CSIPM comments and suggestions on the Zero Draft of Action Plan on Strengthening the Uptake of CFS Policy Agreements
6 May 2024

General observations:

*What the CSIPM assesses as positive:*

The new structure is clearer in terms of proposed actions and less repetitive, while also better illustrating that all actors need to collaborate to achieve the action plan. It is appreciated that the linkages between the CFS and Rome-based Agencies (RBAs) and other UN agencies have been stressed much more, especially the mention that RBAs should use the content of CFS policy agreements as a reference for the preparation of their projects and programmes to ensure their alignment to CFS policy guidance, that they should organize regular awareness raising sessions with their staff and that they should strengthen the presence and include regular agenda items on CFS in the context of global and regional meetings of their governing bodies and strengthen linkages between CFS and their technical committees. The mention that CFS Members should advocate for active engagement and a role for CFS in relevant international fora and for the inclusion of CFS policy agreements in multilateral negotiations is also appreciated.

*What the CSIPM assesses as needing improvement:*

1. The Right to Food is still not operationalized as the overarching framework for the action plan. It is mentioned in the introduction but not included in the rest of the document. In this regard, we propose:
   - The compilation of existing CFS policy outcomes that the HLPE is asked to prepare (1.A.1) should serve not only to identify gaps but also to provide guidance on how CFS policy agreements can be used to support Right to Food-based transformations of food systems. (see 2.A.X)
   - Importantly, the prioritization of topics (1.A.2) shall be made based on their relevance for achieving the Right to Food and for overcoming structural constraints to achieving the Right to Food, based on demands from most affected countries and constituencies. Rather than aligning with priorities of other UN spaces as suggested in the Action Plan (1.A.2), The CFS should express the priorities with which other spaces would align, given the Committee’s mandate to promote FSN and the RTF and the legitimacy conferred on its policy outcomes by its inclusive composition Other UN spaces shall continue to contribute, with their expertise, to the framing of CFS’s priorities.

2. The action plan gives no priority to most affected countries and constituencies & is weak on meaningful and effective people’s involvement and participation:
   - Again, the prioritization of topics (1.A.2) shall be based on demands from most affected countries and constituencies
1. B.1 should emphasize adequate conditions for participation (e.g. adequate conditions to ensure that priority voice is given to most affected countries and constituencies should be mentioned as a requirement for inclusive policy processes (1.B.2). These include sufficient time allocated for negotiations, timely diffusion of documents to enable inclusive consultation, translation and interpretation, etc.

2. A.3 on national implementation should include "by integrating national actors, particularly those most affected, through meaningful participation into all decision-making processes and the elaboration and monitoring of public policies"

Point 2.A.6 should be via self-proposal of countries, and should give priority to countries most affected by food insecurity.

The national multistakeholder spaces (points 2.B.1 and 2.B.2) are not defined with clear criteria. National and regional multistakeholder platforms shall be human rights-based, inclusive and multisectoral. The importance of meaningful and effective people’s involvement and participation should be stressed at all levels, especially of most affected. These platforms need to have explicit and transparent criteria for preventing conflicts of interest, mitigating power asymmetries, and ensuring adequate conditions for participation.

3. The notion of ownership is weak:

The proposed definition links ownership too much to usefulness only and should therefore be revised. More focus needed on the quality of the policy convergence process in order to achieve ownership - which is related to diversity, representativeness and knowledgeable participation.

This must be better clarified also in Part 1.B. It is important to highlight the need for adequate conditions for the participation of all actors (i.e. including interpretation during the sessions and timely translation of the documents).

We also suggest to rather speak of relevant rather than “actionable” CFS policy agreements.

4. The action plan should reaffirm the special role of the RBAs, as the UN agencies dealing with food and agriculture and the ‘hosts’ of the CFS, for implementing CFS agreements, in line with the recommendations from the evaluation of the CFS in 2018 (e.g. “The RBAs have a key role to play in facilitating the use and application of CFS products and recommendations at country level. They provide advice and technical support on specific topics, at the request of the countries, drawing upon various resources including the work of CFS. Therefore, in response to countries’ requests, the RBAs should continue to leverage their interactions with national...
authorities and stakeholders to actively promote CFS and mainstream its work into policies and programmes, where relevant to their priorities."\(^1\)

In this sense, it should be highlighted that the RBA’s are best placed to promote the uptake of CFS policy outcomes, and RBAs should not be grouped together with other UN agencies and international institutions in the introduction and for all action points.

5. The action plan should put more emphasis on resource mobilization while also highlighting the need for safeguards against conflicts of interest

- The document refers in various occasions to staying inside the existing resources, without considering the mobilization of additional resources (e.g. in introduction).

- We suggest adding to the document the notion of exploring mechanisms for resource mobilization which align with the CFS MYPoW and its human rights framework and ensure the independence of the CFS by having clear safeguards to protect it against conflicts of interest, also in alignment with recommendations from the evaluation, e.g.:

- A robust resource mobilization strategy will help support the Plenary and workstreams, the HLPE and the CSM to support CFS priorities as identified in the MYPoW with clear safeguards, in line with FAO guidelines, to prevent potential conflicts of interest regarding funding. Continued efforts will be made to expand and diversify the financing base, including by reaching out to CFS Member States, private foundations and the private sector, and financial institutions.\(^2\)

- Recommendation 3

15. The ability to carry out activities in the MYPoW is dependent on a sustainable CFS budget. The Bureau should take the following actions to secure sustainable funding for CFS:

i) It should develop a resource mobilization strategy as a matter of urgency. The resource mobilization strategy should be underpinned by a clear, simple message about CFS that will appeal to potential funding partners.

ii) The resource mobilisation strategy should be for CFS Plenary and workstreams, the HLPE and the Civil Society Mechanism (CSM). The sources of funding should be diversified. Private foundations and the private sector should be considered, provided there are no conflicts of interest. The donor base from public sources should be expanded, with an appeal to those CFS Member States that have not funded CFS since the reform. iii) The RBAs should formalize their contribution through a Memorandum of Understanding and could be approached for an increase in their annual contribution. It is not possible to

\(^1\) https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/bitstreams/ce5acaaf-7959-490a-961f-3fe91b734d8/content

\(^2\) https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/bitstreams/21e98c00-ba10-454a-ab64-550657a80000/content
predict the size of the increase as this would depend on the number of workstreams in a
given MYPoW.²

- For instance, CFS should explore possibilities of resource mobilization in connection
with its coordination function, for instance in relation with ongoing discussions on
reforming the global economic architecture (Financing for Development, UN Tax
Convention). CFS should also think about formats (e.g. discussion rounds) to reach
funding commitments by countries (language is suggested in 3.4 and 3.5).

What the CSIPM believes is missing and proposes to add:

1. Role for Civil society and Indigenous Peoples’ organizations is not adequately included in
most sections of the Action Plan

- The role for civil society and indigenous peoples’ organizations needs to be clarified
and emphasized/recognized throughout the document, especially for:
  o part 1.B (active participation in policy convergence processes bringing voices from
  the ground to the discussion);
  o 2.A.1 Development of toolkit including analysis based on experiences from uptake of
  CFS policy outcomes;
  o 2.B.1 Mapping of relevant spaces;
  o 3.1 strengthen strategy for monitoring and evaluating the use of its policy
  agreements.

2. The new structure of document is appreciated, but we request a description/clarification of
roles, which is now missing:

- Therefore, we propose to have a chapeau/brief section after the introduction that
describes what the CFS is and what the roles of its various components are, highlighting
the right to food framework, the singularity of the CFS as foremost inclusive space and
the primary responsibility of Member States, as well as of the RBA’s as specialized UN
agencies dealing with food and agriculture, for implementing CFS policy agreements, as
well as the priority voice given to most affected countries and constituencies and the
relevance of the voices coming from the ground through the CSIPM, which is recognized
as an integral part of the CFS in the Reform Document.
- In several action points, it is still necessary to clarify better who is responsible, especially
when the document makes broad reference to the CFS
- As per the wording “civil society, indigenous peoples and non-governmental
organizations”: It shall be civil society and indigenous peoples’ organizations only,
because non-governmental organizations are part of civil society.

² https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ce5acaaf-7959-49ba-961f-3f0e41b734a8/content
3. The CFS coordination function shall be highlighted for the uptake in 2C (see text proposal below). Coordination is crucial for increasing awareness but also for increasing cooperation for implementing CFS outcomes and for using the CFS outcomes for global policy coordination. Coordination is meant among CFS members and participants and with other spaces, but also coordination between levels (how to coordinate between regional, national, and local levels). In relation to that, in part 2A the Mapping of relevant spaces and processes for dissemination and coordination for policy convergence that was included in the draft outline is now missing.

4. The action plan should include that CFS should actively engage in disseminating and raising awareness about its policy outcomes.

Therefore, CFS may create a systemic process of dialogue with governments and civil society at national and regional levels to inform about its policy outcomes, but also do active outreach to other UN spaces for presenting itself to the different UN spaces so that its mission and work processes are more widely known and its products considered/adopted.

5. Part 3.1 on strengthening the strategy for monitoring and evaluation should refer to the evaluation of 2017/18 and the previously defined principles (see text proposals).

See text suggestions and comments in action plan language below.
TEXT OF ZERO DRAFT

STRENGTHENING THE UPTAKE OF CFS POLICY AGREEMENTS
ZERO DRAFT OF THE ACTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

In line with the indications provided in the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW) 2024-2027, this Action Plan is intended to present a roadmap with actions for different CFS stakeholders that are responsible for promoting the uptake 1 of CFS policy agreements at global, regional, national and local levels towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.

This exercise is based on the recognition that strengthening the usefulness, ownership, awareness and use of CFS policy agreements is a collective responsibility that requires joint efforts as well as close collaboration between relevant stakeholders. While Member States have the primary responsibility for promoting the CFS and the use and application of its policy agreements, this needs to be the result of a collaboration with and strong engagement by the different CFS stakeholders, such as the Rome-based Agencies (RBA) which, as the UN agencies dealing with food and agriculture have a particular responsibility for the implementation of CFS policy agreements, and other UN and international bodies, financial, research and philanthropic institutions, civil society and indigenous peoples’ organisations and the private sector. This collaborative effort requires coordination, which is intended to be promoted in the framework of this CFS workstream dedicated to strengthening the uptake of CFS policy agreements.

The Action Plan is structured around three main sections that include tiered actions to be addressed by CFS and different CFS stakeholders, with proposed activities to be undertaken, based on available and potentially mobilized resources, respectively, to strengthen the usefulness and ownership of CFS policy agreements, promote awareness and their use among intended users, and to advance cross-cutting areas that refer to the ability to raise resources, monitor activities and provide a platform for discussions for interested stakeholders. A draft table with indications on stakeholders responsible for the implementation of specific actions, tentative timeline for their completion as well as budget requirements, is annexed at the end of the Action Plan.

1 For the purpose of this Action Plan, promoting uptake refers to increasing the “usefulness”, “use”, “awareness” and “ownership” of CFS policy processes and agreements. To have a common understanding, the following description of these terms are proposed, without representing a precedent for other CFS workstreams or for future CFS negotiated policy agreements:
This Action Plan represents ongoing discussions among CFS stakeholders about how to dynamically and over time seek to constantly improve the uptake of CFS agreements. This will reflect the reality that identifying best practices and implementing them is an ongoing process. As such, this Action Plan is meant to represent a guide and the starting point for a living process that draws on different experiences, practices and actions.

[The introductory sentences foreseen in the Outline of the Action Plan are missing here. There should be a brief section that describes what the CFS is and what the roles of its various components are, highlighting the right to food framework, the singularity of the CFS as foremost inclusive space and the primary responsibility of Member States, as well as of the RBAs as the UN agencies dealing with food and agriculture, for implementing CFS policy agreements, as well as the priority voices given to most affected countries and constituencies and the relevance of the voices coming from the ground through the CSIPM.]

PART 1 – ACTIONS TO STRENGTHEN THE USEFULNESS AND OWNERSHIP OF CFS POLICY AGREEMENTS

A. Promote an effective prioritization of topics for CFS policy processes

1.A.1 - The High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) will prepare a compilation of key elements from CFS policy agreements, within a right to food framework, which will identify gaps in CFS policy agreements towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and the transformation of agriculture and food systems while also helping to guide action for food system transformation incorporating CFS policy outcomes.
1.A.2 - CFS Members and Participants, in line with the prioritization criteria outlined in Annex B of the CFS Implementation Report, will create an effective and streamlined prioritization of topics for CFS policy processes during the development of the CFS MYPoW beginning with the 2028-2031 version. Prioritization of themes for CFS policy processes will be based on their relevance for achieving the Right to Food and for overcoming structural constraints to achieving the Right to Food, based on demands from most affected countries and constituencies linked to national priorities as well as to their alignment with priorities of relevant UN bodies, including the RBAs. A strategy for promoting future awareness and use, including resource requirements and possibilities for resource mobilization, will be linked to each policy process and included in the CFS MYPoW.

1.A.3 The RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations should contribute their technical expertise and capacities to ensure that contribute to CFS policy convergence processes agreements are fit for purpose and add value to existing policy work.

B. Promote the development of concrete and relevant actionable CFS policy agreements, their ownership and visibility, through inclusive CFS policy processes

1.B.1 - CFS Members and Participants will ensure that CFS policy agreements are concrete, concise, understandable, user-friendly and actionable in terms of structure and language. In this regard, CFS policy agreements will focus on potential users and implementers at country and local levels in collaboration with civil society and indigenous Peoples’ organizations. Sufficient time for the provision of inputs and discussions, as well as negotiations, and where possible, informal sessions to discuss controversial topics will be provided. Adequate conditions for the participation of all actors (i.e. including interpretation during the sessions and timely translation of the documents) must be ensured.

1.B.2 - CFS Members and Participants should apply inclusive CFS policy processes in order to give priority voice to most affected countries and constituencies. Participation of relevant stakeholders from different sectors, including representatives from all relevant ministries (including experts from capitals) and from civil society and indigenous peoples’ organizations is expected, to help increase policy convergence as well as ownership of the final output at national and regional levels.

Commented [1]: This point is out of place. Not relevant to the prioritization of topics.

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2 In line with paragraph 11 of the CFS Reform Document, CFS Participants include representatives of UN agencies and bodies with a specific mandate in the field of food security and nutrition, civil society and non-governmental organizations, international agricultural research systems, international and regional financial institutions, and representatives of private sector associations and private philanthropic foundations.
1.B.3 - The RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations should provide technical inputs to the development of CFS policy agreements and promote collaboration with existing UN institutions, initiatives and processes, in the context of ongoing CFS policy processes, as a way of increasing future ownership, visibility and use of CFS policy agreements.

PART 2 – ACTIONS TO PROMOTE AWARENESS AND USE OF CFS POLICY AGREEMENTS

A. Develop uptake strategies and activities, and provide technical support

2.A.1 – [needs clarification for operationalizing this point – By whom, how and by when shall the toolkit be developed?] The CFS with all its members and participants, in collaboration with the RBAs, will develop a toolkit that various stakeholders can use to promote awareness and use and to enhance the understanding of CFS policy agreements at local, national and regional levels. This toolkit should include indications of how different stakeholders can support the integration of CFS policy agreements into national policies, programmes and legal frameworks as a way to ensure a more coordinated and impactful implementation. This toolkit should include an analysis based on the experiences from the uptake of CFS main policy agreements that draws lessons learned, successful cases, challenges faced, main barriers and enablers for success. The toolkit should be a living tool which can be enlarged over time, e.g. by adding popular materials.

2.A. X Alongside of, or as a contribution to, this toolkit, the HLPE will prepare a synthesis/compilation of key elements of CFS policy outcomes which will provide an overall picture of how these outcomes can be used to respond to food crises and to promote food system transformation and to build national food system policies rooted in the right to food.

2. A. XX The CFS should actively engage in disseminating and raising awareness about its policy outcomes. Therefore, CFS may create a systemic process of dialogue with governments and civil society at national and regional levels to inform about its policy outcomes, but also do active outreach to other UN spaces for presenting itself to the different UN spaces so that its mission and work processes are more widely known and its products considered/adopted.

2.A. XXX Mapping of relevant spaces and processes for dissemination and coordination for policy convergence (from draft outline)
2.A.2 - The CFS will develop a communication strategy for consistent and coherent dissemination and promotion of CFS policy agreements to relevant target audiences. This communication strategy will make strategic use of different media platforms, look at strengthening collaboration with different media outlets, explore innovative approaches to showcase the impact of CFS policy agreements, and promote the development of easy-to-understand materials that give visibility to CFS policy agreements.

2.A.3 - CFS Members should use and apply CFS policy agreements in national strategies, policies and programmes, by integrating national actors, particularly those most affected, through meaningful participation in all decision-making processes and the elaboration and monitoring of public policies, adapting their implementation to national priorities and realities and targeting activities to relevant groups and stakeholders.

2.A.4 - The RBAs in particular, as well as other UN bodies and international organizations, in coordination with UN Resident Coordinators and UNFSS National Convenors, should provide technical and institutional support to governments and national authorities as well as regional institutions to promote the integration and adaptation of CFS policy agreements into national and regional legislations, technical programmes and policy frameworks.

2.A.5 - The RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations should use the content of CFS policy agreements as a reference for the preparation of their projects and programmes to ensure their alignment to CFS policy guidance.

2.A.6 - The RBAs should identify countries from various regions where the application of specific policy agreements can be promoted, based on national priorities and contexts.

2.A.7 - Private sector companies should integrate the principles and objectives of CFS policy agreements into their corporate social responsibility and investments.

2.A.8 - Philanthropic foundations should support and encourage the integration of CFS policy agreements into programmes dealing with food security and nutrition and disseminate them across their networks of donors.

2.A.9 - Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Organizations and non-governmental organizations should develop training, advocacy and capacity building activities for local and national practitioners engaged in the use of CFS policy agreements.
2.A.10 - **All CFS stakeholders should promote the translation of CFS policy agreements into national and local languages** in order to make them available to and usable by a wider audience.

**B. Creating an enabling environment at national level with empowered stakeholders, inclusive institutions and enhanced policy and legal frameworks**

2.B.1 - The **CFS with all its members and participants**, in collaboration with FAO, WFP and IFAD, will carry out a **mapping exercise of existing national and regional multistakeholder platforms** that are human rights based, inclusive and multisectoral with a view to strengthening linkages and fostering cross-sectoral dialogues to facilitate the use of CFS policy agreements. The multistakeholder platforms considered for the mapping shall meet the following criteria: be human rights based, be inclusive, and have explicit and transparent criteria for preventing conflicts of interest, mitigating power asymmetries and ensure adequate conditions for participation, especially for most affected constituencies.

2.B.2 - **CFS Members should** establish, improve, strengthen and use national multistakeholder and cross-sectoral structures and mechanisms in the field of food security which are human rights based and inclusive with priority given to most affected constituencies and that have explicit and transparent criteria for preventing conflicts of interest, mitigating power asymmetries and ensure adequate conditions for participation. These platforms should be **to help elevated the platform** for the promotion of the use of CFS policy agreements and to discuss how they **CFS policy agreements** can be implemented and adapted to national contexts as well as how they can foster dialogue and collaboration between different stakeholders. Furthermore, these platforms could play a key role in informing the development of national negotiating positions in the context of CFS policy processes.

2.B.3 - **CFS Members should identify CFS focal points** at country level in the most relevant ministries or multi-stakeholder platforms to promote the dissemination, use and application of CFS policy agreements.

**C. Mainstreaming CFS policy agreements in and strengthening linkages with international strategies and fora**

2.C.1 - **CFS Members should** advocate for active engagement and a role for CFS in relevant international fora and for the inclusion of CFS policy agreements in multilateral negotiations.
2.C.X CFS members should actively contribute to strengthening the global coordination function of the CFS for leveraging the uptake of CFS agreements by promoting improved cooperation among CFS members and participants, the RBAs and other UN bodies and international organizations and by using the CFS outcomes for global policy coordination.

2.C.2 - The Rome-based Agencies, other UN bodies and international organizations should organize regular awareness raising sessions with their staff at Headquarters and at regional and national levels, including with their national representatives and Resident Coordinators, to inform them about CFS policy agreements, discuss how they can inform their work at all levels and create synergies with ongoing initiatives, such as the UNFSS National Pathways.

2.C.3 - The RBAs in particular, as well as other UN bodies and international organizations, should strengthen the presence and include regular agenda items on CFS in the context of global and regional meetings of their governing bodies and strengthen linkages between CFS and their technical committees in order to raise awareness about CFS policy agreements, generate discussions on how they could inform the development of their programmes of work and identify potential synergies and ways of collaboration.

CROSS PATHWAYS OF STRENGTHENED UPTAKE

3.1 – [needs clarification for operationalizing this point] The CFS will strengthen its strategy for monitoring and evaluating the use of its policy agreements [respecting previously defined principles4 and building on the framework for monitoring-related activities5 and on the outcomes from the CFS evaluation in 2017/2018]. In particular, a consolidated overview of uptake activities should be provided by adding to the CFS webpage a digital repository that includes information on the use of CFS policy agreements at global, regional, national and local levels. The preparation of the CFS repository should be carried out [by all CFS members and participants] in close collaboration with relevant technical units, especially of the RBAs, involved in CFS uptake activities and it should also be

4 These entail: Be human-rights based, with particular reference to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food; Make it possible for decision-makers to be accountable; Be participatory and include assessments that involve all stakeholders and beneficiaries, including the most vulnerable; Be simple, yet comprehensive, accurate, timely and understandable to all, with indicators disaggregated by sex, age, region, etc., that capture impact, process and expected outcomes; Not duplicate existing systems, but rather build upon and strengthen national statistical and analytical capacities; Global Strategic Framework, 29

5 CFS 2018/35/1 (p. 19)
informed by the outcomes of the different CFS Global Thematic Events organized throughout the years. There should also be a space where CFS stakeholders can at any time comment on the current relevance of a specific policy agreement.

3.2 The CFS will dedicate regular agenda items during CFS plenaries to discuss progress, challenges and ways to improve the use of CFS policy agreements at all levels. These dialogues could be an opportunity to share and discuss lessons learned from CFS uptake experiences with a view to informing future strategies for the promotion of the use of CFS policy agreements and feeding the preparation of the future CFS programmes of work by identifying best practices. These regular spaces for discussion could also be used to analyse CFS funding requirements and ways of mobilizing resources, to raise awareness about the time required for effective policy change as well as to identify ways to link the CFS monitoring mechanism with other existing initiatives and mechanisms. Furthermore, discussions could focus on ways to improve data collection of use of CFS policy agreements and collaboration with reporting systems existing at country level.

3.3 The CFS will establish an Open-Ended Working Group that is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the present Action Plan, for providing a space for CFS stakeholders to report on the activities carried out in response to the Action Plan, and to prepare the regular agenda items that will take place in the context of future CFS plenaries.

3.4 CFS Members and all relevant stakeholders should engage in mobilization of voluntary financial and non-financial, public and private contributions with clear safeguards, in line with FAO guidelines, to prevent potential conflicts of interest regarding funding to support the development of activities aimed at promoting the usefulness, ownership, awareness and use of CFS policy agreements. Public funding sources should be expanded and a range of formats be developed to obtain more funding commitments from CFS members, including through bilateral and triangular cooperation.

3.5 The CFS should leverage its coordination function to explore new possibilities of resource mobilization, with clear safeguards, in line with FAO guidelines, to prevent potential conflicts of interest regarding funding.

3.5 - The RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations, in particular such as International Financial Institutions, should explore opportunities for joint programming and resource mobilization to support the implementation of CFS policy agreements, leveraging their comparative advantages and expertise. The RBAs should formalize their contribution through a Memorandum of Understanding6.

6 https://openknowledge.fao.org/server/api/core/bitstreams/ce5acaaf-7955-49ba-961f-3f0e41b734d8/content
## ANNEX A – TABLE OUTLINING ACTIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES, TENTATIVE TIMELINE AND BUDGET

### REQUIREMENTS

<table>
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<tr>
<th>ACTION</th>
<th>RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDER</th>
<th>TENTATIVE TIMELINE</th>
<th>BUDGET ESTIMATE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.A.1 - Preparation of a compilation of key elements from CFS policy agreements</td>
<td>HLPE-FSN</td>
<td>To be determined</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.A.2 - Ensure an effective and streamlined prioritization of topics for CFS policy processes during the development of the CFS programme of work</td>
<td>CFS Members and Participants</td>
<td>During the process dedicated to the preparation of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.A.3 - Bring technical expertise and capacities, in order to ensure that CFS policy agreements are fit for purpose and add value to existing policy work</td>
<td>The Rome-based Agencies, other UN bodies and international organizations</td>
<td>During the process dedicated to the preparation of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.B.1 - Ensure that CFS policy agreements are concrete, understandable, user-friendly and actionable, focusing on potential users, allowing sufficient time for the provision of inputs, discussions and for negotiations and, where possible, foreseeing informal sessions to discuss controversial topics</td>
<td>CFS Members and Participants</td>
<td>During CFS policy processes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.B.2 - Apply inclusive CFS policy processes, promoting the participation of relevant stakeholders</td>
<td>CFS Members and Participants</td>
<td>During CFS policy processes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.B.3 - Provide technical inputs and promote collaboration with existing UN initiatives and processes, in the context of ongoing CFS policy processes</td>
<td>The Rome-based Agencies, other UN bodies and international organizations</td>
<td>During CFS policy processes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.A.1 – Prepare a toolkit with indications on potential use of CFS policy agreements, an analysis based on the experiences from the uptake of CFS main policy agreements</td>
<td>CFS in collaboration with the RBAs</td>
<td>To be finalized before CFS 53 in October 2025</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.A.2 – Develop the CFS communication strategy</td>
<td>CFS</td>
<td>To be presented at CFS 53 in October 2025</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.A.3 - Use and apply CFS policy agreements in national strategies, policies and programmes</td>
<td>CFS Members</td>
<td>Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.A.4 – Provide technical and institutional support to governments, national authorities and regional institutions to promote the integration and adaptation of CFS policy agreements into national and regional legislations, technical programmes and policy frameworks</td>
<td>The RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations, in coordination with UN Resident Coordinators and UNFSS National Convenors</td>
<td>Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.A.5 - Use content of CFS policy agreements as a reference for the preparation of projects</td>
<td>The Rome-based Agencies, other UN bodies and international organizations</td>
<td>Continuous exercise to be carried out as part of the project planning processes</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.A.6 – Identification of countries from various regions where promote the application of CFS policy agreements</td>
<td>CFS in collaboration with FAO, WFP and IFAD</td>
<td>Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.A.7 - Integrate the principles and objectives of CFS policy agreements into corporate social responsibility and investments</td>
<td>Private sector companies</td>
<td>Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.A.8 – Support and encourage integration of CFS policy agreements into FSN programmes and disseminate them across their networks of donors</td>
<td>Philanthropic foundations</td>
<td>Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement</td>
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Secretariat of the Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples’ Mechanism (CSIPM) for relations with the UN Committee on World Food Security
Secretariat de la Société Civile et des peuples autochtones (MSCPA) pour les relations avec le Comité de la Sécurité Alimentaire (CSA) de Nations Unies

Secretariat du Mecanisme de la societé civil et des peuples autochtones (MSCPA) pour les relations avec le Comité de la securite alimentaire (CSA) des Nations Unies

secretariatcso.org | secretarion@gmail.com
| 2.A.9 | Develop training, advocacy and capacity building activities for local and national practitioners | Civil Society, Indigenous Peoples and non-governmental organizations | Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement |

| 2.A.10 | Promote translation of CFS policy agreements into national and local languages | All CFS stakeholders | Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement |

| 2.B.1 | Carry out a mapping exercise of existing national and regional multistakeholder platforms | CFS in collaboration with FAO, WFP and IFAD, | Preliminary version to be presented at CFS 53 in October 2025 |

| 2.B.2 | Use national multistakeholder and cross-sectoral structures and mechanisms in the field of food security and nutrition | CFS Members | Continuous exercise |

| 2.B.3 | Identify CFS focal points at country level in the most relevant | CFS Members | Continuous exercise |

<p>| ministries or multi-stakeholder platforms |  |  |  |
| 2.C.1 - Advocating for an active engagement and role for CFS in relevant fora and for the inclusion of CFS policy agreements in multilateral negotiations | CFS Members | Continuous exercise |
| 2.C.2 - Organize regular awareness raising sessions with staff at Headquarters and at regional and national levels, including with their national representatives and Resident Coordinators | RBAs and other UN bodies and international organizations | Continuous exercise |
| 2.C.3 - Strengthen the presence and include regular agenda items on CFS in the context of global and regional meetings of their governing bodies and strengthen linkages between CFS and their technical committees | The Rome-based Agencies, other UN bodies and international organizations | Continuous exercise |
| 3.1 – Strengthen its strategy for monitoring and evaluating the use of CFS policy agreements and preparation of a digital repository that includes information on the use of CFS policy agreements at global, regional, national and local levels | CFS in close collaboration with relevant technical units, especially of the RBAs | To start after the endorsement of the Action Plan at CFS 52 |
| 3.2 – Inclusion of regular agenda items during CFS plenaries to discuss progresses, challenges and ways to improve the use of | CFS | Regular discussions to take place during |</p>
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<td>3.4 - Engage in mobilization of contributions to promote the use of CFS policy agreements</td>
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