IMPRESSUM
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2023 Annual report of the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism (CSIPM)
1. Poems

“We Teach Life, Sir”

Today, my body was a TV’d massacre.
Today, my body was a TV’d massacre that had to fit into sound-bites and word limits.
Today, my body was a TV’d massacre that had to fit into sound-bites and word limits filled
enough with statistics to counter measured response.
And I perfected my English and I learned my UN resolutions.
But still, he asked me, Ms. Ziadah, don’t you think that everything would be resolved if you
would just stop teaching so much hatred to your children?
Pause.
I look inside of me for strength to be patient but patience is not at the tip of my tongue as the
bombs drop over Gaza.
Patience has just escaped me.
Pause. Smile.
We teach life, sir.
Rafeef, remember to smile.
Pause.
We teach life, sir.
We Palestinians teach life after they have occupied the last sky.
We teach life after they have built their settlements and apartheid walls, after the last skies.
We teach life, sir.
But today, my body was a TV’d massacre made to fit into sound-bites and word limits.
And just give us a story, a human story.
You see, this is not political.
We just want to tell people about you and your people so give us a human story.
Don’t mention that word “apartheid” and “occupation”.
This is not political.
You have to help me as a journalist to help you tell your story which is not a political story.
Today, my body was a TV’d massacre.
How about you give us a story of a woman in Gaza who needs medication?
How about you?
Do you have enough bone-broken limbs to cover the sun?
Hand me over your dead and give me the list of their names in one thousand two hundred
word limits.
Today, my body was a TV’d massacre that had to fit into sound-bites and word limits and
move those that are desensitized to terrorist blood.
But they felt sorry.
They felt sorry for the cattle over Gaza.
So, I give them UN resolutions and statistics and we condemn and we deplore and we
reject.
And these are not two equal sides: occupier and occupied.
And a hundred dead, two hundred dead, and a thousand dead.
And between that, war crime and massacre, I vent out words and smile “not exotic”, “not
terrorist”.
And I recount, I recount a hundred dead, a thousand dead.
Is anyone out there?
Will anyone listen?
I wish I could wail over their bodies.
I wish I could just run barefoot in every refugee camp and hold every child, cover their ears so they wouldn’t have to hear the sound of bombing for the rest of their life the way I do.
Today, my body was a TV’d massacre
And let me just tell you, there’s nothing your UN resolutions have ever done about this.
And no sound-bite, no sound-bite I come up with, no matter how good my English gets, no sound-bite, no sound-bite, no sound-bite, no sound-bite will bring them back to life.
No sound-bite will fix this.
We teach life, sir.
We teach life, sir.
We Palestinians wake up every morning to teach the rest of the world life, sir.

- Rafeef Ziadah

In solidarity with Palestine

In Palestine there is no poetry, only rubble, rain of hatred, children’s teeth out of their mouths, no sex, only fucking bombs.
It is living hell, no skins, no swords, only indifference, horror, holocaust, only lakes, rivers, seas, oceans of blood, pulverized bones, disintegrated hair.
Israel fulfills the word of God and is not horrified but smiles, the chosen people exterminate a thousand children
fire from hell, even the devil cries
and without looking we become statues of salt
you, me, we, humanity and under the silence of some distant bombs,
germinates a poetry that refuses to die under the rubble and death in Gaza.

- Manigueuigdinapi (Jorge Stanley Icaza)
2. Giving up is not an option!

An overview of the 2022-2023 biennium

The year 2023 marks the end of a four-year work program of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), 2020-2023. An unprecedented pandemic, horrific wars, and catastrophic effects of accelerating climate, biodiversity, and land degradation crises have exacerbated the structural causes of hunger and malnutrition, deepened inequalities within and among countries, consolidated systemic discrimination and exclusion, and allowed for increased levels of corporate concentration and impunity in food systems and societies.

The CFS continues to be a global platform where all these topics, tensions, and developments are brought up, often leading to controversial discussions. On the other hand, the CFS negotiated and approved policy outcomes that tackle fundamental issues of relevance for the social groups and countries most at risk, and provide at least partial guidance for directing food systems transformation into a new direction: towards more appreciation and support of small-scale food producers, more respect of women’s and Indigenous Peoples' rights, more solidarity and social, economic and ecological justice.

The CSIPM has participated and made significant contributions to these processes, through the voices of its constituencies and its policy working groups. On global food security and the realisation of the right to adequate food, the world is far away from where it should be. The communities and organisations participating in the CSIPM will continue their struggles and strategies of proactive, creative, and constructive resistance at all levels, engaging for a profound transformation and democratisation of food systems. Giving up is not an option.

In 2023, the CSIPM prioritised and expanded its efforts, particularly through the Women and Gender Diversities Working Group, the Data Working Group, the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) through the participation of the Global Food Governance Working Group, and the CSIPM Advisory Group. The overarching theme of the impact of the multiple crises remained central to the Mechanism's work, assessing the evolving trends in multistakeholderism and the corporate capture of global food governance spaces. This highlighted the potential risks to democratic and inclusive participation in public policy spaces such as the CFS and the FAO.

In response, the CSIPM underscored the importance of the Right to Food as a key element in preventing and responding to multiple crises. This renewed emphasis featured strongly in the work of the different working groups, CFS workstreams, and the multi-year programme of the CFS. Thanks to the CSIPM advocacy, the MYPoW included a strong human-rights language, recognizing the key role of the CFS as a rights-based platform in addressing the multifaceted challenges posed by the crises.

Throughout the year crises led to serious violations of the right to food, like in Sudan, but also in earthquake-stricken Turkey and Syria. Towards the end of the year, the onslaught of the Gaza Strip by the Israeli military forces took place. Voices from West Asia and the landless constituency resonated loud and clear in the 51st Plenary of the CFS, issuing a clarion call for an immediate ceasefire, unhindered humanitarian access, and an end to the use of starvation as a weapon of war.

The CSIPM also engaged in other relevant activities aimed at supporting the dissemination of CFS Policy outcomes and functioning, as well as the work carried out at the CSIPM. These were the Interplatform Dialogue co-organised by the CSO Panel to the UNCCD, Drynet, and the CSIPM, the participation of Coordination Committee members at the Global Forum for Food and Agriculture (GFFA) in Germany, the International Conference on Food
What is the CSIPM?

As the largest international space of civil society organisations, 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.
3. CSIPM engagement in CFS processes

3.1 Women and Gender Diversities

“We have participated in this workstream with full commitment, bringing together a beautiful mosaic of people and experiences from around the world. We learned what true solidarity is; and how to support a diversity of people who experience multiple and intersecting oppressions. We learned how much it means to make visible those who are made invisible and to care for all people.”

WGD STATEMENT DELIVERED AT CFSS1 IN OCTOBER 2023.

The CSIPM Women and Gender Diversities Working Group (WGD WG) continued to play a strong role in articulating the CSIPM policy demands towards the CFS policy process to develop Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women and Girls empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition (GEWGE). The GEWGE marked the first gender equality framework within the CFS and this was therefore an important opportunity for the CSIPM to continue advocating for a robust human rights approach. Throughout the convergence process, the WGD WG emphasized the interconnectedness of the right to food with the rights of women, girls, and gender-diverse individuals, as well as with all human rights.

Started officially in 2020, the policy convergence process involved several CFS Open-Ended Working Group meetings, an e-consultation, six regional consultations, and negotiation rounds spanning 2022 and 2023. The process was initially expected to be finalized by October 2022, however, unable to build consensus on key issues, the CFS plenary failed to adopt the Voluntary Guidelines. Member States agreed to work together for another year in the hope of reaching a consensus.

The GEWGE VGs negotiation: a bumpy road

In 2023, a Friends of the Chair meeting took place in February. It was followed by an Open Ended Working Group meeting on the 7 of March, in which the CSIPM made three main interventions delivered by Leonida Odongo from Haki Nawiri Kenya, Paola Romero from FIAN Colombia, Magdalena Ackermann from SID, Italy/Argentina, and Hala Barakat from HIC, Egypt. Next, on 31 March, a draft for negotiations was published by the CFS. On 5 May, an OEWG meeting was held to discuss the draft. The final intervention was delivered by Paula Gioia, LVC, Germany; Hala Barakat, HIC, Egypt and Marie Cosquer, Action contre la Faim, France. Towards the end of May, a first round of negotiations was held in a hybrid format. After this round, consensus had not been reached on a few paragraphs. An extra day of negotiations was therefore called for. Finally, an OEWG meeting was convened on 14 June and the guidelines were officially approved. Dee Woods delivered a powerful statement.

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on behalf of the CSIPM working group to express the difficulties faced during the negotiation process.

On the basis of the final version of the GEWGE, the CSIPM Women and Gender Diversities working group conducted a thorough internal evaluation which was presented at the CFS51 Plenary. The CSIPM assessed the quality of the gender guidelines to determine whether participants will actively engage in their dissemination, use them for future advocacy, etc. In the WG’s reflections, the need to strengthen CFS was also taken into account.

In the evaluation, participants of the CSIPM Women and Gender Diversities WG expressed how rich the experience was in building a common positioning towards the negotiations of the CFS Guidelines on GEWGE. In doing so, solidarity; mutual learning; new ways of interacting with each other; caring for the space; recognizing, accepting and supporting diversity; and bringing transformative interventions emerged as some of the feelings expressed within the WG during an internal evaluation process. As WG, participants felt they had built a feminist thread and strengthened intersectionality in the CSIPM’s and CFS’s memory, which has been recorded extensively through pictures, written and oral statements and videos.

How can the GEWGE VGs support local struggles?
The CFS51 plenary session saw the approval by consensus of the GEWGE. The CSIPM staged a powerful collective action during the plenary to express solidarity with the peoples of Palestine, express hope about the GEWGE, but also dismay at some watered down parts. The action, which included a speech in Spanish and English, and a display of placards by the WG members present in Rome did not go unnoticed. The placards included keywords which the WG had been fighting for inclusion in the final document throughout the policy convergence process, among others, intersectionality, Free, Prior and Informed Consent, Land as a common, Universal social protection, and LGBTQI+ rights.

According to the working group, positive elements include the VG’s strong recognition of gender equality’s importance for human rights, the acknowledgment of discrimination worsening food insecurity, and the recognition of women’s agency and autonomy. The guidelines also address social protection, unpaid care work, violence, and the role of women-led organizations. However, concerns arise in the document’s limited visibility of non-cis heteronormative persons, diluted intersectionality, and the absence of certain critical elements like a focus on patriarchy. They fall short of expectations, in fact they avoid using the term “transformative”. All references to “gender transformative” approaches were replaced with references to “gender responsive”, which does not reflect the need to deconstruct the patriarchal nature of food systems.

During the plenary, the working group also recognized the guidelines as a first step forward, urging continued efforts to eliminate gender discrimination, transform policies, and advocate for a more equitable and just world in which the rights of women and girls in all their diversity to food and nutrition are fulfilled, and their rights are not rendered conditional to commercial, political, and social-cultural interests.

- Read the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment
- The complete evaluation of the GEWGE Voluntary Guidelines can be found on the CSIPM website
- 24 October | CSIPM Women and Gender Diversities Working Group’s Statement at #CFS51
- 14 June | CSIPM Women and Gender Diversities working group’s final remarks during the CFS Gender negotiations
- 21 April CFS releases draft for negotiations on the Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment
● 24 March | Women and Gender Diversities working group interventions during the CFS OEWG 7 March
● 10 March | From words to actions: gender equality & empowerment of rural women & girls
● 04 March | The UN Committee on World Food Security must acknowledge the intersectionality of hunger, sexual and gender-based violence, and discrimination
● Video: CFS 51 | Isabel Álvarez explains the action of the Women and Gender Diversities WG
● Video: CSIPM Women and Gender Diversities Working Group's action and statement at #CFS51 (also available with French and Spanish subtitles)
● Video: We Exist: CSIPM statement during the conclusion of the #CFSGender negotiations
● Hahstags #CFSGender and #WeExist

During CFS51, the CSIPM staged a powerful collective action during the plenary to express solidarity with the peoples of Palestine, express hope about the GEWGE, but also dismay at some watered down parts.

### 3.2 Data

The main goal of this CFS workstream inaugurated in 2022, at the CFS 50th Plenary session, was to develop actionable policy recommendations to strengthen the capacity of countries to collect, analyze, and use quality data to improve critical decision-making around food security and nutrition policies.

“If developing countries allow companies to collect and use data from their country and they do not already have in place a robust system of governance, this will enable a modern form of imperial plunder.”

MICHAEL FAKIRI, UN SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON THE RIGHT TO FOOD

Since its inception, the CSIPM expressed its concerns on the framing of the topic, originally proposed to CFS by the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the United States. For the CSIPM participating organizations, this workstream offered an opportunity to address the
wide variety of issues related to data collection and analysis for food and nutrition security such as: digitalisation of food systems, unregulated uses of big data, ownership of data infrastructures, and methodological assumptions for collection and analysis.

In approaching these issues, the Data Working Group advocated for ambitious CFS Policy Recommendations, including a clear definition of data for the public interest that addresses the concerns of Indigenous Peoples, women, peasants and family farmers, workers throughout food systems, fisherfolk, pastoralists and consumers.

In 2023, three OEWG meetings, and eight days of negotiations took place. The CSIPM Data Working Group engaged in these meetings bringing key messages collected through internal and regional consultations held between March and August 2023.

The working group also shared their written comments to the consultations on the Policy areas to be included in the zero draft of the policy recommendations, and the zero draft of the policy recommendations. As a result, the CSIPM delegation brought key issues to the debate, such as a human rights-centered approach to the collection, storage, processing, use and sharing of data for Food Security and Nutrition (FSN); the importance of establishing a robust governance framework for data; the urgency of regulating privately-owned data infrastructures; the relevance of investing in public data infrastructure to prevent risks of data extraction; and the recognition of different kinds of knowledge, as expressed by Hamadi Ag Mohammed Abba, an agro-pastoralist from Mali, in the opening statement of the CFS second round of negotiations.

The Data Working Group also developed an in-depth analysis of the final policy recommendations, which highlighted several outcomes as beneficial, not only within the CFS, but also provide valuable insights for discussions in other relevant forums.

During the CFS 51 Plenary Session, the CSIPM supported the endorsement of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of FSN Data and related analysis tools to improve decision making in support of the progressive realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of National Food Security, and recommended to continue the discussions regarding the digitalisation of food systems in the upcoming CFS processes, being aware that technologies are rapidly evolving, together with the risks they entail, and the urgency of developing mechanisms for government and corporate accountability around data and digital technologies. This was expressed by Patti Naylor, CSIPM Coordination Committee member and co-coordinator of the Data working group, during her intervention in the CFS 51 Plenary.
In addition, a side event was co-organised at CFS51 by the CSIPM, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food and the government of Mexico, entitled “Data governance in the digitalization of the food system”. The event delved into the governance aspects of digitizing the food system. Focusing on the role of states in ensuring benefits for those affected by food insecurity and supporting small-scale producers, the discussion prioritized human rights, food sovereignty, biodiversity, and agroecology. Moderated by Michael Fakhri, UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, the panel also included Taina Hedman, (International Indian Treaty Council, Panamá), Patti Naylor, (National Family Farmers Coalition, United States), Moayyad Bsharat, (UAWC, Occupied Palestinian Territory), H.E. Ms Nosipho Nausca-Jean Jezile, (Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa in Italy), and Victor Suárez Carrera, (Deputy Minister of Food Self-Sufficiency, Mexico).

On-site panelists at the CFS51 side event on Data governance in the digitalization of the food system.

Vision Statement on Data for Food Security and Nutrition

“So long as data collection, transmission, storage, interpretation, and use for food security and nutrition remains a proprietary effort led by multinational corporations, it will remain a dangerously biased knowledge source with deeply unequal benefits.”

The Data Working Group drafted a vision statement with the participation of individuals and organizations from different regions and constituencies who work around the digitalisation of the food systems or cope with its impacts and who experience both the benefits and the risks of digital technologies.

The Working Group conducted a series of regional workshops held in North America, Latin America, and Africa, to raise awareness regarding the process unfolding at the CFS Data Workstream, providing a space for further reflection and collective knowledge building regarding the scope of digitisation and the use of digital technologies in food systems. This document intends to be a roadmap for more in-depth discussions, collaborations, and
research; a collective work in progress. And it is also an invitation for governments to open up a dialogue.

- 8 NOV | Prioritizing human rights and food sovereignty in the digital transformation of food systems
- 26 OCT | CSIPM Data Working Group’s Statement at #CFS51
- 26 OCT | CSIPM Evaluation of the CFS Policy Recommendations on strengthening collection and use of food security and nutrition data
- 23 OCT | CSIPM Vision statement on data for food security and nutrition
- 13 SEP | Now online: New translations of CFS Policy Recommendations on strengthening collection and use of food security and nutrition data
- 28 APR | Workshop: The impacts of digitalization on food systems and family farming
- 21 APR | Supporting strong public governance and respect for human rights in data collection and analysis tools for food security and nutrition
- 13 JAN | CSIPM key priorities for the CFS Data policy recommendations process
- VIDEO | Side event at #CFS51: Data governance in the digitalization of the food system
- VIDEO | CSFS Data negotiations | Mariam Mohammad
- VIDEO | CSFS Data negotiations | Valentin Friedl
- VIDEO | Solid data governance regimes to prevent modern imperial plunder: Michael Fakhri #CFSData
- VIDEO | Workshop: The impacts of digitalization on food systems and family farming
- VIDEO | Key issues to address data collection and analysis tools for food security | Patti Naylor

3.3 Equity

“A human rights-based framework must be ensured to realize rights to food, water, land, housing, social protection, health, freedom of speech, decent work and workers rights, as all human rights are indivisible.”

DEE WOODS AND JUDITH HITCHMANN DURING THE PRESENTATION OF THE HLPE REPORT ON REDUCING INEQUALITIES AT CFS 51.

The CFS 51 Plenary marked the beginning of the CFS policy convergence process on Reducing Inequalities for food security and nutrition, with the presentation of the HLPE-FSN report on “Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition”. The CSIPM Equity Working Group engaged in the e-consultation regarding the Zero Draft of the report. Dee Woods, co-coordinator of the working group, delivered an intervention during its launching event on 15 June 2023.

During the CFS 51 Plenary, Dee Woods from the Landworkers’ Alliance UK and La Via Campesina, CSIPM Coordination Committee and co-coordinator of the CSIPM Equity
Working Group, along with Judith Hitchman (URGENCI), of the CSIPM Equity working group, delivered an in-person statement during the presentation of the HLPE report at the CFS 51 Plenary.

They emphasized the crucial priorities for developing strong policy recommendations in the CFS policy convergence process. These include: a clear emphasis on access to and control of resources; a focus on those most affected by hunger and malnutrition, encompassing the groups of people affected by chronic hunger, and those experiencing acute and extreme acute food insecurity, particularly in fragile settings which is increasing globally; the inclusion of vulnerable groups, in particular older people and persons with disabilities; racial equity policy proposals; and a strong human rights-based framework.

In coordination between the CSIPM Equity, Women and Gender Diversities and the Youth working groups, the Equity working group co-organised the CFS 51 side event entitled “Reducing Inequalities in the Food System through an Intersectional Lens” on 26 November. The event featured representatives from various CSIPM constituencies, regions, and working groups, as well as members from Brazil, Mexico and the International Labor Organization (ILO), who presented different perspectives of the current challenges in relation to hunger and power imbalances that lead to increasing inequalities in the food system.

Dee Woods opened the discussion by highlighting challenges in the food system, emphasizing the intersectionality framework’s importance in addressing complex systems of privilege and oppression. Subsequent interventions discussed inequalities faced by women peasant farmers in Africa, the fight against hunger by the Landless Workers’ Movement (MST) in Brazil, discrimination against youth in India, and policy instruments to overcome economic inequalities presented by the International Labour Organisation (ILO). Brazilian and Mexican state representatives underscored the need for intersectional approaches in policy-making to address inequalities effectively. Read a summary of the side event.

The policy convergence process will unfold during 2024, if you would like to participate in the process, you are encouraged to join the CSIPM Equity Working Group.

- 06 Sep | HLPE Report on Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition
- 31 Jul | An intersectional approach to addressing inequalities in Food Security and Nutrition
- 24 Jan | CSIPM contributions to HLPE e-consultation on reducing inequalities for food security & nutrition
- Video Side event at #CFS51: Reducing Inequalities in the Food System through an Intersectional lens
- Video CFS51 I Dee Woods, Landworkers Alliance and Judith Hitchman, Urgenci
- Video An economic inequality crisis at the center of food insecurity: Dee Woods

3.4 2024-2027 CFS Multi-year Programme of Work (MYPoW)

The MYPoW is the CFS strategic plan to achieve the Committee’s objectives and vision of a world free from hunger. This process takes place every four years in the CFS. Its discussions look forward to identifying the most pressing matters that need to be tackled in terms of food security and nutrition. It is a moment that provides the space for debate regarding key actions and policy convergence processes needed to support the progressive realization of the right to food, with the participation of Member States and CFS participants.

The participation in the MYPoW process was carried forward by the CSIPM Advisory group members and by the Global Food Governance Working Group. The process of articulating the CSIPM priorities for the new MYPoW had already started in 2022, continued with the in-person CC meeting in October 2022, and was further prioritized at the beginning of 2023
and consolidated in thematic proposals that were presented throughout the MYPoW process.

In the second phase of the MYPoW, the CFS Chair merged the proposals received with support from the Advisory Group and Bureau members. The CSIPM engaged very actively in proposing mergers and compromised some aspects of its initial proposals to find a middle ground.

An important concern for the CSIPM has been the diminishing prominence of the CFS in addressing food crises in recent years, and the increasing number of other spaces and mechanisms assuming control over the political space left vacant. For this reason, strengthening the role of the CFS as a platform for coordinating this work became a priority for the CSIPM. Throughout the negotiations on the MYPoW, there was a strong focus on the coordination function of the CFS to respond to and prevent crises. The CSIPM stressed the need to have a space of coordination to address the structural drivers of the food crisis such as the influence of the debt crisis, dependency on food imports and dependency on chemical inputs which are exacerbating inequalities in the context of worsening climate change.

Further proposals suggested by the CSIPM encompassed a range of critical issues including the ramifications of sanctions on food security, the relationship between biodiversity and food security, and the rights of food systems workers.

The CSIPM contributions appeared to influence strongly the MYPoW outcomes for the 2024-2027 period:

- One of the main functions of the CFS, the platform function was reactivated.
- The Right to Adequate Food was considered as an overarching topic of the MYPoW.
- The Coordinating Policy Responses to Emerging Global Food Crises workstream was supported, with several Members encouraging the merging of this workstream with the workstream on Collaborative Governance.

Despite these achievements, the formulation of the MYPoW was complicated by several factors. Time ran out at the end and the document was fragmentary. Unfortunately, Advisory Group members were not able to see or comment on the final edits of the MYPoW. In addition, despite the active work by CSIPM and multiple interactions with Members, it was difficult to involve regions and constituencies due to the complicated and abstract nature of the MYPoW and its development.

**What is next?**

For the implementation of the CFS programme of work, the CSIPM would need to leverage how to use in the next four years this political agenda to connect with the regional challenges, struggles, and advocacy spaces, as well as the type of coordination that could be required. To engage in these processes you can join the CSIPM Working Groups.

- 31 Jul | [Public panel of the 2023 CSIPM Forum](#)
- 11 OCT | [CSIPM comments on the First Draft of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work 2024-2027](#)
- 27 Jun | [The CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work 2024-2027 as endorsed by the CFS 51 Plenary](#)

### 3.5 Monitoring

The CFS 51 monitoring event was dedicated to the analysis of two CFS Policy Recommendations: Price Volatility and Food Security and Social Protection and Food Security. The CSIPM held an independent monitoring process leading to the Monitoring
The report draws on the popular consultations that the CSIPM conducted in 2020 and 2022 to gather evidence from all regions and constituencies on grassroots impacts of COVID-19, conflicts, and crises on the right to food and food sovereignty. The findings are elaborated into the 2020 report *Voices from the Ground: From COVID-19 to Radical Transformation of Food Systems*, and the 2022 report *Voices from the Ground 2: Transformative Solutions to the Global Systemic Food Crises*. Both constitute a major source for the development of this report in conjunction with other reports, research and articles from civil society organizations, media and academics.

During the CFS 51 Plenary, Patti Naylor from the National Family Farm Coalition in the United States, and CC member, presented the report during the monitoring event and *delivered a statement on behalf of CSIPM* focusing on food price volatility and social protection in today’s context, after food prices skyrocketed for the third time in fifteen years and social protection measures are not adequately enacted.

Visit the [CSIPM website](#) and browse our different monitoring reports and popular manuals on CFS policy outcomes!

### 4. Global food governance

#### 4.1 Multistakeholderism and the corporate capture of global food governance

Coordinating responses to the global food crisis has been a central point for the CSIPM since 2020 and the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic. The CSIPM strongly advocated for strengthening human rights-based solutions to the global food crisis, arguing that the CFS, being a multilateral space with inclusive governance and mandate to realize the right to food, should be at the center of efforts to coordinate the response.

Given the growing number of spaces in recent years with a multistakeholder approach that prioritizes corporate interests, such as the UN Food Systems Summit and the World Food Forum in recent years, there has been an increased interest and urgency to challenge them.
As part of its advocacy efforts, the CSIPM co-organised with IPES-Food and the People’s Working Group on Multistakeholderism three major events as part of a webinar series on the need for a just and democratic food system governance to counter the growing influence of corporations on our food system.

These events were organized on the eve of the UN Food Systems Summit +2 Stocktaking event in July 2023.

- Webinar on Multilateralism vs. Multistakeholderism: the case of Food
- Webinar on Multistakeholderism and the Corporate Capture of Food Governance

On 17 July, ahead of the UNFSS stocktaking event in July 2023, the largest global food justice movements, small-scale food producer organizations, and Indigenous Peoples, representing millions of people across the world, released a statement denouncing the United Nations’ controversial approach to tackling hunger and malnutrition and calling for true food systems change, shifting away from corporate-driven industrial models and towards biodiverse, agroecological, community-led food systems that prioritize the public interest over profit-making. Read the press release Social Movements and Indigenous Peoples Oppose the UN Food Systems Summit and Call for True Food Systems Change.

Soon after, on 25 July, the CSIPM Africa regional group published the Policy Brief: African Civil Society Assessment of the UNFSS National Pathways.
4.2 Africa Regional Group
The CSIPM Coordination Committee comprises members tasked with facilitating the active engagement of various subregions. The discussions of the African sub-regional groups included debates on how the UNFSS national pathways differ from the regional priorities related to promoting territorial markets, food sovereignty, and biodiversity, and how CFS policy outcomes can support advocacy work from civil society and Indigenous Peoples organizations in the territories. In the process, several African organizations decided to carry forward an autonomous assessment of the UNFSS national pathways, and Dakar 2 Summit Compacts. The analysis led to the policy brief mentioned in the previous section, as well as the report “They will feed us! A people’s route to African food sovereignty,” which was released on the occasion of International Food Sovereignty Day.

The report provides a critical analysis of the process and content of the 2021 UNFSS and the Dakar 2 – ‘Feed Africa Summit’ in 2023, which developed “national pathways” and “compacts” respectively to underpin a corporate-led, industrial food system transformation in Africa.

- 16 Oct | They will feed us! A people’s route to African food sovereignty
- 25 Jul | Policy Brief: African Civil Society Assessment of the UNFSS National Pathways
- 20 Jun | African civil society organizations and people’s movements call for food sovereignty!

4.3 Interplatform dialogues
Holding inter-platform dialogues answers the need to exchange experiences and analysis across CSO platforms and UN spaces to identify common concerns, and challenges, and also common priorities and possible collaborations. This exercise is aimed at feeding into the reflection on the changes needed to ensure that the UN system is better aligned in the context of human rights-based global governance.

The first inter-platform dialogue was organized between the UNCCD Civil Society Organisations and the CSIPM to mutually learn from each other’s experiences and to identify common priorities and synergies in both UN spaces.

During the meeting, both civil society platforms presented their internal functioning and exchanged on key CFS policy outcomes that are relevant to land degradation, desertification, and climate change. This was an important moment of coordination and dissemination of the CFS policy outcomes such as the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure (VGGTs), the Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment (GEWGE) and the Policy Recommendations on Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment.

5. CSIPM Contributions to the CFS 51st Plenary Session
5.1 CSIPM Interventions
Prior to the CFS 51st Plenary Session, the CSIPM held its annual Forum and a physical meeting of its CC. During these meetings spanning four days, and based on the activities of the CSIPM Policy Working Groups during the intersessional period running from December 2022 to September 2023, the CC members and the CSIPM Forum participants
collectively assessed the different CFS processes and discussed the final positions to be brought to the CFS 51 Plenary Session.

On the eve of the CFS Plenary, as every year, the CSIPM held a **public panel** entitled “Walking the talk: CFS coordinating action for the realization of the Right to Food”, with the participation the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, Michael Fakhri, and the CFS Chair, Gabriel Ferrero, as keynote speakers. Several CSIPM constituencies from around the world, as well as member states representatives from Brazil, Mexico, Colombia, and Germany participated in the exchange. This offered a moment for strategic thinking and policy analysis of the contemporary global food governance agenda, how to strengthen the coordination role of the CFS, as well as a moment of accountability and presentation of the Coordination Committee members to the more than one hundred CSO and IPO organizations who participated.

The CFS plenary, held from 23 to 27 October 2023, was attended by a delegation of 24 members of the CC, and other CSIPM participants active in the different working groups, representing the small-scale farmer, fisherfolk, pastoralist, Indigenous Peoples, agricultural and food workers, landless, women, youth, consumers, urban food insecure, and the NGO constituencies.

During the Ministerial Segment: “Coordinating policy responses to the global food crisis – The State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World 2023.” the CSIPM Coordination Committee members André Luzzi (Brazil) from HIC International, and Musa Sowe (Gambia) from ROPPA, delivered a **statement** to express how peace is the way to eradicate hunger and thirst, and how the strengthened platform function of the CFS, as reflected in the MYPoW 2024-2027, represents an opportunity to coordinate the response to the current multiple crises based on a human rights framework.
"There is an increase in conflicts in different parts of the world that are detrimental to the realization of the right to food. As CSIPM, our message to the CFS is that peace must be the way to eradicate hunger, and that the CFS has a strengthened opportunity today to promote, in a coordinated way, the right to food as a tool to respond to the multiple crises."

Andre Luzzi, Member of the CSIPM Coordination Committee

Paola Romero (Colombia) from FIAN Colombia and Paula Gioia (Germany) from La Via Campesina, delivered a statement on behalf of the CSIPM Women and Gender Diversities Working Group, during the endorsement of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women’s and Girls’ Empowerment in the Context of Food Security and Nutrition. In their intervention, they shared the outcomes of the extensive evaluation that the CSIPM conducted on the final text of the Voluntary Guidelines, and requested an explanatory note to be added as an Annex of the CFS final report in order to place on record the concerns expressed in the evaluation.

The explanatory note also recognised the Voluntary Guidelines as a starting point to continue discussions in the CFS to achieve gender equality in food systems. The explanatory note reads as follows: "The CSIPM supports the endorsement of the Voluntary Guidelines on GEWGE, and recognizes this document as a first step in continuing discussions in the CFS to achieve gender equality as priority for the progressive realization of the RfT and to ensure the principle of non-discrimination against all persons. The CSIPM will contribute to the dissemination of the Guidelines while drawing attention to the shortcomings of this document. A detailed explanation note of our position is available on the CFS51 website."

During the endorsement of the CFS Policy Recommendations on Strengthening Collection and Use of Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) data and related analysis tools to improve decision-making in support of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, Patti Naylor (United States) from the National Family Farm Coalition, CSIPM CC member, and Data Working Group co-coordinator delivered a statement recognising the important link that the policy recommendations establish between the collection and use of data and the right to food, and how the former are instrumental for the realization of the latter; the working group also welcomed the fact that the recommendations contain a broad definition of data -beyond digital data- therefore recognizing the importance of qualitative as well as quantitative data and the varied Indigenous and traditional methods of collecting, analyzing, and using data; the fact that the recommendations include a section on governance -although the CSIPM does not consider it as strong as it is needed - as it is a stepping stone towards achieving democratic food systems.

The statement also acknowledged how policy recommendations fall short in other areas, such as the “serious risks arising from data-based technologies for food producers, food system workers, consumers, the environment, and the future food security”. According to the Data WG, the narrative of more data as the ultimate tool for achieving food security lingers throughout the recommendations, while the reality is that huge amounts of data are already being collected and often monopolized by powerful corporations, and not driving the
Regarding the CFS strategic direction toward 2030, the CC member Saima Zia (Pakistan) from the Pakistan Kissan Rabbita Committee and La Via Campesina, delivered the main CSIPM Messages to the Plenary on the Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2024-2027. Saima highlighted the MYPoW’s strong points and those where CSIPM sees more work is needed. For example, the incorporation of the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) into the Indigenous People’s knowledge and food systems workstream, particularly the right to Free Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC). She also emphasized the need to see the MYPoW as a whole, and to build connections among the three functions of the CFS and among the different workstreams, within a Right to Food framework.

During the presentation of the HLPE-FSN Report on Reducing Inequalities for Food Security and Nutrition, the CSIPM acknowledged the report’s reference to power imbalances as underlying drivers for inequalities that trigger acute and chronic hunger and lead to food and nutrition insecurity. This acknowledgement came as part of the statement delivered by Dee Woods (UK) from the Landworkers’ Alliance and La Via Campesina, CSIPM Coordination Committee and co-coordinator of the CSIPM Working Group on Reducing Inequalities, and Judith Hitchman, from URGENCI, and the CSIPM Reducing Inequalities working group.

In their intervention, they also shared some key priorities of the CSIPM for achieving an ambitious set of policy recommendations. These priorities include:

- Maintaining a clear focus on access to and control of resources;
- Ensuring that the needs of the groups most affected by hunger and malnutrition, including those experiencing chronic hunger and acute or extreme food insecurity—especially in fragile settings, which are increasingly prevalent globally—are addressed comprehensively;
- Advocating for the inclusion of vulnerable groups, particularly the elderly and persons with disabilities;
- Formulating policies aimed at achieving racial equity;
- And establishing a robust framework grounded in human rights principles.

The segment on Monitoring the CFS Policy Recommendations on Price Volatility and Food Security (2011) and on Social Protection for Food Security and Nutrition (2012) took place. As part of the panel of speakers, Patti Naylor from the CSIPM Monitoring Working Group presented the results of the CSIPM Monitoring Report on the CFS Policy Recommendations on Price Volatility and on Social Protection, which explores food price volatility and social
protection in today’s context. The report also sheds light on the structural causes of the instability of the global food system as it is now.

The Plenary finalized with the Special Event on the 20th Anniversary of the Right to Food Guidelines, Paola Romero (FIAN Colombia) delivered a statement that recalled the monitoring and consultation exercises the CSIPM conducted in 2020 and 2022, which evidenced the reality of recurrent food crises, the deepening vulnerabilities and existing structural inequalities that are further exacerbated by the growing influence of corporations in the food system. The statement also provided recommendations for the CFS and its member states for transformative and practical steps to make substantial progress towards the realization of the right to food.

5.2 CSIPM side-events at CFS51

The CSIPM co-organised three side events during the CFS 51st Plenary week. The first event, entitled “Human rights-based food governance – Coordinating policy responses, rebalancing power, and ensuring corporate accountability,” was co-organised by the International Panel of Experts on Sustainable Food Systems (IPES-Food), the Global Alliance for the Future of Food (GAFF), the CSIPM Working Group on Global Food Governance, and the Department of Agriculture of Mexico. Participants reflected on how the upcoming CFS MYPoW can strengthen the Committee’s mandate as a global policy coordination body and its role in promoting accountability. The side event explored actionable accountability mechanisms to ensure public-interest-based decision-making within the UN. For instance, successful initiatives such as the World Health Organization’s tobacco control frameworks were mentioned. These legal instruments establish the irreconcilable conflict of interest with public health and require governments to protect their policies from industry interference. Panelists also urged for a shift towards decolonization and food sovereignty, prioritizing self-sufficiency and cooperation between countries over “free” trade deals.

The second side event, titled “Data governance in the digitalization of the food system – Bringing together small-scale food producers and governments,” was held at a particularly opportune moment, coinciding with the scheduled endorsement of the CFS Data policy recommendations. Co-organised by the CSIPM, the UN Special Rapporteur on the Right to Food, and the government of Mexico, the event brought together small-scale producers, Indigenous Peoples and governments to discuss the impacts of digitalization and provided a model for further discussions beyond this side event. These are some of the main key messages heard at the side event:

- The need for a robust governance framework for data.
- The political implications of data control for colonized peoples.
- The importance of returning benefits derived from data to the communities it originates from.
- The role of Indigenous peoples as custodians of data and knowledge.
- The negative impacts of digital technologies on peasant farmers and small-scale food producers.
The need to ensure equitable access to technologies.

The importance of reaffirming Indigenous Peoples’ right to free, prior, and informed consent, which is deeply rooted in their identity and self-determination.

The importance of inclusive and ethical approaches to data governance in the digital transformation of food systems.

The third side event, titled “Reducing Inequalities in the Food System through an Intersectional Lens” was co-organised by the CSIPM Equity, Women and Gender Diversities and Youth working groups. The event provided an opportunity to reflect on the relevance of an intersectional approach, when analyzing how the multiple and intersecting forms of oppression and discrimination impact food security and nutrition outcomes. The panel gathered representatives from the governments of Brazil and Mexico, as well as an expert from the International Labour Organisation (ILO) on Social and Solidarity Economy and Decent work, and brought the experiences from CSIPM participants from Africa, Latin America, Asia and Europe. The following takeaways summarize some of the panelists’ main messages:

- To effectively address hunger and power imbalances in the food system, the complex interplay of factors such as acute and chronic hunger, maternal mortality rates, and the importance of intersectionality must be fully understood.

- The inequalities faced by women peasant farmers in African countries will continue to grow unless structural changes to address patriarchy, inequitable distribution of resources, and unpaid care work are addressed.

- The role of social movements in promoting agrarian reform and food sovereignty is key, and so is decolonizing food systems and supporting initiatives that prioritize equity and inclusivity.

- Overcoming the intersectional discrimination faced by marginalized groups in places like India, particularly affecting landless youth, can only be achieved by dismantling systemic barriers to education, employment, and economic opportunities.

- initiatives like the UN Inter-agency Task Force on Social and Solidarity Economy and the ILO Conference on Decent Work can serve as inspiring examples of equity-based governance.
5.3 The reconvened CFS Plenary

The 51st Plenary Session of the CFS adjourned for the second consecutive year, postponing its conclusion to the end of November 2023. This was due to unresolved disagreements over the final report's content. Similar to the previous year, geopolitical divisions and discussions concerning conflicts, this time focusing on the Occupied Palestinian Territories, hindered the plenary from reaching a consensus, despite the escalating human rights crisis. The drafting process, involving a Drafting Committee, faced challenges in reconciling differing viewpoints, resulting in prolonged debates and eventual adjournment of the session.

During the presentation of the draft report, Egypt proposed an addition emphasizing the imperative to refrain from using food and water as weapons in conflict areas, particularly highlighting the situation in Gaza and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Although the proposal was adopted, with some member states exiting post-vote, the CSIPM expressed concerns and urged for action to realize the right to food for all, reaffirming our commitment to actively engage in the reconvened Plenary Session to address the ongoing humanitarian crisis in Gaza and advocate for peace and respect for international law.

After almost a month of internal negotiations among CFS member states, the reconvened Plenary Session finally adopted by acclamation the text of the Plenary report. The report contains the decisions taken for each CFS 51 agenda item and the significant debates during the session. The conclusion of the Plenary Session also marked the beginning of the tenure of Ambassador H.E. Ms Nosipho Nausca-Jean Jezile, from South Africa, as the new chair of the CFS until 2026.

On behalf of the CSIPM, the Coordination Committee member Mariam Mohammad of the Arab Network for Food Sovereignty, delivered a strong statement denouncing Israel’s use of food and water as weapons of war against Palestinians, and calling for the CFS members to respect the provisions in the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises.

“The Committee stressed the need to refrain from using food and water as weapons of war in conflict areas, expressed the need for reliable, sustained, sufficient and unhindered access of essential goods and services to civilians throughout the Gaza Strip, and in other conflict areas, including but not limited to water, food, medical supplies, and energy, and stressed the role of FAO, IFAD and WFP, in coordination and collaboration with other United Nations agencies, international financial institutions and relevant bodies, to assess and address, within their respective mandates, the impact of the conflict on food security, nutrition, and agriculture in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, particularly in the Gaza Strip.”
6. CSIPM Coordination Committee and Internal Activities

6.1 A year of transitions

2023 was marked by significant changes within the CSIPM Secretariat. In July 2023, the then CSIPM Secretariat Coordinator resigned due to health reasons. Subsequently, the secretariat was reorganized on an interim basis to ensure the continuity of its operations and to uphold the participation of civil society organizations and Indigenous Peoples in the CFS processes. Under this interim arrangement, Luca Bianchi continued serving as the Financial and Logistics Officer, while Giulia Simula assumed the role of CSIPM Secretariat Ad Interim Coordinator. Betsy Diaz took on the position of Policy Officer, and Marion Girard expanded her role as Communications Officer, increasing her workload from 20 to 80% of her time. These adjustments were intended to be temporary until a new selection process could be initiated to fill the coordination position permanently.

6.2 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 harmonizing the voices of the 11 global constituencies and the 17 sub-regions, channeling 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 maximum duration of 4 years. As of March 2023, the CC was 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.

This year also set the beginning of the CC renewal process that will conclude by the end of March 2024, after a very active process of consultations among the sub-regions and constituencies participating in the CSIPM.

The structure of the Coordination Committee for the two-year term of October 2021 to October 2023 is detailed in the following table.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constituency</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Organisation</th>
<th>Country</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Smallholders and family farmers</td>
<td>Paula Gioia</td>
<td>LVC</td>
<td>Germany</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Saima Zia</td>
<td>LVC</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Bertha Picha</td>
<td>MAELA</td>
<td>Bolivia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Irish Baguilat</td>
<td>AFA</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pastoralists and herders</td>
<td>Verdiana Morandi</td>
<td>WAMIP</td>
<td>Italy</td>
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<td>WAMIP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sub-region</td>
<td>Name</td>
<td>Organisation</td>
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<td>----------------------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>North America</td>
<td>Patti Naylor</td>
<td>National Family Farm Coalition</td>
<td>United States</td>
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<td>Central America and Caribbean</td>
<td>Taina Hedman</td>
<td>IITC</td>
<td>Panama</td>
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<tr>
<td>Andean Region</td>
<td>Miriency Gonzalez</td>
<td>MAELA</td>
<td>Colombia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Indigenous Peoples</td>
<td>Anders Oskal</td>
<td>Association of World Reindeer Herders (WRH)</td>
<td>Pan-Arctic Region (Norway) Boriken (Puerto Rico)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Migdalia &quot;Tai Pelli&quot; Pellicier</td>
<td>IITC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consumers</td>
<td>Qiana Mickie</td>
<td>Urgenci Consumers International</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Isabel Muñoz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>Agricultural and Food Workers</td>
<td>Ivan Monckton</td>
<td>IUF</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>Urban Food Insecure</td>
<td>Hala Barakat</td>
<td>HIC</td>
<td>Egypt Brazil</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>André Luzzi</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Landless</td>
<td>Fatima Burnad Moayyad Bsharat</td>
<td>Asian Rural Women Coalition (ARWC)</td>
<td>India Occupied Palestinian Territory</td>
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<td>Youth</td>
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<td>Women</td>
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<td>Glorene A. Das</td>
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<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Magdalena Ackermann Wilhelmina Pelegrina</td>
<td>SID Greenpeace South Asia</td>
<td>Italy/Argentina Philippines</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

2023 Annual report of the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism (CSIPM)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name and Title</th>
<th>Organization</th>
<th>Country</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Southern Cone</td>
<td>Perla Álvarez Brites</td>
<td>CONAMURI/CLOC</td>
<td>Paraguay</td>
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<td>West Europe</td>
<td>Deirdre &quot;Dee&quot; Woods</td>
<td>Landworkers Alliance</td>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
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<td>East Europe</td>
<td>Olena Borodina</td>
<td>Ukrainian Rural Development Network (URDN)</td>
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<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Abdellah El Blihi</td>
<td>National Confederation for traditional Fishing in Morocco</td>
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<tr>
<td>Central Africa</td>
<td>Séraphin Ntadi</td>
<td>CNOP-Congo</td>
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<td>East Africa</td>
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<tr>
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<td>West Africa</td>
<td>Musa F. Sowe</td>
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<td>South East Asia</td>
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<td>West Asia</td>
<td>Mariam Mohammad</td>
<td>Coalition of Lebanese Civil Society</td>
<td>Arab Network for Food Sovereignty</td>
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<tr>
<td>Australasia</td>
<td>Sari Komlos</td>
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<td>Australia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific</td>
<td>Delayed</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 6.3 CSIPM Communications and media report

The CSIPM Secretariat has maintained regular internal and external communication channels, using platforms such as the CSIPM Update newsletter, the website, social media (Twitter and LinkedIn) and mailing communications to engage with various stakeholders including the CSIPM Coordination Committee (CC), the Advisory Group (AG), Working Groups (WGs), and the broader CSIPM constituencies. To ensure accessibility and inclusivity, all communications to the CC, AG, and constituencies, as well as website content and publications, are provided in English, French, and Spanish, while WG communications are translated into two or three languages to facilitate broader participation.

Externally, the CSIPM has enhanced its outreach efforts, particularly through active engagement on social media platforms such as Twitter, with a focus on topics related to CFS negotiations and the CFS 51 Plenary. Additionally, efforts have been made to bolster the CSIPM’s presence on LinkedIn, aiming to connect with professionals, academics, and researchers working on issues pertaining to food security and nutrition. These initiatives...
reflect the CSIPM's commitment to transparent communication and broadening its reach to all actors involved in global food security and governance discussions.

### Key figures

- The CSIPM website received 24,426 visits, which is 3,878 less visits than the previous year.
- We closed 2023 with 355 YouTube subscribers, 46 new subscribers in the year, and 4,120 views. We published a total amount of 44 new videos which collectively amounted to 204.2 watch time hours.
- On LinkedIn, we gained 257 new followers and 6,580 impressions.
- On Twitter, 2023 saw 626 new Twitter followers.

### 6.4 Budget and financial overview

In 2023, the CSIPM total expenses were 36% lower than foreseen (440,000€ instead of the budgeted 700,000€). This reduction in expenditures was mainly due to a cash flow problem related to the late arrival of the EU contribution administered through IFAD, as well as other donations that were made available only in the last quarter of the year. This delay, had a strong impact on the capacity of the CSIPM to ensure the full and meaningful participation of CSOs in the CFS meetings and negotiations as planned, but also on the implementation of autonomous CSIPM activities more closely linked to the use and implementation of CFS products or outreach activities to other CSO platforms outside the CFS.

All this happened, in a year in which as many as four CFS work streams (Gender, Data, MYPOW, Coordinated Platform) were finalized and approved at CFS Plenary. These work streams, some of which have had rather complicated and divisive processes since 2022 such as the one on gender, required extraordinary dedication and commitment, especially from the members of the CSIPM Working Groups, then from the active members of the Advisory Group and finally from the Secretariat, which has strived to provide the necessary support so that the participation of Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' representatives would be as meaningful as possible.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Nr.</th>
<th>Nr.</th>
<th>Total Budget (Euros)</th>
<th>2023 Expenses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Participation in the CFS Bureau &amp; AG meetings</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.1 Flights delegates and interpreters</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>AG + interp.</td>
<td>7 meetings</td>
<td>€ 28,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.2 Accommodation and food</td>
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<td>AG + interp.</td>
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<td>1.3 Visas, insurance and local transport</td>
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<td>AG + interp.</td>
<td>7 meetings</td>
<td>€ 5,250</td>
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<td>1.4 CFS AG meeting interpretation</td>
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<td>interpreters</td>
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<td><strong>sub-total</strong></td>
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<td>2. CSIPM policy working groups &amp; participation in CFS inter-sessional</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.1 Flights delegates and interpreters</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.2 Accommodation and food</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.3 Visas, insurance and local transport</td>
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<td>people</td>
<td>9 meetings</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.4 Interpretation</td>
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<td>interpreters</td>
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<td>3.1. Flights delegates and interpreters</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
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<td>5.2 Finance officer</td>
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<td>5.3 Programme officer</td>
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<td>€ 440,995</td>
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CSIPM 2023 donor contributions

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<tr>
<th>Donor</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>Amount</th>
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<tr>
<td>Swiss Development Cooperation Agency (SDC)</td>
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<td>European Union</td>
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<td>Germany (BMEL)</td>
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<td>France</td>
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<td>Brot für die welt</td>
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<td>other NGOs</td>
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6.5 Reflections on CSIPM looking into 2024

2024 promises to be another period of intense activity for global food security and nutrition. Within the agenda of the Committee on World Food Security (CFS), the CSIPM is poised to play a crucial role in the policy convergence process on Reducing Inequalities in food security and nutrition. Policy recommendations resulting from this process are expected to be endorsed at the CFS 52 plenary.

The CSIPM working groups will also actively engage in following up workstreams that, while not involving negotiations of policy outcomes, provide a valuable space for discussion and exchange on key aspects for ensuring peoples’ food security. Specifically, the Workstreams on In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy outcomes, and the Coordination Function, which encompasses both Collaborative Governance and the Coordination of Responses to the Food Crisis.

In addition, the CSIPM will participate in the initial consultations of the High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE) for the development of the reports on Urban and Peri-Urban Food Systems as well as on Resilient Food Systems.

The year 2024 also marks the 20th anniversary of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Right to Food. For the CSIPM, this milestone is not only an occasion to reflect on their implementation worldwide, but also an opportunity to recognise the achievements of civil society and Indigenous Peoples. The CSIPM monitoring reports on the different policy outcomes of the CFS and the testimonies collected in the two reports “Voices from the Ground” show how collective action can meet the challenges of a world marked by various crises and armed conflicts, conveying a message of resilience and hope. This underlines the importance of putting people at the center of efforts to achieve fairer and more sustainable food systems.

Unfortunately, in recent years we have witnessed a worrying increase in food insecurity and malnutrition around the world, linked to the rise of climate change and armed conflicts in which warring parties use hunger and thirst as weapons of war. The CSIPM will therefore dedicate its advocacy and awareness-raising efforts to ensure that the voices of those constituencies and regions most affected by conflict are heard, with the aim of pushing for urgent action to stop these inhumane practices and prevent them from happening again.

Finally, the CSIPM will closely follow the agreements and recommendations arising from the Forum and the Coordination Committee meeting in October 2023, to strengthen our collective actions and the structures of the CSIPM.