

Draft CSIPM's messages for CFS [AG Bureau meeting, 29 of July, 2022](#)

First remark on the failed GEWGE negotiations:

The failure of yesterday needs to be spoken about. It should be the first point of the agenda today:

There is a need for assessment, and its implications for the entire CFS.

No meaning to discuss the decision box, but rather what this failure means for the entire CFS.

Changing the order of the agenda Next AG+Bureau in September.

Possibly enlarge the participation during the session. So we can discuss about what to do during the plenary.

Agenda item 1 CFS 50 draft decisions and conclusions

1a) [Coordinating policy responses: SOFI 2022](#)

This is the third food price crisis in 15 years. Failure to deal with the structural causes of the crises in 2008 and 2011 means we are once again facing the unacceptable situation of millions more being pushed into hunger. Each crisis exposes not only the inability of the agro-industrial food system to respond to successive crises, but also that it has contributed to creating them. Countries that suffer from debt and dependency on food imports are particularly affected leaving them with no means to cope.

We would like to acknowledge the importance of the High-level Special Event entitled "Time to Act Together: Coordinating Policy Responses to the Global Food Crisis", which was co-convened by the President of the General Assembly & CFS on July 18, 2022. Even though the voices of the most affected countries and constituencies were not center-stage, this event was very useful to provide the most complete overview so far about the different initiatives that have been launched to deal with the food crisis. In his concluding remarks, the CFS chair highlighted the "need to act with URGENCY", as well as "the need to continue acting TOGETHER, in a COORDINATED manner in support of country-led solutions. The people most affected by this crisis do not have the luxury of time for duplication or lack of coordination."

We consider the 6 priority areas that the CFS chair identified in his concluding remarks an excellent basis to continue discussions in the CFS. In order to create the necessary space to carry on with this, the CSIPM proposes

- to develop an inclusive food crisis mechanism, that can be activated to coordinate and support members and participants to monitor the current crisis, share about responses and prevent and address future crises. Concretely, a CFS OEWG could be created to this purpose on monitoring the food crisis within the foremost inclusive format of the CFS.
- To supporting and advising food import dependent countries in transforming their food systems through the diversification of their economies and breaking their dependencies on food imports and external inputs and building resilience to future crises

In this sense, the CSIPM propose the following amendment to the draft decision box on this item:

We suggest adding to the existing text in paragraph f) the following sentence:

f) Calls for strengthening coordinated global policy responses to the multiple dimensions of the global food crisis. ***Agrees to establish a CFS OEWG on monitoring the food crisis, as a contribution to coordinated global policy responses, to support members and participants to monitor the current crisis, share about responses and prevent and address future crises.***

Agenda item 1 b) [GEWGE Voluntary Guidelines](#)

Proposal for an in-depth assessment of the Process (see above)

Agenda item 1 c) [Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues](#)

No further comment from our side.

Agenda item 1 d) [CFS MYPoW Rolling Section](#)

As we have stated in the previous item on the food crisis, we consider valuable to continue our dialogue building on the six areas identified by the CFS Chair. **Therefore, we propose that the MYPoW rolling section includes a monitoring event on use and uptake of the CFS policy recommendations on food price volatility and social protection at the CFS 51 session in October 2023**, as part of the ongoing CFS monitoring exercise.

A theme for 2023 Stocktaking event would need to be identified in any case, and we believe that these two sets of CFS policy recommendations have special relevance to discuss about stabilizing markets and commodity prices, as well as reinforcing social protection systems.

In the sense, we proposed in this sense, we propose to amend the draft decision box in the following way:

New e) Agrees to hold the CFS Stocktaking event on the use and uptake of the CFS policy recommendations on food price volatility and social protection at the CFS 51 session in October 2023

Moreover, we would like to propose that the future CFS policy convergence process on inequalities take stock and further understand how the global economic model is impacting food systems, and how changes in the global rules and institutional arrangements shaping trade, tax, debt, financial markets, investments, and public finances are necessary for a profound food systems transformation.

Regarding the funding of the CFS workplan: We strongly believe that CFS must be funded with public money. If the CFS wants to expand and diversify its finance base with funding from private foundations and the private sector, the CFS should discuss a policy to safeguard against conflicts of interests. We

do see the lack of such safeguards already as a problem for the upcoming data work stream. In this sense, we suggest to add a new f)

f) recognizes the need to discuss about developing safeguards against potential conflict of interest regarding CFS funding in the context of the discussion on the future MYPOW 2024-2027.

Agenda item 1e) [Theme of the HLPE 2024 Report](#)

The internal consultation within the CSIPM on these topics started but could not yet be concluded fully, during the busy period of the last weeks.

There are two major opinions in the CSIPM about the three themes proposed by the HLPE for the Report in 2024 :

One part of these preliminary consultations favors a **combination of Themes 1 and 2** : The proposed title could therefore be: **“Building resilient and equitable food systems for FSN in the context of urbanization and rural transformation.”**

A combination of these two themes would allow to address, among other topics, fair remuneration for small-scale food producers and protections for food system workers, which relates to power imbalances and inequities in food systems ; the impacts of trade on FSN, particularly the impacts of the current trade regime on small-scale food producers ; all the work around COVID-19 and the current new layer of food crisis.

In addition to topics addressed in the HLPE’s rationale for each of the three themes, elements that could be prioritized for a combination of 1 and 2 could be:

- a. Rural depopulation, linked with migration, urban poverty, and food insecurity
- b. Public versus private stockholdings of food
- c. Infrastructure
- d. Investments
- e. Differentiating between food systems / supply chains that produce ingredients for highly processed foods, and systems that produce fresh, raw or minimally-processed foods

The other part of these preliminary consultations inside CFS favors Theme 3 on **Conflicts and the Fragility of Food Systems**. The current new layer of global food crisis underlines the importance and urgency of such an HLPE report. The HLPE proposal is providing strong rationales for this question.

The intersectionality of the multiple factors when conflict meets with the climate emergency, extreme weather events, infectious diseases and more importantly competition over access to resources like water and arable land are making food systems in regions of conflicts and cases of forced evictions due to conflicts more fragile and broken.

While short-term emergency response is vital, and still ultimately not enough. It is the long-term development assistance and investment that are key to breaking the vicious circles of hunger and conflict, and are unfortunately still limited. They merit more efforts and investment. Within this context, it is important to learn from, multiply and support examples where effective policies have

helped, a long-term, holistic approach responding to conflict-driven hunger and also examples where peoples in regions of conflicts and living under protracted crises have come up with “home grown” food production and localised technologies solutions based on their millennial knowledge of land use, agro-ecology and equitable food systems. Finally, the role of women, in all their diversities, in the process of dealing with food insecurity under occupation, in regions of conflicts and during protracted crises should be another point of focus.

Finally, we continue to believe that the **decision on this topic should be taken by the CFS Plenary**, on the basis of two or three proposed themes.

Agenda item 1f – Youth policy recommendations (BurAG/2022/07/29/01f)

- The Youth working group of the CSIPM is initiating its internal process to evaluate the final version of the policy recommendations.
 - o Their internal consultation will conclude leading up to the CFS Plenary in October.
 - o The Youth have submitted a proposal for a side event during the Plenary, where they hope to share their assessment of the policy recommendations as part of a dialogue with members of other CSIPM constituencies.
- With respect to the Draft Decisions, the coordination team of the CSIPM Youth would like to communicate the following points:
 - 1) First, we advise strengthening the text of Draft Decision 2e.
 - o It is crucial to reinforce youth agency and the CFS’s role to help countries and regions with addressing questions related to accountability and best practices, whether objectives are being achieved and how food insecurity and malnutrition can be reduced more quickly and effectively.
 - o It is also crucial that we ensure opportunity for further youth engagement in the CFS, including in the monitoring of the youth policy product and in sharing “progress and experiences” regarding youth engagement in food systems
 - o Drawing on this need and also from the Reform document – Part II, Section B. paragraph 5 (iii) – we propose adding:
 - 2e. encourages all stakeholders to document lessons learned from using the Policy Recommendations and to share progress and experiences with the Committee in order to assess their continued relevance, effectiveness, and impact - in line with the standard monitoring practice of the Committee ADD : « *which is based on the principles of participation, transparency, and accountability at all levels* » – and commits to ensuring youth participation in the sharing of progress and in monitoring implementation.
 - 2) Second, observing that Draft Decision 2c refers to a keynote intervention, we would like to request more information about the structure and planning for this Plenary session.
 - o We specifically request more information about the process for deciding who will deliver the keynote speech. We would like to propose that Hannah Wittman or Anna Korzensky from the HLPE Project Team is invited to deliver a keynote intervention.
 - o If a panel discussion will occur, the CSIPM Youth would like to have a seat on the panel.
 - 3) Finally, with regard to Draft Decision 2b, we must point out an unfortunate irony concerning the text that commends the work of the HLPE to prepare its report.
 - o The HLPE should, in fact, be applauded for their work.
 - The irony here is that the rationale section of the youth policy recommendations includes a caveat about the HLPE which is new to CFS policy products: “HLPE’s reports are not formally agreed to by Members and, therefore, may not reflect their views.”
 - Throughout the policy process, some Member States expressed rejection of the report.

- Others praised the report during the Plenary last year but, during the negotiations, they did not defend it or the HLPE's key role in the CFS.
 - It's important to highlight that one MS openly endorsed the report last year, but during the negotiations, they succeeded with deleting key terms, such as diversity and intersectionality, particularly in relation to recognizing the diversity, intersectionality, and context-specificity of youth aspirations, needs, and experiences.
 - These terms do not only stem from the HLPE's report. Deletion of these concepts actually went against the stated rationale for this policy convergence process as defined in MYPoW, notably the point related to "strengthening recognition of youth agency, autonomy, and diversity in food security and nutrition related policies."
- Thank you for giving us the floor to share these messages. The CSIPM Youth look forward to sharing their evaluation of the policy recommendations during the Plenary in October.

Agenda item 1g) Data

No further comment from our side for now.

Agenda item 1h) RAI

Preliminary comment : we should ask for paragraph g) : what would this mean ? This has not been discussed so far. Is this kind of follow-up a priority ? More discussion on this topic is needed.

2) Workstream Updates

Preparation of Intersessional event on 16 September on Inequalities : There is no mention of this event in the Updates. It is still on the schedule ? how is it prepared, how can we be involved ?

3) CFS 50 preparation

No comment so far, we haven't had time to study and consult adequately.