IMPRESSUM
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# Table of contents

POEM 3

1. AN OVERVIEW OF THE 2021-2022 BIENNium 4

2. CSIPM ENGAGEMENT IN CFS PROCESSES 7

   2.1 Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment 7
   2.2 Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture 9
   2.3 Data Collection and Analysis Tools for Food Security and Nutrition 11
   2.4 Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition 12
   2.5 2024-2027 Multi-year Plan of Work (MYPoW) 13
   2.6 Monitoring 14

3. GLOBAL FOOD GOVERNANCE: MULTISTAKEHOLDERISM AND COLLECTIVE ORGANISATION FROM BELOW 15

   3.1 Unmasking the structural vulnerabilities of our globalised food system amidst the Ukrainian crisis 15
   3.2 Popular Consultation and Global Events 18

4. CSIPM CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE CFS 50TH PLENARY SESSION 19

   4.1 CSIPM Interventions 19
   4.2 The unfinished CFS Plenary: scheduled reconvening in December 20

5. CSIPM COORDINATION COMMITTEE AND INTERNAL ACTIVITIES 21

   5.1 A year of transitions 21
   5.2 Acronym change 21
   5.3 Women and Gender Diversities working group name change 22
   5.4 CSIPM Communications and media report 22
   5.5 Composition of the Coordination Committee 2021 – 2023 23
   5.6 Budget and financial overview 25
   5.7 Reflections on CSIPM looking into the new year 28
Poem

To the Masters of Countries with a Cold Climate

My country is torrid
maybe that is why my hands feel warm
My country is torrid
maybe that is why my feet burn
My country is torrid
maybe that is why there are boils on my body
My country is torrid
maybe that is why the roof of my house melted and caved in.

My country is torrid
maybe that is why my children are kept thirsty
My country is torrid
maybe that is why I am kept unclothed.

My country is torrid
maybe that is why one neither knows of clouds which bring rainfall
nor of floods that destroy.
And to wreck my harvests, sometimes moneylenders, sometimes wild beasts, sometimes
calamities
and sometimes self-styled masters arrive.

Don’t teach me to hate my torrid country
Let me dry my wet clothes in these courtyards
let me plant gold in its fields
let me quench my thirst at its rivers
let me rest beneath the shade of its trees
let me wear its dust and wrap its distances around me.
I don’t want the shade of lightning shadows
I have the support of the rays of the rising sun.
The sun has made its energy accessible for my country
the sun and I
the sun and you
cannot walk side by side.
The sun has chosen me for company.

- Kishwar Naheed
1. An overview of the 2021-2022 biennium

Opening up the reflection of the CSIPM annual report, we find ourselves at a key moment in history. As 2021 marked the gradual return to in-person meetings and a hopeful shift away from the hard days of the COVID-19 pandemic, we also realised that the inequalities left by the crisis ran deeper than anticipated. These did not simply fade away; instead, they were exacerbated and well rooted. Even as the pandemic slowly receded, the world also faced new challenges, with the global food and food price crisis and the war in Ukraine adding layers to the complexities we already grappled with.

The year 2022 unveiled a layered global crisis, with the most disturbing aspect being the relentless food crisis that continues to afflict millions of people and the climate disaster. Despite an abundance of food resources worldwide, an alarming 735 million people still endure the cruel grasp of hunger, while an additional 150 million have fallen into undernourishment since 2019. High food price inflation has taken hold in numerous low- and middle-income nations, pushing them into double-digit inflation rates, while food still continues to be used as a weapon of war.

These crises have hit hardest the most vulnerable populations, whose plight has been further exacerbated by the ongoing conflicts, protracted crises, deep-rooted inequalities, and the looming spectre of the climate emergency. Yet, amidst this turmoil, these very communities have also been agents of real transformation and remarkable resilience. They swiftly responded to intersecting crises by forming safety nets, fostering networks of solidarity, and drawing on their inherent knowledge to promptly react to the crises.

The Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism (CSIPM) stands in strong solidarity with those most affected by the compounding crises. While recognizing the immense challenges faced by these communities, we also celebrate their extraordinary capacity to drive change and transformation. They have emerged as the first line of defence, offering lifelines to those in need, illustrating the power of collective action, and embodying true resilience.

Throughout these turbulent years, the CSIPM call to the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) to play a central role in responding to the global crises has grown louder and more urgent. If the CFS was previously summoned to take a leading role in responding to the food crisis created by the global COVID19 pandemic, that call has been intensified in the face of the multifaceted crises that continue to unfold.

Responding to the compounding crises exacerbated by the war in Ukraine

In the face of this alarming landscape, critical questions arise: Where can we channel the political will and what policy tools are necessary to respond to a world hunger crisis? The answer, we believe, lies in an immediate, robust, inclusive, effective, and globally coordinated policy response that spans the short, mid, and long-term.

The CFS, with its headquarters in Rome, emerges as the legitimate United Nations forum where a comprehensive global response to the devastating impacts of food security and nutrition crises can be inclusively and multilaterally agreed. Originally established in 1974 and subsequently reformed in 2009, the CFS not only stands out as the most inclusive intergovernmental institution dedicated to addressing global food policy but also as one of the UN bodies that prioritise a human rights-based approach.

Through the CSIPM, marginalised and vulnerable communities actively participate at the negotiating table of the CFS and are agents of their own transformation. With the participation of key actors in the food systems, including the private sector, international agencies, researchers, and other relevant actors, civil society and Indigenous Peoples’ organisations
join forces to confront the urgent challenges of hunger and malnutrition. This inclusive approach underscores the CFS commitment to fostering cooperation and ensuring that a diverse array of voices is heard in the pursuit of solutions to these critical global issues.

A human rights-based approach goes beyond merely protecting vulnerable populations; it places these communities at the core of policy responses. It ensures their demands are heard and addressed by governments and grants them the power to determine their own future. The CFS can and must play a key role in connecting those most at risk with food security and nutrition, peace, human rights, and the imperative transformation toward more equitable and sustainable food systems. However, this holistic approach within the CFS has faced strong challenges, including geopolitical conflicts, vested corporate interests, and many international initiatives that presented top-down solutions to the crisis while neglecting the centrality of democratic and inclusive participation to policy making. Nonetheless, with the cooperation and accountability of member states, a coordinated policy response can pave the way to address the current crisis and prevent future ones.

**Voices from the Ground**

In 2022, in response to the CFS's perceived inability to coordinate policy responses effectively, the CSIPM initiated a massive popular consultation on the grassroots impacts of COVID-19, conflicts, and crises on the right to food and food sovereignty. This consultation, conducted through an online questionnaire and 20 hours of video conferencing sessions, garnered 539 contributions from 63 countries worldwide, representing a multitude of languages.

The resulting global report, "Voices from the Ground 2: Transformative Solutions to the Global Systemic Food Crises," sheds light on the global and local actions taken by social movements and community-driven, solidarity-based organisations since 2020 to address and overcome these crises. The report underscores the inadequacy of government and multilateral responses, which have exacerbated inequalities, enriched agribusiness corporations, and heightened the fragility of the global food system. Rather than relying on donations from the ultra-processed food and drink industry, the report highlights the need to base emergency anti-hunger programmes on grassroots experiences of solidarity practised during the pandemic.

For the CSIPM constituencies, one of the key commitments remains to advocate for peasant agroecology and food sovereignty to be integrated into all CFS policy outcomes. We firmly believe that the crisis at hand is not solely a matter of the cost of living or food prices. It is an economic inequality crisis that intersects with other inequalities, profoundly affecting people's ability to afford necessities, including food.

The report not only gives voice to the realities faced by people and communities worldwide but also provides compelling evidence and solutions which stands in stark contrast to prevailing narratives about the nature of the current food price crisis. It outlines clear demands to governments and the UN system, emphasising the need to break food dependency and support local food production, to transform trade rules and shift investments from global value chain and intensification of agricultural production to the creation of social and solidarity economies. The current system is unjust and unsustainable, it perpetuates hunger, malnutrition and poverty and we must change direction now.

**A comprehensive Human Rights approach**

As we navigate the challenges of 2022 and beyond, we must give a central role to the voices from the ground to formulate meaningful responses and revert inequalities and power concentration. Policy solutions must be firmly anchored in a comprehensive human rights approach, recognising the agency of those most affected as rights-holders and holding governments accountable as duty-bearers.
The path forward lies in embracing food sovereignty, re-localized food provisioning, and a commitment to a more urgent transformation of our food systems—one that prioritises the well-being of both people and the planet rather than profit and market liberalisation. The resilience of local food systems demonstrated during the pandemic underscores the urgency of this transformation.

As the largest international space of civil society organisations working on food security and the right to food, the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism (CSIPM) for relations with the United Nations Committee on World Food Security (CFS) plays a crucial role in addressing food insecurity and malnutrition through global governance. Established in 2010, the CSIPM is an integral and autonomous part of the reformed CFS, facilitating civil society and Indigenous Peoples’ participation and articulation into the policy-making processes of the CFS.

The CSIPM is an open and inclusive space, free from formal membership, yet encourages participation from any organisation working on food security and nutrition. Over the years, numerous national, regional, and global organisations have played an active role in the CSIPM, all belonging to one of 11 constituencies: smallholder farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolk, indigenous peoples, agricultural and food workers, landless, women, youth, consumers, urban food insecure, and NGOs.

The CSIPM’s priority lies in recognising and empowering the organisations and movements most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition. These rights-holders are the subjects of their own development and play a significant role in contributing to global food security and nutrition. The CSIPM respects pluralism, autonomy, diversity, and self-organisation, striving to ensure a balance of constituencies, gender, and regions.
2. CSIPM engagement in CFS processes

2.1 Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment

2022 was a key year for the CFS policy workstream on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the CFS. The CSIPM Women and Gender Diversities (WGD) Working Group actively engaged throughout the entire duration of the policy workstream, which aimed to develop the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition. From September to November 2021, the CFS organised a series of regional consultations to gather comments and feedback on the Zero Draft of the Voluntary Guidelines. The consultations involved almost all regions: Latin America and the Caribbean, Europe and Central Asia, Africa, North Africa and the Middle East, Asia and the Pacific, and North America. The CSIPM WGD Working Group actively engaged throughout the entire consultation process bringing the different regional perspectives, expectations and demands from civil society and Indigenous Peoples organisations. Throughout the consultations, women from different regions highlighted how the patriarchal system of oppression results in different forms of oppression and marginalisation. In some regions, particularly in Europe and the United States, it was stated that social movements are strongly fighting against the discrimination, violence, and persecution of gender diverse people, including those who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender, Queer, Intersex. These people have been historically marginalised, and their human rights are not respected. Hence their capacity to realise their right to food is endangered and they are often forced to flee, migrate, and live in a state of vulnerability.

In February 2022, the CFS organised a series of Open Ended Working Group meetings to discuss the first draft of the Voluntary Guidelines. The WG collectively prepared a comprehensive document with comments and inputs highlighting the need to abandon essentialist approaches that justify the importance of gender equality based on women’s key role in sustaining their families, children, the economy, food systems, and so on. In April 2022, the CFS organised a second Open-Ended working group and the Women and Gender Diversities working group commented on the draft for negotiations.

After a very active participation in the CFS regional consultations, the CSIPM WGD Working Group highlighted the urgency to achieve strong and inclusive Voluntary Guidelines that can eradicate sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination of any kind during a public briefing held prior to the negotiations. During the event, women’s movements from Brazil explained why understanding the intersecting nature of different forms of discrimination is fundamental to any policy convergence process on food security and to the realisation of the right to food for all.

Since the beginning of this process, the WG emphasised that ensuring that women and girls’ rights are respected is essential in and for itself, and that their rights are often unrecognised, violated, and unfulfilled. Rights should not be granted based on utilitarian or economic factors. Instead, every human being has inherent rights by virtue of their humanity alone, regardless of their role in food systems or society. Women’s rights should be granted to individuals simply because they are human beings and deserve to be treated with dignity, respect, and equality.

Negotiations were held between May and July 2022. The first round of negotiations was held online from 4 to 6 May with a very strong initial draft. Almost two months later, from 27 June to 1 July, a delegation collectively nominated by the working group met in Rome to participate in the second round of negotiations. The CSIPM working group publicly presented
and discussed the priorities and expectations on the Guidelines for an ambitious document. On 28 June, during the second round of negotiations, the WG organised an action outside the FAO building and delivered a statement on the occasion of the Global Pride Day.

During the second round of negotiations, several member states expressed strong opposition towards the recognition and inclusion of language on gender diversity, intersectionality, and sexual- and gender-based violence in the Guidelines. However, the strongest push-back emerged during the final week of negotiations, specifically from 25 to 28 July 2022. During this third and final round of negotiations, CSIPM CC member Dee Woods rhetorically asked ‘Who is worthy of the Right to Food’, and reminded member states that the document should serve those who are most oppressed and discriminated against.

The CSIPM strongly defended intersectionality, the right to development and advocated for the recognition of peasant women as key actors in food systems. After four intense days of negotiations and a clear demonstration of patriarchy in action at the CFS, the working group delegates expressed their dismay over the dilution of the voluntary guidelines through a powerful collective statement. They emphasised the pressing need for robust, ambitious, and inclusive guidelines that are transformative, ensuring no one is invisibilized, and can effectively eradicate sexual and gender-based violence and discrimination of any kind.

Originally slated for completion in July, the CFS negotiations on the Voluntary Guidelines were deferred due to an absence of consensus on the final draft. The CSIPM delegation expressed profound concern over the indifference of certain CFS members towards gender equality and the rights of women and historically marginalised individuals, who have been systematically discriminated against and barred from exercising their right to food due to their gender identity or sexual orientation.

The policy convergence process was subsequently extended to May 2023 for a final round of negotiations. Upon completion, the negotiation process for the Voluntary Guidelines was finalised, and the guidelines were presented for plenary approval at CFS 51.

In October 2022, the WG released a statement to urge Member States of the CFS to stand strong in the face of pressure to undermine human rights and gender equality. The statement received support from almost 500 individuals, civil society, Indigenous Peoples' and women’s organisations worldwide.

On 25 November, the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the Working Group sent out a press release calling on the CFS and all its participating member states and actors to step up their commitment by pursuing agreement on a set of voluntary guidelines that truly tackle the structural injustice and historical power asymmetry that prevent women, girls and non-heteronormative persons from realising their human rights, within and beyond food systems.

“This is not about being responsive. This is about taking things at the root and changing them so that our children, our nieces, our daughters, our mothers, our aunts, our grandmothers, everyone, every woman in your life has the right to food.”

Dee Woods, CSIPM Women and Gender Diversities Working Group and Coordination Committee member
2.2 Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture

Over the course of the 2021-2022 biennium, the CSIPM Youth Working Group has significantly evolved, becoming not only stronger but also more diverse. The group has seen increased participation, bringing together young individuals from a range of constituencies and regions. These members have enriched the political debate, contributing analysis and strategic reflections on the role of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS). They have underscored the vital importance of global food policies that empower youth as agents of transformative change, regardless of whether in rural or urban environments.

In January 2022, the CFS released the English version of the Zero Draft of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Youth engagements and employment in agriculture and food systems. This Zero Draft was built on the outcomes of the CFS Open-Ended Working Group meetings that took place between November and December 2021. Following the release of the Zero Draft, the Youth WG presented its collective comments in an Open Ended Working Group meeting in March 2022, which are available in written and in audiovisual form.

These comments were grounded on youth diverse experience in their territories - as producers, consumers, as pastoralists and members of Indigenous Peoples nations, as activists and as part of NGOs. They were also based on the scientific evidence presented in the HLPE report “Promoting youth engagement and employment in agriculture and food systems”.

Resources

- Statement from Dee Woods of the Landworkers' Alliance UK/CSIPM Women and Gender Diversities Working Group, at the second round of negotiations on CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls Empowerment.
- Final statement of the Working Group during the 3rd round of negotiations (July 2022)
- Intersectionality, Gender Equality and the Right to Food – CFS 50 Side Event (October 2022)
- CSIPM interventions during the segment on the GEWGE Voluntary Guidelines during CFS 50
- CSIPM report “Gender, COVID-19 and Food Systems: impacts, community responses and feminist policy demands”.
In articulating their political stance, the Youth WG has, from the onset, underscored the importance of engaging youth in food systems and in the policy processes that regulate them. However, there is an evident trend of youth migration from rural areas, leaving them highly vulnerable to an array of intersecting social, economic, political and ecological crises. These crises are deeply entrenched in systemic inequalities and injustices, which are enduring characteristics of the capitalist economy throughout its evolution. Thus, systemic changes in food systems require a significant redistribution of power and resources as part of broader processes of transformation toward economies of well-being.

While the Zero Draft was a good start, the WG found that it fell short to offer recommendations that will achieve the transformations that youth desperately need. The WG also found it was biased towards a vision of youth in agriculture as mere labour to employ in global value chains. Key aspects like access to farmland for youth, the protection of natural ecosystems, and the centrality of community-driven food systems were absent in the draft, and human rights were not even mentioned once. To learn more, read the detailed comments on the Zero Draft.

On 15 April, the draft for negotiations was released and the first round of negotiations was held online, at the end of May and beginning of June 2022. Subsequently, between the first and the second round of negotiations, in late June, a virtual public briefing was organised by the CSIPM youth constituency and working group. During the briefing, youth voices from peasant organisations, Indigenous Peoples’ organisations, Women organisations, and other CSIPM constituencies in different territories, shared their perspectives, concerns, and policy priorities regarding each section of the CFS Policy Recommendations, which were then discussed during the second and final round of negotiations from 4 to 6 July.

During this round of negotiations, the youth working group met in person for the first time after months of virtual collective work, imposed by the safety and containment measures during the pandemic. The negotiations were very hard and the time was very limited. The final statement at the end of the negotiations was presented by Paola Laini, as can be watched here.

From August to October, the Youth working group had a comprehensive internal evaluation process and finally decided to support member states in the endorsement of the Youth Policy Recommendations but with strong reservations that highlighted the dangerous aspects of the Policy Recommendations. The youth final assessment of the process was presented by Sefu Sanni and Tyler Short during the CFS50 plenary who delivered a collective statement expressing the youth reservations on the final text of the policy product.

The working group expressed several concerns about the policy recommendations. First, they criticised the recommendations for failing to acknowledge the diverse experiences and identities of young individuals and the exclusion of peasants from the recommendations. Second, the WG disapproved of the caveats attached to human rights references (including the failure to explicitly recognize women’s rights and to fully acknowledge the rights of Indigenous Peoples), and the recommendation to simply reduce youth exposure to hazards.
Third, the CSIPM youth WG disagreed with the language calling for "equitable access to productive resources" instead of recognizing youth's human rights to land, seeds and water. Fourth, the WG disassociated from references to "other innovative approaches," arguing they fail to acknowledge the transformative potential of agroecology. Fifth, the WG found that the policy recommendations did not sufficiently account for youth agency across all sectors of agriculture and food systems, leading to an unbalanced policy document that categorises youth as entrepreneurs, failing to acknowledge the critical role of food sovereignty in radically transforming food systems. Sixth, the CSIPM disapproved of the weak language on youth's ownership and control over digital tools and data, which it believes fails to recognize the many diverse forms of innovation that exist. Finally, the CSIPM youth WG was concerned about the treatment of the HLPE report in the negotiation process and disassociated from the language describing the policy recommendations as "informed by" the HLPE report, arguing they do not sufficiently address the structural challenges for youth engagement in agriculture and food systems.

During the October Plenary, the youth WG organised a side event where these concerns were shared with member states and other participants of the CFS. The side event titled “Our rights, our bodies, our futures: Youth voices on the future of food systems and the CFS youth policy recommendations” stressed that new food systems, grounded in food sovereignty, economies of well-being, climate justice, and human rights are possible – but a lot of work and political will is necessary to realise them.

In this panel, youth from around the world presented visions for the future of food systems and assessed the CFS policy product and its potential for the realisation of this future. The topics covered included: the need for land and power redistribution; the creation of enabling environments for agroecology and diversified food production; shortening supply chains and supporting local and territorial markets; climate justice; restitution and reparations to historically marginalised peoples, including Indigenous Peoples; confronting narratives of digitalisation and entrepreneurship; ensuring dignified livelihoods for all youth; realising the human rights of youth, in all their diversities.

### 2.3 Data Collection and Analysis Tools for Food Security and Nutrition

At the 46th CFS plenary session, in 2019, the CFS adopted its multi-year plan of work (MYPoW) 2020-2023 which included a request to the HLPE to prepare a report on the current state of tools and technologies for data collection and analysis and to formulate recommendations on this topic with respect to food systems. Civil society organisations represented in the CSIPM Data working group were able to make contributions from the beginning of this process, responding to online consultations on the scope of the HLPE report, its initial version, and final version, which included many of the observations of organisations and food justice movements.

During the 50th CFS plenary session, in October 2022, taking as a starting point the HLPE report, the Committee on World Food Security began the cycle of work that will culminate in an agreed set of policy recommendations to be endorsed at CFS 51 in October 2023. Patti Naylor, co-coordinator of the CSIPM Data working group, expressed the WG concerns in a plenary intervention. She underscored several points of concern, some of which are as follows:

- The massive accumulation, by private companies, of digital information on land, seeds, production systems and consumer behaviour;
- Discrimination based on algorithms;
- Lack of transparency in transactions related to food, agriculture and land use;
• The assault on privacy, unethical surveillance and digital blockades;
• The private nature of the infrastructures in the hands of a few technology companies that make digitalization possible;
• The privileging of digital information over other forms of knowledge about food security and nutrition problems and their solutions.

After collective discussion and analysis, the working group developed a more comprehensive explanation on the areas that were missing from the HLPE Report Zero Draft “Data collection and analysis tools for food security and nutrition.”

### 2.4 Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition

The MYPoW 2020-2023 also included a request to the High Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) to produce a report on “Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition”, to be presented at the 51st plenary session of the CFS in 2023. To respond to this request and as part of the report development process, the HLPE launched an e-consultation in November 2022 to seek inputs, suggestions, and comments on the Zero draft of the report “Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition”. The results of this consultation will be used by the HLPE to further elaborate the report which will provide the basis to draft recommendations to the CFS workstream on inequalities that aims to address the root causes of food insecurity with a focus on “the most affected by hunger and malnutrition”.

In November 2022, the CFS also convened a half-day public event, open to all CFS members and participants, to gather inputs and inform the HLPE report. During this event, Saima Zia, Secretary of the Pakistan Kissan Rabita Committee, member of La Via Campesina, and member of the CSIPM Coordination Committee, presented the collective statement prepared with inputs from the CSIPM Inequalities Working Group. Through the statement, the WG underscored why intersectionality is fundamental to consider when developing policy approaches and finding entry points to reduce and eliminate inequalities. Intersectionality requires us to adopt a particular approach and consider the different ways in which the current food system systematically disadvantages, impoverishes, and marginalises women and gender-diverse people, youth, Indigenous Peoples, people with disabilities, older workers, migrants, refugees, racialized people, people who live and work in rural areas and other such groups.
2.5 2024-2027 Multi-year Plan of Work (MYPoW)

The 50th CFS Plenary Session, held in 2022, marked the kick-off of one of the most relevant policy processes in 2023: the strategic orientation of the CFS’ programme of work for the period 2024 to 2027. More specifically, the Committee “recommended that the CFS Bureau, in collaboration with the Advisory Group, and with the support and participation of interested CFS stakeholders, prepare a draft CFS Multi-Year Plan of Work (MYPoW) 2024-2027 to be submitted for consideration and endorsement at CFS 51.” The MYPoW will inform decisions by the CFS on priority activities to fulfil its vision of a world free from hunger, exercising its roles as defined in the CFS 2009 Reform Document and delivering on its three strategic objectives (Platform, Policy, Uptake) to help address the current global food security and nutrition challenges:

- **Platform:** Leveraging the convening power of CFS as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform to discuss food security and nutrition and coordinate collective action at all levels. *Connection.*
- **Policy:** Developing voluntary globally agreed policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to achieve food security, nutrition and promote the progressive realisation of the right to adequate food. *Coherence.*
- **Uptake:** Fostering the uptake, follow-up, review and sharing of experiences and best practices on the use and application of the policy guidance globally agreed at the CFS. *Impact.*

The CSIPM has been engaged in the definition of the MYPoW since the inception of the process in 2022. In 2023, the CSIPM has participated in the different meetings convened by the CFS chair and has submitted its proposals and comments as outlined on the Working Group’s web page.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2024</th>
<th>2025</th>
<th>2026</th>
<th>2027</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>HLPE Reports</strong></td>
<td>Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems</td>
<td>Building resilient food systems</td>
<td>Promoting indigenous peoples’ food and knowledge systems and traditional practices</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Policy</strong></td>
<td>Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition</td>
<td>Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems</td>
<td>Building resilient food systems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Platform</strong></td>
<td>High Level Forum on Climate, Biodiversity and the right to food</td>
<td>Workshop on multi-level governance</td>
<td>Workshop on horizontal governance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uptake</strong></td>
<td>OEWG increasing awareness, ownership and use of CFS policy outcomes at all levels</td>
<td>Increasing awareness, ownership and use of CFS policy outcomes at all levels – Implementation of agreed Action Plan</td>
<td>GTE Conflict and food security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Supporting activities</strong></td>
<td>Communications, outreach and resource mobilization</td>
<td>CFS Engagement in the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development</td>
<td>Linkages with other relevant global processes/institutions</td>
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Table 1 Final CFS Multi-year plan of work 2024-2027
2.6 Monitoring

Effective monitoring of the use and application of the CFS policy outcomes is key to avoid that these policy outcomes end up gathering dust on the shelf. Following the 2009 CFS reform, monitoring became one of the CFS’s key functions. Since CFS is not an implementing body, political will, resources and engagement by member states and UN agencies is crucial to allow policy outcomes to become alive on the ground.

In 2021-2022, the CSIPM conducted a series of in-depth popular consultations. Through these consultations, inputs were gathered on the use and application by member states of the CFS Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investments (RAI). Nadjirou Sall, current Secretary General of ROPPA and president of the Conseil National de Concertation et de Coopération des Ruraux (CNCR), presented the CSIPM assessment on the RAI principles during the Global Thematic Event on the CFS Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems at CFS 50.

Nearly a decade ago, the CSIPM voiced their opposition to the RAI principles, arguing that they lacked a robust grounding within the Human Rights framework. The CSIPM’s worry was that these principles would fail to tackle the fundamental challenges confronting small-scale food producers and workers, including economic, environmental, and political constraints. Furthermore, they questioned the principles’ efficacy in supporting those defending their land, seeds, and territories. The CSIPM was concerned about the potential legitimisation of irresponsible investments due to the principles’ perceived weak and incoherent nature. The CSIPM advocated for a participatory approach to the monitoring of the RAI principles, with a focus on indicators that gauge their impact on human rights. They criticised the existing indicators, arguing that they overlooked the importance of human rights for peasants, fisherfolks, family farmers, and women producers.

A decade later, the CSIPM’s concerns appear justified. Agricultural investments continue to neglect peasants and their human rights while promoting large-scale agricultural investments, land grabbing, and land concentration. The CSIPM’s popular consultation revealed that land grabbing and concentration remain significant global and African problems, with public investments failing to support peasant and small-scale family farming. Simply calling for investments is insufficient; it is essential to specify the nature of investments and who benefits from them to achieve responsible agricultural investments. Without this clarity, discussions about supporting peasants will not translate into meaningful support for small-scale agriculture.

In 2022, the CSIPM also launched its interactive monitoring report on CFS Policy Recommendations on Food Security and Climate Change and CFS Policy Recommendations on Water for Food Security and Nutrition. In this report on Climate Change and on Water, the CSIPM urges the CFS to continually monitor and update these two key policy outcomes to reflect current challenges. The report calls for broader, targeted dissemination by CFS Member States to unlock the true transformative potential of these policies for food security and nutrition.
3. Global food governance: Multistakeholderism and collective organisation from below

The years 2021-2022 marked a turning point in global food systems and governance. After three years of a COVID-19 pandemic that exacerbated social, economic, and food crises, including price instability, Russia invaded Ukraine in February 2022. This act introduced another layer of human, social, economic, and food crisis atop the more than 30 ongoing conflicts and protracted crises affecting the world today. The war in Ukraine triggered a new wave of global food crisis, severely affecting food-dependent low and middle-income countries and all constituencies of the CSIPM. This crisis compounded the persistent effects of the COVID-19 pandemic, numerous conflicts, deep inequalities, and climate change. It has plunged millions more people into hunger, culminating in the third food price crisis in fifteen years. Each crisis has not only revealed the incapacity of the agro-industrial food system to respond adequately to consecutive crises but also its contribution to their creation, emphasising the need for profound structural changes to prevent and address these intersecting layers of crisis.

The CSIPM Global Food Governance working group, along with the broader CSIPM, has demanded that the CFS fulfils its coordination role and takes rapid action in response to the crisis. The following are the main actions and activities undertaken by the CSIPM working group.

3.1 Unmasking the structural vulnerabilities of our globalised food system amidst the Ukrainian crisis

The invasion of Ukraine led to disruptions of agricultural production in the country, known as the breadbasket of Europe affecting the production and exporting of grains, oilseeds and other agricultural commodities worldwide. Importantly, this crisis exposed again the tight connection between food, fuel and debt.

UN institutions and agro-exporting countries framed the response to the crisis and its humanitarian impacts almost exclusively from a market, trade-based and production perspective. These underlying analyses hardly mentioned how this price crisis is much interwoven with the structural unsustainability of global value chains and how this export/import-dependent model is based on the concentration of supply, on increasing reliance on the financial markets and on an agricultural model that is fundamentally dependent on external inputs, the quantity of which it does not control, nor the market price. The Covid-19 pandemic had already shown how vulnerable global supply chains are to shocks and how highly concentrated production does not foster resilience nor the protection of the human right to food, especially for those most marginalised by this dominant production model. The war in Ukraine exposed these structural fractures once again.

As the war erupted, the CSIPM Advisory Group stressed their solidarity with all civilians being impacted by all wars, armed and protracted conflicts all over the world. The war against Ukraine was a reminder to the CFS not to forget all other ongoing wars, armed conflicts, occupations, and people who live in countries under sanctions that lead to food insecurity and human rights violations of the civilian population, as we have seen in Yemen, in Palestine and in so many other places, where millions of people face similar situations as we saw in Ukraine. CSIPM working groups also stressed their solidarity with the civilian victims of the war.
To confront the crisis, the international community has primarily concentrated on the agroindustry's reaction, with particular attention to global value chains and the influence of wheat trade on certain countries. While these impacts can be severe, there is an urgent need to shift this focus towards bolstering the resilience of local and territorial food systems that feed the vast majority of the world’s population. In addition, the agricultural food sector aimed to compensate for Ukraine and Russia's production shortfall by bolstering productivity via industrial agriculture and reducing ecological standards. The agro-industry called for increased production of biofuel feedstocks and industrial livestock feed. This strategy not only escalated price surges and hunger. It also fuelled land grabs and illicit exploitation of natural resources, reminiscent of the 2008 food crisis. The CSIPM cautioned that this crisis could further the agro-industry's consolidation, including traders. In an open letter to the Chair of the CFS, the CSIPM emphasised that global dialogues on policy responses to this emerging crisis must fully incorporate the perspectives of the most marginalised constituencies, as they are crucial actors in food security and nutrition: peasants and smallholder farmers, Indigenous Peoples, women, youth, pastoralists, food, and agricultural workers, landless, fisherfolks, consumers, and urban food insecure.

As of March, international initiatives, mostly led by agro-exporting countries of the Global North, rapidly started to develop: the UN Secretary General created the Global Crisis Response Group led by UN Deputy Secretary General Amina J. Mohammed; the G7, led by Germany, launched the Global Alliance for Food Security (GAFS) jointly with the World Bank, other initiatives developed in parallel such as the Team Europe’s response to global food insecurity, the Food and Agriculture Resilience Mission (FARM) led by France, or the Roadmap for Global Food Security – Call to Action led by the USA.

These measures and initiatives had some points in common. Among other things, they proposed to step up agricultural production to mitigate shortages on the global market and humanitarian assistance; they focused on avoiding export restrictions and export bans on food; they financially supported “transformation to a more sustainable agriculture”. More importantly, these initiatives were led by the richest, agro-exporting countries without the participation of the countries and constituencies most affected by the crises. Most alarmingly, solutions and responses were developed in non-democratic, non-inclusive spaces, ignoring the existence of multilateral, intergovernmental spaces like the CFS.

The CSIPM was invited to participate in the Steering Group of the GAFS. However, after internal consultation, the CSIPM concluded that participation in the GAFS was not appropriate. The main reasons behind this decision were as follows:

1. human rights were not at the centre of this initiative;
2. the stated objectives failed to indicate the needed change of direction in food system transformation and fell short to address the intertwined and systemic challenges; and
3. the GAFS lacked inherent legitimacy and a clear governance mechanism that would allow for effective accountability for the decisions taken and posed obstacles to meaningful and autonomous participation of civil society.

Amidst the mushrooming of international initiatives, the CSIPM made an urgent call for the CFS to take a leadership role in coordinating a policy response. The CFS being the most inclusive intergovernmental global platform for food security and nutrition, it is best placed to converge efforts towards a profound transformation of food systems with peasant agroecology, food sovereignty and human rights at its core. The CSIPM reminded member states of the importance of their economic strategies away from dependency of global value chains to pursue real economic diversification strategies, with local food systems at the centre.

In July, the CSIPM teamed up with IPES-Food to organise an event titled “Beyond the Ukraine war: the new layer of the global food crisis from a human rights approach.” During the event, a rich panel of experts, government officials and civil society representatives urged political leaders across the world to step up their efforts to tackle hunger and malnutrition, claiming that responses promoted so far by governments, international agencies, and financial institutions, like the most recent statement of Rome-based Agencies, International Financial Institutions and WTO fell short, as they almost exclusively addressed the crisis from a market and production perspective.

The event’s panellists made it clear that the global food crisis was not a production issue but rather a crisis of access, debt, and pricing. According to them, the world produces enough food. Hunger and malnutrition result from the lack of political will and several interlocked structural challenges compounded by financialization, speculation, diversion of food into biofuels and animal feed, over-reliance on food imports, and lack of support for small-scale food producers. The event served to issue a clarion call to participants of a high-level event taking place a few hours after at the UN Headquarters in New York, urging them to tackle hunger and malnutrition by prioritising the needs and demands of those most affected. It emphasised that that most responses thus far had been insufficient as they primarily addressed the crisis from a market-centric and productivist perspective.

Then came the CFS plenary session in October. Rather than focusing on the proactive steps CFS could take to address the global food crisis, discussions at the plenary remained stuck, trying to accommodate acceptable language on war and sanctions. The geopolitical controversy led by delegates of the Russian Federation and the United States impeded any
agreement. This deadlock caused the CFS 50th Plenary to conclude on the evening of 13 October without a proper conclusion – a first in the Committee's half-century history.

3.2 Popular Consultation and Global Events

When the COVID-19 pandemic erupted in 2020, the CSIPM decided to conduct popular consultations and reached out to different constituencies in all regions. Based on peoples’ evidence, published in 2020 in the report *Voices from the Ground: From Covid-19 to Radical Transformation of Food Systems*, the CSIPM advocated for the strengthening of human rights-based solutions to the global food crises, by placing the CFS at the centre. The CFS did not adopt this role, and in 2022 the war in Ukraine added another layer to the systemic food crises, as food and fuel prices spiralled, exacerbating hunger.

In response, from April to July 2022, the CSIPM launched a global people’s consultation to build collective understanding, support advocacy by local and national groups, and inform discussions among governments and multilateral agencies on global policy coordination at the CFS in order to respond to the current and future food crises.

COVID-19 had exacerbated existing inequalities and injustices in our societies, rooted in the neoliberal and corporate-dominated food system. Two years on, its impacts were still being deeply felt and were expected to continue to worsen structural inequalities over the longer term. Furthermore, conflicts, violence, wars, and protracted crises were and are still active in several parts of the world and constitute structural causes of hunger and malnutrition. The war in Ukraine, for example, was causing additional stresses on the already fragile global supply chains, adding yet another layer of risk to the existing structural vulnerabilities and injustices of the dominant industrial food system. Escalating food prices was another example of the deeply troubling sign of this failure, which was clearly undermining the right to adequate food of an ever-increasing amount of people. These shocks further underlined the need for deep change towards more resilient, sustainable, and equitable forms of food provisioning based on principles of justice and equity, and emphasising food sovereignty.

The CSIPM people’s consultation, which took place by means of an online questionnaire and 20 hours of video conferencing sessions, garnered 539 written contributions from 63 countries across the globe, in Thai, Arabic, Urdu, Filipino, Russian, Portuguese, Spanish, French and English.

The written contributions, which came from people who self-identified as urban workers, human rights advocates, small-scale farmers, food forest farmers, public health advocates, urban vegetable growers, peasants, urban women, gender diverse individuals, pastoralists, researchers, and consumers, culminated in the global report *Voices from the ground 2: transformative solutions to the global systemic food crises*. This report shed light on global
action taken since 2020. It underlines the inadequacy of government and multilateral responses that have resulted in increased inequalities, and heightened the fragility of the global food system. It synthesises the rich analysis and recommendations that emerged from the consultations. It gives voice to the reality lived by people and communities around the world, and provides evidence that contrasts strongly with the dominant narratives regarding the nature of the current food price crisis. The report also outlines clear demands to governments and the UN system, identifying actions which need to be undertaken and serving as a strong advocacy tool for social movements.

To officially launch the global report, the CSIPM organised a global public event on 29 September. Attended by nearly 200 participants, the forum saw civil society and Indigenous Peoples’ organisations urgently calling for a globally coordinated policy response to the food crisis.

Organisations representing civil society and Indigenous Peoples in the African continent showed significant activity, with a collective group of organisations autonomously facilitating a consultation process which resulted in a declaration titled “Grassroots impacts of COVID-19, conflicts, and crises on the right to food and food sovereignty in Africa.”

Despite the compelling evidence presented by the various constituencies of the CSIPM, and the urgent appeal to the CFS to address the global food crisis, these calls were met with inaction. The CFS’s October Plenary failed to engage in any substantive discussion on tackling the food crisis. Instead, the plenary became mired in semantic debates over language on war and sanctions, resulting in the abrupt adjournment of the Plenary. This lack of action sparked widespread concern among social movements and NGOs, igniting the global CSIPM campaign: “You do politics, we go hungry.”

In response to this inaction, the CSIPM Global Food Governance working group crafted a policy brief. They called for urgent implementation of global policy coordination within the CFS, advocating for an inclusive multilateral governance mechanism that prioritises the voices of the most affected countries and constituencies in formulating responses. This global advocacy effort reached its peak with a second global event, “Global Food Crisis and the Responses: a comprehensive update and discussion,” which took place just before the Plenary reconvened in December.

### 4. CSIPM Contributions to the CFS 50th Plenary Session

#### 4.1 CSIPM Interventions

From 10 to 13 October, the CFS 50th plenary session was held in person at the FAO Headquarters in Rome, and virtually. A large CSIPM delegation representing a broad spectrum of constituencies, actively participated to demand transformative policies to tackle the food crisis. This diverse delegation included smallholder farmers, pastoralists, fisherfolks, Indigenous Peoples, agricultural and food workers, landless, women, youth, consumers, urban food insecure and NGOs, from all regions of the world.

All CSIPM interventions can be found [here](#) in written and audiovisual form.

On 10 October, the plenary session started with the Ministerial Segment: Coordinating policy responses to the global food crisis – The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World...
2022. On behalf of CSIPM, André Luzzi from HIC International, the CSIPM Global Food Governance working group and Coordination Committee, presented the highlights from the global report *Voices from the Ground 2: Transformative solutions to the global systemic food crises*.

On 11 October, during the morning session, the celebration regarding International Rural Women’s Day, and the discussion on the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition, took place. The CSIPM Women and Gender Diversity working group delivered a collective statement - which received more than 450 signatures from individuals and organisations - demanding that the plenary continues with this key policy convergence process and organises special sessions with experts on key gender transformative approaches and on UN agreed language.

Furthermore, the CSIPM also participated during the segments of the CFS Strategic Direction Toward 2030, regarding the Critical Emerging and Enduring issues for food security and nutrition, and Data Collection and Analysis Tools, to present comments on elements of the HLPE report which were key for the subsequent Data policy convergence process.

On 12 October, during the segment Empowering youth in inclusive and sustainable food systems, the CFS Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition were endorsed and the CSIPM Youth working group delegation delivered statements to present their internal assessment as well as the working group’s reservations.

The CSIPM Youth working group supported member states’ endorsement of the Policy Recommendations but requested to include their reservations as an Annex to the CFS 50 Final Report.

**Side events:**
- **Intersectionality, Gender Equality and the Right to Food** - organised by Canada, the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR), UN Women, the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism (CSIPM), and the Private Sector Mechanism (PSM).
- **Our rights, our bodies, our future – side event** - organised by the CSIPM Youth working group.

**4.2 The unfinished CFS Plenary: scheduled reconvening in December**

Despite the growing urgency of the multi-layered crises, driven by conflict, climate catastrophe and the global pandemic and coupled with debt and energy emergencies, governments have failed to agree on the need for a coordinated policy response at the CFS 50 Plenary in October 2022. The plenary ended without a proper conclusion as explained by Tyler Short in this video due to geopolitical controversies.

“You do politics, we go hungry” is the campaign the CSIPM has launched to create awareness and call on governments for urgent action during the reconvened CFS 50th Plenary Session in December 2022 and on social movements and individuals to raise their voices and demand their representatives to coordinate policy responses at the CFS – an inclusive and multilateral space where the voice of the countries and constituencies most affected are prioritised.
The CFS 50 Plenary was reconvened on 19 December and was finally concluded at 10pm, after another round of difficult discussions. The main topics to be finalised during the reconvened Plenary were:

1. the Conclusions on the agenda item II concerning Coordinating Policy Responses to the Global Food Crisis;
2. the finalisation of the CFS 50 Plenary Report, with the pending request of the CSIPM Youth WG to include their reservations in the Report; and
3. the date of the CFS 51 Plenary session.

After years of advocacy for a stronger CFS role, the 50th Plenary gave a clear mandate to the Committee on World Food Security to strengthen coordinated policy responses through discussions in the Advisory Group and Bureau meetings, and opened up the space to go beyond that. With the constructive dialogue built between the CSIPM and the Governments’ Representatives mentioned above, there are enough factors to build on for 2023. The Chair has committed to include our proposal in his ‘Chair’s Summary’ of CFS 50.

Another important achievement was the acceptance of the Youth reservations in the CFS Plenary report. This success was the good news of the reconvened CFS Plenary of 19 December. The Youth WG had worked very hard on this request to be accepted, with Sefu Sanni explaining the demand again to the Plenary. It is a major success for the entire Mechanism, since it confirms that specific reservations of the CSIPM to disassociate from certain paragraphs of a CFS Policy Outcome are to be acknowledged in CFS Plenary Reports.

5. CSIPM Coordination Committee and Internal Activities

5.1 A year of transitions

2022 marked a period of significant changes within the CSIPM Secretariat. Teresa Maisano and Martin Wolpold-Bosien, two long-standing secretariat collaborators, both took on new professional challenges.

Teresa Maisano left the Secretariat on 15 March, leaving behind a heartfelt farewell message. Giulia Simula joined the team as the new Program Officer, continuing Teresa's work at the Secretariat. The team also expanded to include Betsy Díaz, who assumed the role of Communication Officer at the start of the year and stayed with us until Marion Girard Cisneros returned from her maternity leave at the end of July. Following Marion's return, it was decided that both Betsy and Marion would continue to perform the task of communication officer, while providing regular support to the Program Officer, Coordinator and Financial Officer.

As concerns the secretariat coordinator position, the Coordination Committee conducted the selection process, which concluded in July. The new Secretariat coordinator, Hernando Fidalgo Salcedo, began his tenure at the beginning of October and benefited from a month handover process with Martin.

5.2 Acronym change

Based on the proposal of the Indigenous Peoples constituency, the Coordination Committee discussed, consulted, and finally agreed by consensus at its session on 29 March to adjust
the acronym of the Mechanism to its full name: Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism - CSIPM instead of CSM.

Across the wide spectrum of individuals and organisations comprising the CSIPM, a shared recognition of the significance of acknowledging Indigenous Peoples’ rights, knowledge, and agency has emerged as a critical aspect of ensuring resilient, community-driven, and biodiversity-based food systems. Their dynamic role is vital in addressing inequalities, while the wealth of their ancestral knowledge presents a socially, environmentally, culturally and spiritually sound pathway towards a genuine transformation of food systems. Moreover, the protection of their rights is a paramount element of CSIPM’s mandate. Indigenous Peoples’s policy demands frequently underscore the need for inclusive, participatory strategies that acknowledge the respectful relationship between humans and between humans and nature.

Inconsistencies in the acronym and full name of the CSIPM could undermine this recognition and marginalise their contributions. Therefore, ensuring their representation in the Mechanism’s name is essential for honouring their integral role and fostering an inclusive policy dialogue.

5.3 Women and Gender Diversities working group name change

In June 2022, the CSIPM Women Working Group was renamed as the Women and Gender Diversities Working Group, reflecting the diverse experiences and needs of its members. The WG found that opening up the denomination of the working group to the existing diversities in gender and sexual orientations aligns with a human rights approach and reflects the reality of the group. Renaming the WG is also a way to visibilise people who do not identify within binary cis-heterosexual norms.

The WG noted that the revised name does not undermine women in any way, who are the original constituency of this working group. This exercise is to articulate and broaden the realities, of women, as well as from ALL other gender and sexual minorities beyond gender and sexual binaries being it lesbians, trans persons, gays, intersex, asexuals, queers or any other respective minorities not reflected under this enumeration.

5.4 CSIPM communications and media report

In 2022, the CSIPM Secretariat continued venturing into new ways of articulating and communicating the different demands and lived experiences of its constituencies. First steps included redefining the visual identity for the new acronym of the Mechanism -CSIPM instead of CSM-, updating the communications strategy, and launching a new LinkedIn profile. Specific communications plans were devised together with the CSIPM communications group and the different facilitators and coordinators of the working groups most active in 2022: Youth, Global Food Governance and Women and Gender Diversities.

In the first half of the year, the CSIPM concentrated its communication strategy mostly on the negotiation processes for the CFS Policy Recommendations on Youth and the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment for Food Security and Nutrition. Working groups and various constituencies produced short videos and photos to illustrate their vision for food systems transformation through the CFS processes and identified key challenges and demands for the negotiations.

These materials were disseminated during the negotiation processes, resulting in a collection of 18 videos and photos. The communication efforts were further enhanced through collaborations with other communication teams for live coverage of the negotiations and the CFS 50 plenary held in Rome.
The year was also devoted to popular consultations, which supplied information for the global report “Voices from the Ground 2”. This involved creating materials to disseminate online questionnaires, managing regional processes, and mapping testimonies obtained during consultations. These testimonies and stories were earmarked for further attention in the 2023 strategy, specifically using multimedia digital formats to supplement existing and future texts.

In the latter part of the year, the focus shifted to preparing for the CFS 50 plenary and mobilising support for the strategy "You Do Politics, We Go Hungry" targeted at Member States, advocating for a coordinated CFS policy response to the global food crisis. CSIPM primarily communicated via its website, Twitter, YouTube, and mailing lists, with LinkedIn added to the mix in 2022 to connect with specific target audiences.

The CSIPM secretariat expresses gratitude to the communication teams of La Via Campesina, Friends of the Earth International, SID, Focus on the Global South, and FIAN Colombia, and volunteers for their crucial support in video production, media work, and events throughout the year. Their combined efforts significantly boosted the year’s most prominent activities.

The media outreach of CSIPM saw a decline in 2022 with 62 mentions, compared to a substantial 434 mentions in 2021, a year marked by the massive UNFSS counter-mobilization. The CSIPM’s activities in 2022 were almost exclusively centered around CFS policy processes, which are insufficiently covered in the media. Thus, a more concerted effort is required to elevate the CFS’s significant work and policy instruments in the global media landscape.

### Key figures from the communications monitoring report

- The CSIPM website received 28,179 visits, which is 3,178 more visits than the previous year (12.7% increased visits).
- We closed 2022 with 308 YouTube subscribers, 34 new subscribers in the year, and 6,095 views. We published a total amount of 43 videos (56.5% less videos than in 2021) which collectively amounted to 201.7 watch time hours.
- On LinkedIn, between September and December 2022, we gained 122 followers and 1,304 impressions.
- On Twitter, 2022 saw 626 new Twitter followers. From September to December 2022 our tweets were seen by approximately 90 thousand Twitter users.

### 5.5 Composition of the Coordination Committee 2021 – 2023

The Coordination Committee (CC) serves as the governing body of the CSIPM, holding the responsibility for guiding significant political decisions within the CSIPM, pertaining to both internal and external issues. Individuals appointed to the Coordination Committee play a crucial role in articulating and harmonising the voices of the 11 global constituencies and the 17 sub-regions, channelling them into the CSIPM’s governance and political work.

These Committee members act as key facilitators, nurturing a constant two-way communication flow from their territories to Rome, and vice versa. The CC undergoes a renewal process biennially, with each term lasting for a maximal duration of 4 years. As of March 2022, the CC is composed of 35 members, each representing the 11 constituencies and 17 sub-regions.
The structure of the Coordination Committee for the two-year term of October 2021 to October 2023 is detailed in the following table.

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<th>Constituency</th>
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<th>Country</th>
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<td>Saima Zia</td>
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<td>Bertha Picha</td>
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</table>

### 5.6 Budget and financial overview
The COVID-19 pandemic, as expected, had significant repercussions on the expenditure of the CSIPM during the 2021-2022 biennium. The year 2021, which was marked by widespread closures and the suspension of all work-related activities, profoundly changed the way the Mechanism traditionally operated. These restrictions naturally extended to travel as well. As a result, most of the face-to-face meetings had to be transitioned to online calls. From a financial point of view, these adjustments led to a substantial reduction in CSIPM’s planned expenditures. In 2021, the Mechanism spent only 58% of its planned expenditure. Fortunately, these unspent funds were effectively reallocated to 2022 and 2023.

On the other hand, 2022 marked a turning point, as we were able to gradually resume in-person work within CSIPM and the CFS starting in the summer. Financially, this meant an increase in expenditure on the activities of the Mechanism, which ended 2022 spending approximately 516,000 euros, reflecting a 24% increase compared to 2021.

Moreover, as elaborated in the tables here below, allowing for easy comparisons between budget allocations and actual expenses, the 2021-2022 biennium brought about significant shifts in expenditure distribution within the overall CSIPM budget. The reduction in travel and in-person meetings due to pandemic-related restrictions necessitated a redirection of resources towards other areas, including interpretation services, communication, and support for facilitating political activities.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Nr.</th>
<th>Total Budget (Euros)</th>
<th>Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Participation in the CFS AG meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.1 Flights delegates and interpreters</td>
<td>AG + interp. meetings</td>
<td>€ 16.800</td>
<td>€ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.2 Accommodation and food</td>
<td>AG + interp. days</td>
<td>€ 7.920</td>
<td>€ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.3 Visas, insurances and local transport</td>
<td>AG + interp. meetings</td>
<td>€ 3.600</td>
<td>€ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.4 CFS AG meeting interpretation</td>
<td>interpreters meetings</td>
<td>€ 30.720</td>
<td>€ 15.596</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5 CFS AG meeting translation</td>
<td>lump sum meetings</td>
<td>€ 12.000</td>
<td>€ 14.673</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sub-total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>€ 71.040</strong></td>
<td><strong>€ 30.269</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. CSIPM policy working groups &amp; participation in CFS inter-sessional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.1 Flights delegates and interpreters</td>
<td>people meetings</td>
<td>€ 12.600</td>
<td>€ 31.979</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.2 Accommodation and food</td>
<td>people days</td>
<td>€ 5.940</td>
<td>€ 20.484</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.3 Visas, insurances and local transport</td>
<td>people meetings</td>
<td>€ 2.700</td>
<td>€ 3.786</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.4 Interpretation</td>
<td>interpreters meetings</td>
<td>€ 69.120</td>
<td>€ 68.875</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.5 Translation</td>
<td>lump sum meetings</td>
<td>€ 25.000</td>
<td>€ 9.990</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Sub total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>€ 115.360</strong></td>
<td><strong>€ 135.114</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Support monitoring and implementation of CFS outcomes</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.1. Flights delegates and interpreters</td>
<td>people meetings</td>
<td>€ 0</td>
<td>€ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.2 Accommodation and food</td>
<td>people days</td>
<td>€ 0</td>
<td>€ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.3 Visas, insurance and local transport</td>
<td>people meetings</td>
<td>€ 0</td>
<td>€ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.4 Interpretation</td>
<td>interpreters meetings</td>
<td>€ 16.320</td>
<td>€ 13.932</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.5 Translation</td>
<td>document languages</td>
<td>€ 12.000</td>
<td>€ 5.819</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.6 Drafting and layout of CFS products for CSO</td>
<td>lump sum documents</td>
<td>€ 9.000</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.7 Technical Support</td>
<td>lump sum meetings</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>€ 39.820</strong></td>
<td><strong>€ 26.973</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Annual CSIPM CC meeting, Forum &amp; participation in Annual CFS Plenary</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.1 Flights delegates and interpreters</td>
<td>people meetings</td>
<td>€ 36.900</td>
<td>€ 24.128</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.2 Accommodation, food, transport</td>
<td>people days</td>
<td>€ 36.080</td>
<td>€ 33.572</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.3 Visas, insurances and local transport</td>
<td>people meetings</td>
<td>€ 6.150</td>
<td>€ 4.035</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.4 Interpretation</td>
<td>interpreters days</td>
<td>€ 20.160</td>
<td>€ 21.687</td>
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<td>4.5 Translation</td>
<td>lump sum meetings</td>
<td>€ 8.000</td>
<td>€ 3.183</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.6 Technical and logistic support</td>
<td>people months</td>
<td>€ 5.000</td>
<td>€ 0</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.7 Preparation, printing of CFS assessment report</td>
<td>lump sum lump sum</td>
<td>€ 4.000</td>
<td>€ 3.661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.8 Communication, press work, website</td>
<td>lump sum months</td>
<td>€ 5.000</td>
<td>€ 10.002</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub-total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>€ 121.290</strong></td>
<td><strong>€ 100.267</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Secretariat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.1 Coordinator</td>
<td>staff months</td>
<td>€ 44.400</td>
<td>€ 48.104</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.2 Finance / admin officer</td>
<td>staff months</td>
<td>€ 44.400</td>
<td>€ 35.765</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.3 Programme officer</td>
<td>staff months</td>
<td>€ 44.400</td>
<td>€ 52.137</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.3.1 Communication officer</td>
<td>staff months</td>
<td>€ 42.000</td>
<td>€ 40.460</td>
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<td>5.5 Flights</td>
<td>staff return trip</td>
<td>€ 2.400</td>
<td>€ 3.872</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.6 Accommodation and food</td>
<td>staff months</td>
<td>€ 6.000</td>
<td>€ 6.605</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.7 Operating costs (telephone, internet)</td>
<td>lump sum lump sum</td>
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<td>€ 3.755</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Sub total</strong></td>
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<td><strong>€ 186.000</strong></td>
<td><strong>€ 190.678</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Accountability, monitoring and contingency costs</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.1 Audit Report</td>
<td>lump sum year</td>
<td>€ 8.000</td>
<td>€ 8.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.2 contingency cost</td>
<td>lump sum lump sum</td>
<td>€ 8.000</td>
<td>€ 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>sub-total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>€ 16.000</strong></td>
<td><strong>€ 8.000</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PARTIAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>549.510 €</strong></td>
<td><strong>491.301 €</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Administration fee 6,5%</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>35.718 €</strong></td>
<td><strong>25.051 €</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>585.228 €</strong></td>
<td><strong>516.352 €</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5.7 Reflections on CSIPM looking into the new year

As we look ahead to the upcoming year, several significant challenges are on the horizon:

The 2022 plenary has given a mandate to the CFS of strengthening policy coordination. However, other spaces where corporate influence is predominant, eagerly wait to assume a more prominent coordination role, particularly in response to the multiple crises that we confront. The CFS now faces the crucial task of demonstrating its ability to meet the high expectations of civil society and Indigenous Peoples. Is there enough political will to strengthen the CFS and allow the Committee to fulfil its mandate or will new structures be created, diluting the CFS role and further promoting corporate, industrial, intensive and export-led food systems?

The ongoing gender process continues at a time when gender discrimination and oppression are on the rise globally. Women's rights face enormous threats, with repressive governments seeking to exert control over women's bodies, choices, rights and lives. Trans people, and in general gender diverse, non-cis heteronormative individuals continue to face repression, violence and marginalisation. In 2023, the negotiations on the gender voluntary guidelines will be finalised and endorsed by the CFS 51st plenary. The critical question is whether this document will authentically reflect the experiences of women grappling with intersecting forms of discrimination, those experiences that were brought to the negotiation room. It is essential that the document has a strong human rights approach, that it recognizes the right to natural resources, the situation of women in conflict and that it recognizes gender diversity. Whether it will be a robust document or a diluted one remains to be seen. Feminist organisations, social movements, and civil society are closely watching this process, recognizing that patriarchal systems still permeate women's lives, including their right to food.

A contentious new process is set to begin: the Data policy workstream, proposed and funded by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation. This starting point is a source of concern for the CSIPM Data WG established in 2022. Rather than a lack of data, the crises within food systems stem from structural inequalities and injustices. The control over data collection, analysis, use, and dissemination introduces new power imbalances and injustices. This is especially true in a world where the amount of time spent in virtual spaces increases and the collection and use of data lacks global regulatory frameworks. Data collection and use also contributes to the digitalisation of agriculture and to further justify the need for innovation and technology in agriculture, which is controlled by a handful of transnational corporations. This is a very complex phenomenon with multifaceted impacts. Innovation of course is not an issue per se. Innovations can enhance production, exchange, and food systems, particularly when originating from marginalised communities, Indigenous Peoples, and small-scale producers, but when they further reduce the autonomy of producers and consumers, they also risk further consolidating profits, capital, and resource control. The looming question revolves around which innovations international institutions will support and for what ultimate purpose and objectives.