Germany
Olena Borodina	East Europe	Ukrainian Rural Development Network (URDN)	Ukraine
Emeline Siale Ilolahia	Pacific	Deputy Director for the Pacific Island Association of NGOs (PIANGO)	Tonga
Ruth Gaha-Morris	Australasia	Australian Food Sovereignty Alliance (AFSA)	Australia

During the Coordination Committee of May new ideas and reflection were identified on how to improve CSM handover process within CC. Several tools for newcomers and their capacity building have been identified by the meeting. It was also highlighted how it is important to make use of the memory we have in the space and to make use of the legacy of the outgoing CC members.

## **Report from the sub-regional meeting of the CSM Southern Africa**

From 11 to 15 March 2019, the Southern African regional meeting of CSM was held in Johannesburg, South Africa. More than 21 organizations (global, regional, and national), with delegates originating from almost all countries in the region, namely: Mozambique, Eswatini, Malawi, Zambia, South Africa, Zimbabwe, Namibia, and Botswana, took part to the meeting.

The purpose of the Southern Africa CSM sub-regional meeting was to reactivate the sub-regional facilitation work towards the CSM/CFS, and to inform and deepen the knowledge of the organizations represented there about the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSM), its organization, structure and priorities, as well as the function, mandate and outcomes of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS).

On a methodological level, efforts were made to contact regional networks that have previously taken part in CSM activities in Rome, with the goal of ensuring a satisfactory representation of the various constituencies and key regional and national organizations (southern Africa).

In the spirit of horizontal learning and the fostering of a participatory space, sessions were delivered using a variety of methodologies, including information sessions, plenary discussions and group work exercises. The moderation of the sessions was also shared among participants, who took part in the daily methodology meetings aimed at preparing the program and agenda for the following day of work.

The two-day meeting started with introductions of the participants and their organization's priorities in relation to food sovereignty, food security and nutrition and the right to food. In the African context we lost ground in the last 10/15 years, in many fronts of the struggle for food sovereignty. African public institutions, media and private sector are increasingly captured by foreign interests. Lack of transparency and public access to decision-making are key traits of most governments in the region. This has contributed to the shrinking spaces of civil society in the framework of institutional settings. There is an expectation that the CSM can be an additional space for negotiations.

Human Rights are fundamental but what happens to people who defend human rights? Repression and criminalization are a reality on the ground that impacts human rights fighters and defenders. Mining is also having harsh effects on fishing communities and on women, especially in South Africa, where government is the biggest threat to local communities at the moment.

Starting from this first round of introduction and contextualization of the local struggles in the region the meeting focused on a deep introduction on CSM principles, structure and processes as well as an overview of the current situation of the policy processes at stake in the CFS, the political challenges of the current global conjuncture impacting CFS potential and the achievements obtained so far.

Working groups were used to identify the political priorities of the sub-region and its expectation towards the global policy level. Participatory plenary sessions also contributed to identify the organization and structure features and elements of the southern African sub-region, as well as agreeing on a timeline and process to select a focal point for the CSM Coordination Committee.

#### Outcomes of the working groups and plenary sessions:

***What are the expectations of the sub-region towards the CFS as global policy platform?*** a) Take decisive steps to protect nature; b) Protect public policy from corporate capture; c) Develop binding decisions regarding food systems that are in benefit of society as a whole and of nature and its biodiversity and ecological processes; d) Just and accessible strategic finance for local communities; e) Global north must accept responsibility for climate crisis ; f) Food systems should be free from agro-toxics and GM technologies; g) Creation of conditions for true political and economic emancipation of countries in the region; h) Visibility must be given to local challenges and struggles, as well as their locally developed solutions; i) Institutionalization of the food sovereignty agenda at national and regional levels, to ensure that issues affecting local communities are given space and support by governments and other actors.

***Which policy tools could support grassroots struggles in Southern Africa?*** a) To protect grassroots women, men, and youth rights to land and land-use, with a strong focus on free prior and informed consent and the right to say no; b) UN Declaration on the Rights of Peasants and other people living in rural areas (UNPRD); c) Advocacy instruments designed to address land rights/access and control of natural resources in order to mobilize constituents, and for research.; d) So many policy tools exist (Peasants Declarations, VGGT, SSFG) → But what about implementation?; e) There are already several publications developed by organizations in the room: a) ACB, AFSA on sustainable food systems; b) The LVC SEAf primer on Peasant Agroecology and Climate Justice (Peasant Agroecology Achieves Climate Justice).

#### ***CSM and CFS priorities for Southern Africa sub-region***

Seeing the many parallels between the priorities of the organizations in the room and those of the CSM, the following were agreed on as key priorities of the sub-region to the CSM: a) Broad public (especially of women and youth) participation in and sensitization of public policy development, implementation and evaluation (all constituencies), especially when relating to access, control and decision-making in relation to resources; b) Addressing the implementation gap in the enforcement of human rights; c) In current policy, right to food is biased towards commercial and corporate solutions to the food system, not towards food sovereignty. Focus on the rights to: land, food and nutrition, agricultural biodiversity, access to information and knowledge, food sovereignty, agricultural systems that benefit small-scale producers; d) The proliferation of voluntary policies is a serious challenge. States should take binding commitments to address the urgent challenges of global food systems; e) Avoid corporate capture of policy-making spaces in order to balance power; f) Impacts of big infrastructure and mining projects on the livelihoods of communities; g) Access to local markets and “solidarity economy”; h) Building solidarity between movements and organizations; i) Protection for activists and human rights defenders against repression and criminalization of community; j) Increase local knowledge about agroecology, and food sovereignty, taking care to translate and put information into local language so that everyone can understand; k) There should be institutionalization of the food sovereignty agenda at national and regional levels;

#### ***Suggestions and requests to the CSM CC:***

- Organize Side event on impacts of Extractivism on People’s right to food, especially women and youth
- Internal reflection on LGBTQI in the CSM
- Engagement of regional and continental actors: AU, SADC, ACHR

- We must come up with strategies which will make international tools applicable in national contexts and legislation, and in our grassroots struggles and spaces.
- CSM should develop people-centred monitoring mechanisms to ensure governments promote, protect and safeguard the interests of local populations
- CSM must evaluate all existing tools to identify failures and good practices
- Closing implementation gap by constant monitoring and evaluation of tools and strategies developed by the CFS and CSM in order identify and fill gaps. This must be done within the principles and framework of food sovereignty

## Financial overview and and outlook for 2020

*Financial overview: to be prepared by Luca*

### Outlook for 2020:

While it is clear what will be the main areas of attention on the CFS agenda, more elements will be discussed during the strategy discussions at the upcoming meetings of the CSM Coordination Committee and the CSM Forum 2019.

Major efforts on the CSM agenda in 2020 will be on:

- The Policy Convergence process on Food Systems and Nutrition, leading to the adoption of CFS Policy Guidelines at CFS 47
- The Policy Convergence Process on Agroecology and other innovation, leading to the adoption of CFS Policy recommendations at CFS 47
- The Monitoring Exercise on the use and application of the Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises
- The future policy processes on women's empowerment, women's rights and gender equality
- The future policy process on youth engagement and employment in food systems
- Possibly, the UN Food Systems Summit announced for 2021 will also require some strategic preparation in the coming year.

CSM will certainly contribute to all these policy processes which are of high interest for many of the participating social movements, indigenous peoples and civil society organizations.

However, the ongoing strategy discussions might lead us not only through these policy processes, but also beyond, towards the adoption of a more long-term strategy in direction of the urgently needed agroecology-oriented transformations of food systems within global food governance architecture truly committed and accountable to human rights. Many elements for a new narrative and new methodologies have been brought together already in previous CSM discussions and contributions to several global processes within and outside the CFS. The discussions before and during CFS will help to connect people, analysis, visions, and will certainly inspire and guide the way forward.