

## CSIPM messages to the AG-Bureau meeting 24 January 2023

### Thematic updates

#### Agenda point A)

#### Review of status and outlook of the food security crisis

- As we take the floor for the first time today, we would like to dedicate this session to the 570 children of the Yanomami Indigenous Peoples who have died and are suffering from hunger, malnutrition and mercury contamination from mining. We would also like to dedicate this session to all children around the world who are impacted by the multiple crises.

We have the feeling that they are dying in our arms. But, as a Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples space, we are also convinced that the CFS, as an ethical and civilizing project is able to not let any children dying and to guarantee a full life to everyone. We imagine that by now you have had the opportunity to read our [Regional Popular Consultations report](#), and also our [Policy Brief](#). The data and testimonies you can find in these reports, are about people with names, faces and dreams. We are also fighting for the right to dream.

New inputs that we have received from the territories show that political and economic instability, climate change impacts and environmental racism, are more severe for historically marginalized groups. Today, families are increasingly indebted. According to recent studies, the concentration of income and wealth is increasing. On the other hand, small-scale food producers, fisherfolks, Indigenous Peoples, pastoralists, urban and food insecure, landless, women, youth, agricultural and food workers have the lowest income, without access to adequate and healthy food. Thus, we want to recall the importance and urgency for a coordinated policy response on a global scale to address the multiple, intersecting and recurring crises.

Therefore, we need a comprehensive and responsible approach, including substantive space for political coordination. We will provide more ideas about what this could involve under agenda item 1, but let us say now that the July workshop in the context of the HLPF could be a marker for the coordination process.

In the same sense, it is important to recall the UNDRIP & UNDROP documents. We do not have the full participation of Indigenous Peoples in governance spaces. Traditional knowledge, wisdom and technologies coming from the territories should be included in the substantive spaces for policy coordination, to ensure a broad vision on how to deal with the different crises, including the voices of Indigenous children.

Finally, we would like to draw attention to the recent Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) in Germany, which was attended by more than 70 Ministers of Agriculture. The event paid great attention to Human Rights and the strengthening of the CFS, including concrete commitments from governments to continue along these lines. Thus it is very opportune to analyze how to use the [communiqué](#) of the GFFA to strengthen the CFS and the CSIPM, and what connection could be established for the follow-up.

#### Agenda point B)

#### Review of status and outlook related to national pathways and other Food Systems Summit follow-up

- The feedbacks we have had from our constituencies in the different regions of the World, indicates that peasants' organizations and other most affected constituencies have not been inclusively involved in developing the FSS national pathways. Real, effective, and inclusive participation of the most affected – in a human rights framework – is an indispensable cornerstone for their legitimacy.
- The majority of the national pathways were formulated rapidly in the run-up to the UNFSS, and are now being pushed forward to meet the deadline of the stocktaking event. This kind of rush is inimical to participation by the most affected and opens the door to the proponents of industrial agriculture. So far, the solutions that have been proposed focus only on the productive system, and we need to oppose to this approach. For example, in Africa, where the money received is allocated only to predetermined plans or policies. If the Countries most affected by the crises, were in contact with peasant movements and their realities were more involved in shaping national pathways, the outcome would be different. We need to strengthen agroecology, family farming, domestic food production and territorial food systems.
- We appreciate the [latest article](#) published in Nature by Jennifer Clapp et al. and we would like to recall its relevance in the context of the FSS follow-up and the Coordination Hub. This article lays the principles for legitimate food systems science–policy–society interfaces and analyses the conditions for a meaningful and legitimate science-based policy for food systems. The HLPE already encapsulates the core principles laid out in the article (independence, transparency, accessibility, consultation processes, evidence-based from a diverse range of disciplines and actors), but this is still to be seen in any of the FSS follow-ups, particularly in the Coordination Hub. We also note that the Coordination Hub's outreach to civil society and Indigenous Peoples is not inclusive and does not respect the CFS's principles of the autonomy and right to self-organize of civil society.

## 1) Follow-up to CFS 50

Firstly, we would like to recognize and appreciate the efforts made by the Chair and the CFS secretariat to conclude this difficult plenary.

We also appreciate the fact that the Plenary gives a clear mandate to the Committee on World Food Security to strengthen the CFS coordination role to provide policy responses to the Global Food Crises through discussions at the Bureau and AG meetings, and opens a space to go even further. We hope, that we can build on this for 2023 and beyond. Finally, although the specific paragraph proposed by the CSIPM did not end up in the Plenary report, the fact that we received the support of many Member States from the African Group, the EU and several Latin American countries is in itself a very positive outcome and we recognize that Member States are taking seriously the need to respond to the crisis.

Many actors and MS delegations throughout the plenary wanted to know how the overall coordination role to provide policy responses would be carried out, and what are the instruments and mechanisms to achieve this. In this regard, the term coordination ends up being interpreted in different ways and perspectives, hence we would like to take this opportunity to make some proposals on how we see this coordination role. This is a continuous work, that should be reflected in a step-by-step approach. In that sense, we indicate some possibilities for action, that could be taken in 2023, such as holding substantive thematic sessions in the Bureau and AG meetings on key issues such as a) how to lower the food import bills of most affected countries b) how to address public and private debts that weaken the fiscal space of these countries to provide adequate social protection, b) how to address the 'inputs issue' with an eye to a sustainable future: importing chemical fertilizers or promoting agroecology and domestic input production? Clearly different viewpoints would and should be presented, and priority voice should be given to most affected countries and constituencies. Workshops could also be organized to reflect deeply on coordination tools, strategies and approaches. Moreover, we believe that it is essential to ensure a specific space in the CFS51 agenda to address the coordination function will be essential.

We believe these are the first steps towards a coordination platform to address current crises and prevent future ones. Moreover:

- We would like to stress the importance of having interpretation always provided in all Plenary sessions so that participation is not affected. We notice that interpretation still poses some problem for effective participation. We really appreciated the possibility to have hybrid meetings given the physical restriction to access the FAO building during the plenary week, but we also see that internet connection and Zoom participation is still an issue for some participants and Member States. We appreciate the support of the CFS and FAO in facilitating visa processes but we see that receiving a visa is still a very difficult process and it automatically excludes many, particularly coming from countries most affected by food crisis, inequalities and malnutrition.
- We are really pleased to see the inclusion of the reservations of the CSIPM Youth Working group into the CFS final report. The Youth WG had worked very hard on this request to be accepted, and we appreciate that the disassociation from certain, harmful paragraphs has been acknowledged in CFS Plenary Reports.
- Ensure that UNDRIP and UNDROP are recognized and included into CFS policy outcomes. Member States committed to uphold the rights of IP and POs at every committee and UN body. A specific importance should be given to include Indigenous Peoples, women and youth.
- IP's knowledge should be better recognized and this should always include Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge science and technology.

## 2) CFS 51 Draft Provisional Agenda

- Have CSIPM in the Agenda Point II "Ministerial Segment", the most affected constituencies, the people, communities and voices from the territories should be heard. The CSIPM contributions in the CFS50 Ministerial Segment were really appreciated as they came from a broad consultation and the same importance should be given to peoples' voices in CFS51.
- The priority of the crisis response should be reflected even in the agenda of CFS51. Currently there is no mention of a section for a coordinated policy recommendation and according to the CSIPM this should be foreseen
- The Draft provisional agenda shows the dates of the next CFS plenary have been modified from past years and have now been moved to 23 - 26th of October. We are worried to see that and we would like to understand why the proposal that was discussed and presented by several MS in December's reconvened Plenary to hold the CFS51 from 9 to 13 October (the week prior the WFD) has not been accepted.

## 3) CFS contribution to the 2023 HLPF

**On the proposed workplan for the HLPF organization**, the CSIPM would like to ask for a little bit more time to be allowed for the organization of this important event. This event can be a great opportunity to highlight the CFS coordination role in response to the global food crisis.

## 2) Workstream Updates and outlook

### Gender

- It is important to understand the process.
- When will the Chair Proposal be made available? The document "Workstream and activities updates" says that "As requested, the Chair will convene a Friends of the Chair's meeting to discuss the working method and the ways forward on 8 February 2023. A Chair's proposal for the draft CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition will be made available ahead of the meeting".
- On the methodology, is the FoC hybrid? Not having interpretation undermines broad participation.
- Is important to have roadmap for this whole process, a calendar and methodology to assure language interpretation. CSIPM cannot always be the ones to bring the interpreters.