

# CFS MULTI-YEAR PROGRAMME OF WORK (MYPoW) 2024-2027

## FINAL DRAFT

<b>CFS VISION AND OBJECTIVES ("Standing" Section)</b> .....	<b>2</b>
CFS Vision .....	2
CFS Overall objective .....	2
CFS Roles and functions .....	2
<b>I. FOCUS AREAS, THEMATIC WORKSTREAMS AND SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES ("Strategic" Section)</b> .....	<b>3</b>
<b>A. THEMATIC WORKSTREAMS</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>Strategic Function 1 – Platform</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>A.1.1 The progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security: Actions towards 2030</b> .....	<b>6</b>
<b>A.1.2. The role and rights of agriculture and food systems workers</b> .....	<b>7</b>
<b>A.1.3. Strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition</b> .....	<b>8</b>
<b>A.1.4. Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food system transformation</b> .....	<b>9</b>
<b>Strategic Function 2 – Policy</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>A.2.1 Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>A.2.2 Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>A.2.3. Building resilient food systems</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>A.2.4. Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples’ food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems</b> .....	<b>14</b>
<b>A.2.5 Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition</b> .....	<b>15</b>
<b>Strategic Function 3 – Uptake</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>A.3.1 In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy outcomes at all levels.</b> .....	<b>16</b>
<b>A.3.2 Global thematic events</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>A.3.3. Forum on the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender equality and women's and girls’ empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition</b> .....	<b>17</b>
<b>B. SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>B. 1. Communications, outreach and resource mobilization</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>B.2. Linkages with other relevant global processes/institutions</b> .....	<b>18</b>
<b>B.3. CFS Engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>B.4. CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work</b> .....	<b>19</b>
<b>II. ACTIVITIES AND COST ESTIMATES ("Rolling" section)</b> .....	<b>20</b>

## CFS VISION AND OBJECTIVES ("Standing" Section)

### CFS Vision

CFS “will constitute the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform for a broad range of committed stakeholders to work together in a coordinated manner and in support of country-led processes towards the elimination of hunger and ensuring Food Security and Nutrition (FSN) for all human beings. CFS strives for a world free from hunger where countries implement the voluntary guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security”.

### CFS Overall objective

CFS aims at eliminating hunger and malnutrition through improved policy convergence/coherence at global level, which leads to strengthened actions at national and regional levels.

All activities in the MYPoW are designed, planned and implemented to promote: resilience of livelihoods; attention to the people most affected by food insecurity and malnutrition; a multi-sectoral inclusive and participatory approach; evidence-based decision-making; social, economic and environmental sustainability; gender equality, women’s and girls’ rights and women's empowerment in the context of FSN.

### CFS Roles and functions

CFS roles are set out in the Reform Document <sup>1</sup>(CFS:2009/2 Rev.2, paragraph 6). The six roles are:

Role 1: *Coordination at global level.* Provide a platform for discussion and coordination to strengthen collaborative action.

Role 2: *Policy convergence.* Promote greater policy convergence and coordination, including through the development of international strategies and voluntary guidelines on food security and nutrition.

Role 3: *Support and advice to countries and regions.* At country and/or region request, facilitate support and/or advice in the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of their nationally and regionally owned plans.

Role 4: *Coordination at national and regional levels.* Serve as a platform to promote greater coordination and alignment of actions in the field, encourage more efficient use of resources and identify resource gaps.

Role 5: *Promote accountability and share best practices at all levels.*

Role 6: *Develop a Global Strategic Framework for food security and nutrition,* in order to improve coordination and guide synchronized action by a wide range of stakeholders.

In the 2024-2027 MYPOW, CFS will focus its resources on performing: Role 1 (coordination at global level); Role 2 (policy convergence); Role 5 (promoting accountability and best practices) in a more demand-driven way and with greater efficiency and effectiveness; as well as Role 6 (Global Strategic Framework). In this MYPOW, CFS will strengthen Role 4, by serving as a platform at the global level to promote greater

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<sup>1</sup> [Reform of the Committee on World Food Security.](#)

coordination and alignment of actions in the field and providing countries a platform to share their progress and challenges to achieving SDG 2<sup>2</sup>.

Recognizing that CFS is an intergovernmental policy body and not an implementing body, Role 3 (support and advice to countries and regions) and 4 (coordination at national and regional level) will primarily rely on government initiatives possibly in collaboration with the RBAs, other UN bodies and other stakeholders that have an implementation and coordination role at national and regional levels, e.g. through compiling and sharing experiences and good practices, on leveraging existing FSN multistakeholder platforms or establishing them<sup>3</sup>.

Three interlinked strategic functions will help channel CFS energy and resources for this MYPoW. CFS will support country-led implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, focusing primarily on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 and its linkages with other SDGs and targets relevant to FSN, guided by the following strategic functions.

- Strategic Function 1 – PLATFORM: Leverage the convening power as the foremost inclusive international and intergovernmental platform to discuss the FSN situation and coordinate collective action at all levels.
- Strategic Function 2 – POLICY: Develop voluntary global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food.
- Strategic Function 3 – UPTAKE: Foster the uptake, follow-up and review, and sharing of experiences and best practices on the use and application of CFS products at all levels.

## I. FOCUS AREAS, THEMATIC WORKSTREAMS AND SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES (“Strategic” Section)

The CFS MYPoW activities for 2024-2027 are presented as a combination of four cross-cutting focus areas and three CFS strategic functions so as to provide a strong and coherent basis for prioritization and implementation, as well as a robust narrative of the areas in which CFS will deliver in the period 2024-2027.

The following cross-cutting focus areas were identified as overarching domains which are at the forefront of the major challenges faced by agriculture and food systems today and together they define the strategic direction of the 2024-2027 CFS MYPoW:

- *Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems*
- *Fostering resilience of food systems to shocks and stresses*
- *Promoting agriculture and food systems actions that protect the planet*
- *Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition*

These focus areas are to be understood as interconnected. Each of the thematic workstreams described in this section contributes to one or more of these cross-cutting focus areas and is expected to promote the

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<sup>2</sup> Adapted from document CFS 2018/45/3 “CFS Evaluation: Implementation of the response to the Evaluation – With Draft Decision”, Annex A, paragraph 2.

<sup>3</sup> Adapted from document CFS 2018/45/3 “CFS Evaluation: Implementation of the response to the Evaluation – With Draft Decision”, Annex A, paragraph 9.

progressive realization of the right to adequate food and the achievement of SDG2. An overview table illustrating how CFS outputs contribute to the cross-cutting focus areas is shown in table 1.

**Table 1. Cross-cutting focus areas and related outputs**

<b>Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems</b>
The progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security: Actions towards 2030. <i>Global Thematic Event</i>
Promoting decent work in agriculture and food systems. <i>CFS Plenary item</i>
Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition. <i>HLPE-FSN Report, Policy Recommendations</i>
Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation. <i>HLPE-FSN Report, Policy Recommendations</i>
Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems. <i>HLPE-FSN Report, Policy Recommendations</i>
Empowering Family farmers to strengthen sustainable food systems and to achieve food security and nutrition. <i>Global Thematic Event</i>
CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition. <i>Forum on uptake</i>
<b>Fostering resilience of agriculture and food systems to shocks and stresses</b>
Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food system transformation. Annual summary reports
Conflicts and food security and nutrition. <i>Global Thematic Event</i>
Building resilient food systems. <i>HLPE-FSN Report, Policy Recommendations</i>
<b>Promoting agriculture and food systems actions that protect the planet</b>
Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition. <i>Updated HLPE-FSN Report, Updated Policy Recommendations</i>
Tackling climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation through the right to food. <i>High Level Forum and connection with COPs</i>
<b>Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition</b>
Responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition. High Level Forum
In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy outcomes at all levels. <i>Action Plan</i>

Further to the above-mentioned cross-cutting focus areas, the thematic workstreams elaborated in this MyPoW are associated with the CFS strategic functions (Platform/Policy/Uptake). In this document the strategic functions constitute the main organizing principle for elaborating the thematic workstreams, taking into account the CFS added value and comparative advantages. In addition, the MYPoW contains supporting activities which include all activities that are carried out to ensure the functioning of the Committee.

A mid-term review will be carried out in 2025 to assess and adjust, if necessary, the remaining elements of the MYPoW, complementary to the annual update of the rolling section.

An overview table and tentative timeline illustrating the main activities under the various strategic functions is shown in table 2.

**Table 2. Overview and tentative timeline**

	2024	2025	2026	2027	
	CFS 52	CFS 53	CFS 54	CFS 55	
<b>HLPE-FSN Reports</b>	Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems	Building resilient food systems	Promoting indigenous peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices	Sustainable Fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition	
<b>Policy</b>	Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition	Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems	Building resilient food systems	Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices	Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture
	Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food system transformation – Biannual meetings				
<b>Platform</b>	Decent work in agriculture and food systems	High Level Forum on Climate, Biodiversity and the right to food	High Level Forum on strengthening responsible investment and financing for FSN		
<b>Uptake</b>	OEWG Increasing awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy outcomes	Increasing awareness, ownership and use of CFS policy outcomes at all levels – Implementation of agreed Action Plan			
	GTE Right to Food Forum – uptake GEWE guidelines	GTE Conflicts and food security	GTE Empowering family farmers		
<b>Supporting activities</b>	Communications, outreach and resource mobilization, CFS Engagement in the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development, Linkages with other relevant global processes/institutions, annual updates of the MYPoW rolling section, mid-term review of the MYPoW strategic section				
			HLPE note on critical, emerging and enduring issues for FSN	Preparation of 2028-2031 MYPoW	

## A. THEMATIC WORKSTREAMS

### Strategic Function 1 – Platform

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*Leverage the convening power of the CFS as an inclusive international and intergovernmental platform to discuss the food security and nutrition situation and coordinate collective action at all levels*

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#### A.1.1 The progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security: Actions towards 2030

*Focus area: ‘Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems’*

##### Rationale:

The importance of the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security is reflected in the vision of the reformed CFS to “strive for a world free from hunger where countries implement the Voluntary Guidelines for the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security” (Right to Food Guidelines) [CFS 2009/2.Rev2]. The CFS Reform document recognizes the human right to adequate food s fundamental to achieving food security.

The [Right to Food Guidelines](#), endorsed by the Committee at its 30<sup>th</sup> Session in October 2004, take into account a wide range of important considerations and principles, including equality and non-discrimination, participation and inclusion, accountability and rule of law, and the principle that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated and interdependent. They have guided countries and other stakeholders in developing and adopting a wide range of measures - to guarantee the availability of food in quantity and quality sufficient to satisfy the dietary needs of individuals; physical and economic accessibility for everyone, including vulnerable groups, to adequate food, free from unsafe substances and acceptable within a given culture; or the means of its procurement.

The Right to Food Guidelines anticipated the urgency of today’s most pressing global challenges to achieving sustainable development, including conflicts, inequalities, diseases, and not least climate change, loss of biodiversity and land degradation. In this context, the [UN Human Rights Council’s Resolution](#) adopted on 7 July 2022, highlighted the urgent importance of continuing to address the adverse consequences of climate change for all, particularly in developing country and for the people whose situation is most vulnerable to climate change.

##### Objectives and expected outcomes:

This workstream will mainstream the Right to Food as overarching framework of all the Committee’s activities, and use the convening power of CFS to reinforce its uptake as the framework of the efforts to achieve SDG 2 and of food systems transformation. In particular, it will look at the urgent need to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation, biodiversity loss mitigation and land degradation neutrality to effectively contribute to upholding the progressive realization of the right to food for all. It will also hold inclusive and extensive discussions among all relevant actors to foster the uptake, follow-

up and review and sharing of experiences and best practices, leading to increased stakeholders' awareness, enhanced accountability and accelerated policy actions towards the achievement of SDG2.

- In the context of this workstream, a Global Thematic Event (GTE)<sup>4</sup> titled “Advancing the uptake of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Progressive Realization of the Right to Adequate Food in the Context of National Food Security” will be organized to monitor progress on the use and application of the Voluntary Guidelines on the occasion of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its endorsement.
- An intersessional High-Level Forum titled “Tackling climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation through the Right to Food” will be organized to take stock of the progress made, reflect on the challenges posed to the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security by climate change and biodiversity loss, with a focus on promoting policies that support climate change adaptation and mitigation and biodiversity loss mitigation to lessen their impacts on the on people’s livelihoods and right to food. It will also consider policies to make smallholder and family farmers beneficiaries of climate mitigation measures. The aim is for this Forum to increase awareness on the linkages between climate change and biodiversity and the human right to food. To this end, the Forum could be co-convened with the COP presidencies and conventions and held in the context of the Conferences of the Parties of the Rio Conventions (COPs). A short HLPE-FSN background note will inform the intersessional High-Level Forum.

The active engagement of CFS Bureau members and of the CFS Chair in events that are relevant to the progressive realization of the right to food is encouraged during the period of this MYPOW.

### A.1.2. The role and rights of agriculture and food systems workers

*Focus area: ‘Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems’*

#### Rationale:

Agriculture and food systems are a major source of employment in many countries, especially in developing countries. While rural transformation tends to reduce the number of those employed in primary production, it may provide job opportunities at intermediate and downstream stages of food supply chains. However, despite their crucial contribution, workers in agriculture and food system have long been underpaid and undervalued, with limited access to adequate social protection, while facing occupational hazards, including exposure to environmental hazards, poverty and increasing food insecurity. Most agricultural workers hold informal jobs and a quarter are in extreme poverty (ILO, 2020); women’s work in agriculture and food systems particularly prone to informality and poor working conditions (FAO 2023).

The extent of the precariousness and difficult working conditions is of particular concern for seasonal and migrant workers, including undocumented ones, in agriculture and food system, as well as for typically vulnerable groups of the population such as women, youth and Indigenous Peoples who are overrepresented among informal, casual and low-paid workers. Finally, 70 percent of child labour – 112

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<sup>4</sup> Global Thematic Events are envisaged under the “Uptake” function of CFS described later in the document.

million boys and girls – takes place in agriculture, including farming, livestock, forestry, fishing and aquaculture (ILO and UNICEF, 2020).

CFS has a crucial role to play in addressing these challenges considering the role and rights of agriculture and food systems workers are critical for global food security and nutrition, reducing poverty, advancing rural and agricultural development, and ensuring environmental sustainability.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

Following the endorsement of the “Policy Guidelines for the Promotion of Decent Work in the Agri-food Sector” by the International Labour Organization (ILO), CFS will provide its platform to highlight the key role of decent work in agriculture and food systems from a Right to Food perspective and to disseminate and foster the uptake of ILO guidelines. It will also provide its platform for relevant stakeholders to discuss potential synergies and complementarities between CFS and ILO policy convergence work, as well as on how existing CFS policy guidance could support the utilization of the ILO Policy Guidelines at country level.

- This workstream will lead to a CFS Plenary Discussion on decent work in agriculture and food systems, and to the adoption of conclusions by Plenary.

### **A.1.3 Strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition**

*Focus area: ‘Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition’*

#### Rationale:

The 2018 HLPE-FSN Report “Multi-stakeholder partnerships to finance and improve food security and nutrition in the framework of the 2030 Agenda” estimated the financing needs for sustainable development at the global level and noted that the annual investment gap in the food security and agriculture sector during 2015-2030 for investment in agriculture, research, rural development, safety nets, etc. was USD\$260 billion. The Addis Ababa Agenda for Action on Financing for Development also recognized the importance of an enabling environment at all levels, including regulatory and governance frameworks, in nurturing science, innovation, the dissemination of technologies, particularly to micro, small and medium-sized enterprises.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

This workstream will discuss cost estimates to properly finance sustainable and inclusive food systems that are not just capable of ending hunger and malnutrition, but simultaneously eradicate poverty, reduce inequalities in all their dimensions, and deliver on climate, biodiversity, soils and the rest of the SDGs.

It will reflect on the status and evolution of financing in agriculture and food systems on a regular basis, informed by the work carried out by the UN System and International Financial Institutions (IFIs) among other stakeholders.

It will include deliberations on how standards and principles, such as the CFS-RAI, can be used to further mobilize responsible investments and will advance the debate on topics such as blended finance, de-risking, moving beyond Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) and tracking its flows.



- This workstream will use the convening power of the CFS by offering its platform function to regularly update on the status of responsible investments and financing for food security and nutrition, including through a High Level Forum on Strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition, to be informed by a short HLPE-FSN background note
- Additionally, the workstream is expected to engage with the 2025 Addis Ababa +10 Summit on Financing for Development.

Given the recognized key role of family farmers in reducing malnutrition and contributing to the promotion of sustainability in all its dimensions, this workstream will also comprise inclusive and extensive discussions among all relevant actors to foster the uptake and sharing of experiences and best practices of relevant CFS policy instruments, contributing to the objectives of the 2019-2028 UN Decade of Family Farming.

- In the context of this workstream a Global Thematic Event (GTE) titled “Empowering family farmers to strengthen sustainable food systems and to achieve food security and nutrition” will be organized to elevate the global awareness of the relevance of investing in family farming to achieving the SDGs, as well as to monitor progress on the use and application of a number of relevant CFS policy recommendations such as: “Connecting smallholders to markets” (2016); "Investing in smallholder agriculture for food security" (2013); "How to increase food security and smallholder sensitive investments in agriculture" (2011); “Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition” (2022). A short HLPE-FSN background note will inform the Global Thematic Event.

#### A.1.4. Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food system transformation

*Focus area: ‘Fostering resilience of agriculture and food systems to shocks and stresses’*

##### Rationale:

Global challenges to food security and nutrition are greater than ever while the international community has committed to eliminate hunger by 2030. According to the State of Food Security and Nutrition in the World (2023) Report, an estimated 691 - 783 million people in the world (around 9.2 percent of the world population) are still suffering from hunger. Climate change, conflicts, poverty and inequalities, socio-economic shocks, including the still-lasting impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, are among the main drivers of food crises.

This calls for enhanced coherence among different international initiatives and the need to find short- and medium-term solutions to crises that go hand in hand with long term and sustainable transformation of food systems.

Policy options need to be urgently identified, bearing in mind the importance of overcoming challenges related to lacking or weak cross-sectoral, multi-stakeholder and multi-level coordination, both vertically (across global, regional, national, subnational, territorial and local level) and horizontally (across sectors and institutions) which often leads to contradictory policies and insufficient actions.

CFS has a key role to play in strengthening coordinated global policy responses between relevant stakeholders to the multiple dimensions of food crises. It deliberates within a human rights framework, focusing on the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, with the support of a dedicated High-Level Panel of Experts. As such it is the most appropriate space for examining emerging food crises in a globally coordinated manner.

This workstream draws on the convening power of the CFS, its focus on the realization of the right to adequate food, and its ability to mobilize and engage relevant stakeholders in exchanges on food security and nutrition priorities and actions. The workstream will both contribute to and benefit from the preparation of an HLPE-FSN report on “Building resilient food systems” while at the same time drawing on the various policy convergence tools adopted by CFS in previous years to identify agreed policy measures that are relevant to the current challenges.

Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective includes identifying signs of emerging food crises and to identify timely actions in line with longer-term objectives of food systems transformation and the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

- Regular biannual meetings will be held to discuss the evolving food and nutrition security situation, share experiences, data and information on existing initiatives, as well as to discuss key issues towards enhanced policy coordination and collaborative governance, giving particular attention to the voices of the most affected countries and constituencies. Pending available resources, these meetings will take place in different locations, especially at the UNHQ in New York. High Level Special Events at the ministerial level are expected to be co-convened by CFS, as appropriate. The outcomes of the biannual meetings will be captured in a summary report and contribute to informing the CFS Plenary debate on the “State of food security in the world”.
- The engagement with the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) will be reinforced and its Chair or Secretariat will be invited to be part of CFS meetings regularly, and CFS Chair will participate in the AMIS Steering Committee.
- In the event of the outbreak of a global food crisis, through this workstream the Committee will provide a platform to address the emerging food crises in a globally coordinated manner. This platform will represent a space to share experiences, policy responses and relevant data among CFS Members and Participants as well as information on international activities taken to address food crises.
- A concise outline of potential CFS responses to emerging crises will be developed.
- Subject to availability of resources, the workstream could include the establishment of a digital platform for good practices and experiences, led by the RBAs, whereby governments and other stakeholders could contribute with concrete examples of innovative governance modalities resulting in more effective, resilient and inclusive food systems.
- In the context of this workstream a Global Thematic Event (GTE) on conflicts and food security and nutrition titled “Advancing the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises (CFS-FFA)” will be organized to monitor progress on the use and application of the CFS-FFA on the occasion of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its endorsement.

## Strategic Function 2 – Policy

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*Develop voluntary global policy guidance for policy convergence and coherence to achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food*

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### A.2.1 Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition

*Focus area: ‘Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems’*

#### Rationale:

Sustained disparities between vulnerable and other social groups – reflecting inequalities between and within countries - can slow growth and lead to political instability, migration fluxes, with related adverse consequences on food security and nutrition. Stark inequalities – including between rural and urban areas – in access to basic services and assets lead to unequal processes of economic growth and transformation. These inequalities affect households' prospects for overcoming rural poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition.

The relationship between inequality, food security and nutritional outcomes is evident. While inequalities affect food security and nutrition outcomes, inequalities can also be generated by food systems themselves. High levels of concentration in food production, corporate concentration in food trade, transformation and distribution, and uneven distribution of agricultural assets and access to natural resources and finance are all trends that perpetuate and deepen inequalities between different actors in agriculture and food systems. In turn, these elements affect the food security and nutrition status of vast portions of the population, especially the most vulnerable groups.

This vicious cycle continues as food insecurity and malnutrition further deepen inequalities through lost opportunities in health, education and employment. Thus, recognizing the drivers of inequalities in food systems helps understanding how to address them and, in turn, food insecurity and malnutrition. The HLPE-FSN stressed the importance of addressing food security and nutrition through a food systems approach, highlighting the linkages between supply chains, food environments, consumer behaviour, and the economic, social and institutional systems that connect to food. Inequalities affecting food systems' drivers can be transmitted to all components of food systems and ultimately affect food security and nutrition outcomes.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective of this thematic workstream is to develop a set of focused and action oriented policy recommendations that will strengthen the capacities of countries to identify the drivers of inequalities in agriculture and food systems in order to address them and, in turn, food insecurity and malnutrition. The proposed thematic workstream will contribute to the CFS vision and the overall objective of addressing the root causes of food insecurity with a focus on the people most affected by hunger and

malnutrition and on the need to promote the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security.

The focus will be on inequalities within agriculture and food systems. The workstream will provide an analysis, based on the HLPE-FSN report, on drivers of socio-economic inequalities between actors in agriculture and food systems that influence food security and nutrition outcomes. Gender inequalities and the need to create opportunities for youth will inform the analysis, so there will be scope for complementarities with other MYPOW workstreams, although the overall focus will differ from these workstreams.

### A.2.2 Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation

*Focus area: 'Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems'*

#### Rationale:

Growing urbanization, combined with the reorientation of urban and peri-urban agricultural lands to more profitable uses, have been gradually leading to a “geographical decoupling” of urban areas from sources of food supply, posing higher risks for food security and nutrition. In the absence of specific food systems planning across the rural-urban continuum, the sale and consumption of highly processed foods is growing in most urban centers, while local commerce that delivers healthy, fresh food at affordable prices is neglected, with negative impacts on food security and nutrition.

Urban and peri-urban agriculture is an important option with potential positive impacts on dietary diversity, quality of city spaces and community action and empowerment. Yet, in most cities, there is little state support for it. Instead, current regulations in urban areas and the market value of land limit the opportunities for local production.

With almost sixty percent of the global population currently living in urban areas, it is imperative to address the challenges of urbanization in relation to rural transformation to “build back better” in the wake of COVID-19 pandemic, the impact of climate change and conflicts. The current multi-layered global food crisis point to the importance and potential of the territorial dimension of food systems – addressing poverty and inequality, building resilience and social inclusion and fostering sustainable livelihoods.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective of the workstream is to develop a set of focused and action oriented policy recommendations on strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems in the context of urbanization and rural transformation as a key means of achieving the CFS vision, SDG2, and an array of other SDGs, including SDGs 1, 10 and 11.

The CFS policy recommendations on urban and peri-urban food systems are envisioned as a focused, action-oriented document that will encourage coordinated policies for food security and nutrition across rural, urban and peri-urban areas, taking into account the specific needs of diverse rural and urban contexts and the linkages between them.

An inclusive event on “Localizing SDG2: multilevel governance” will precede the start of the OEWS and the negotiations.

The workstream will benefit from the findings and recommendations of an HLPE-FSN report on the topic.

### A.2.3. Building resilient food systems

*Focus area: 'Fostering resilience of agriculture and food systems to shocks and stresses'*

#### Rationale:

Global challenges to food security and nutrition, such as The COVID-19 pandemic, conflicts, extreme weather events due to climate change, natural disasters, loss of biodiversity and land degradation reveal structural vulnerabilities of agriculture and food systems.. These shocks and stresses may disrupt food value chains and, when combined with other factors such as financial or economic crises, may lead to unaffordability and/or unavailability of healthy food. There are also deep inequalities and unsustainable practices in the current food distribution and marketing systems.

There is wide recognition of the weaknesses and vulnerabilities of agriculture and food systems, and growing calls to improve their functioning so that they are able to respond to current and future challenges, seeking to diversify sources of inputs, production, markets, supply chain and actors, supporting the creation of small and medium-sized companies, cooperatives, consortiums and other groups to maintain diversity in the agriculture and food value chains.

Given the increased frequency of shocks to agriculture and food systems in recent years and the growing risks from a range of sources, it is imperative to explore more deeply how they can be made more resilient – that is, more capable of recovering, adapting and transforming in the face of shocks – as well as more equitable and sustainable, so that they are able to support all dimensions of food security.

Understanding the different types of vulnerabilities of agriculture and food systems, and their implications for the different actors involved, will enable CFS to provide a space for exchange and convergence on the policy measures needed to enhance the resilience of local, regional and global food supply chains, including consideration of inclusive and equitable employment opportunities, the role of trade, environmental sustainability, access to healthy diets and human rights.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective of the workstream is to create a set of focused, action-oriented policy recommendations on “Building resilient food systems” as a key means of achieving the CFS vision, SDG2, and an array of other SDGs, including SDGs SDG 8, 10, 12, 14 and 15, as a result of the contribution that agriculture and food systems make to livelihoods and natural systems.

The workstream will benefit from the findings and recommendations of an HLPE-FSN report on the topic.

## A.2.4. Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems

*Focus area: 'Enhancing equity and inclusiveness in agriculture and food systems'*

### Rationale:

Indigenous Peoples' agricultural and food systems are intimately tied to nature and are capable of providing food and nutritional security whilst restoring ecosystems and maintaining biodiversity. This was recognized by the scientific group of the UN Food Systems Summit, which led to the creation of the Coalition on Indigenous Peoples' food systems.

Traditional knowledge clearly contributes to the enhancement of the sustainability of agriculture and food systems. FAO's Globally Important Agricultural Heritage Systems (GIAHS) provide a good example of how to support traditional systems and demonstrate the wealth they can provide at social, economic and environmental levels. Since 2002, GIAHS has designated 62 systems in 22 countries as agricultural heritage sites. These represent diverse natural landscapes and agricultural practices that create sustainable livelihoods and food security in rural areas while combining biodiversity, resilient ecosystems, traditions and farmer innovations in a unique way.

The 2022 HLPE-FSN Note on Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition reports that Indigenous Peoples' traditional knowledge systems are becoming more widely appreciated as methodologically, substantively and contextually strong and they address current contemporary agricultural and food system challenges through insights on socioecological mechanisms and interactions within food generation environments. Additionally, there is great value in acknowledging and striving to foster the connection between modern, scientific practices and traditional knowledge systems.

Despite their centrality, Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, and traditional knowledge and practices are undervalued and under unprecedented risk of disappearance. One of the main challenges is that Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems, and traditional knowledge and practices are either misunderstood or unknown, which often result in incomplete or inadequate policy tools. To this end, it is critical to establish a political willingness and leadership to increase Indigenous People's participation in the policy making processes.

This thematic workstream will benefit from the comparative advantage of the CFS to offer an inclusive and intergovernmental platform for global coordination and policy convergence, which will bring together policy makers, scientific international communities, UN Agencies and Indigenous Peoples.

### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective of the workstream is to create a set of focused, action-oriented policy recommendations on "Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems to achieve FSN" as a key means of achieving the CFS vision, SDG2, and an array of other SDGs, including SDGs 1, 10, 12, 13 and 15.

The workstream will benefit from the findings and recommendations of an HLPE-FSN report on the topic.

## A.2.5 Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition

*Focus area: Promoting agriculture and food systems actions that protect the planet*

### Rationale:

In 2014, the Committee on World Food Security (CFS) and the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) recognized the great significance of fish and other aquatic foods in the diets of certain regions where both dependence on fish and vulnerability to climate change impacts were extraordinarily high.

The report produced by the HLPE-FSN concluded that “fish deserves a central position in food security and nutrition strategies”. The resulting CFS policy recommendations highlighted the need to make aquatic foods an integral element of inter-sectoral national food security and nutritional policies as well as to include them in national nutritional programmes and interventions aimed at tackling micronutrient deficiencies, especially among children and women.

Compared to when the report was written, further information has been produced about the nutritional contents of aquatic species caught or cultivated for human consumption around the world and new catch data and fishery management and climate change models are now available.

This workstream will make use of the Rome-based Agencies’ databases, build on CFS’ cross cutting nutrition, health, and cross-sectoral expertise, and aim to integrate a variety of related knowledge sources, including traditional and Indigenous knowledge in order to protect and nourish those at greatest risk. Many of the data and modeling gaps of 2014 can now be filled, and the CFS and HLPE now can also draw on the additional resources offered by the UNFSS Coalition Coordination Hub and the relevant UNFSS Coalitions that are affiliated with it (e.g., Aquatic Blue Food Coalition, Coalition of Action for Healthy Diets from Sustainable Food Systems, School Meals). Furthermore this workstream will pay specific attention to the crucial role of small scale fisheries for food security and nutrition, building on the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-Scale Fisheries.

### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The objective of the thematic workstream is to update the policy recommendations on sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition, avoiding in all cases duplications with the FAO Voluntary Guidelines for Securing Sustainable Small-scale Fisheries.

This workstream will build upon the CFS policy recommendations endorsed in 2014, and draw on the evidence provided by the CFS High-Level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition (HLPE-FSN) that would update its report on this topic. The updated version of the report prepared in 2014 could serve as a roadmap to identify sources of data and models that are needed to fully evaluate the potential for aquatic foods to contribute to food security and nutrition in the context of climate change, and to foster food system transformation pathways that include aquatic foods.

The HLPE-FSN can consider how their recommendations from 2014 about considering and integrating aquatic foods can now be implemented in ways that would not have been feasible at that time, and make recommendations for future policies and programmes.

This policy workstream is expected to contribute to different Sustainable Development Goals, including SDG 14 on life below water and SDG 2 on food security.

## Strategic Function 3 – Uptake

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*Foster the uptake, follow-up and review, and sharing of experiences and best practices on the use and application of CFS products at all levels*

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### A.3.1 In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy outcomes at all levels.

*Focus area: 'Strengthening means of implementation and collaborative action for food security and nutrition'*

#### Rationale:

Using a multi-stakeholder, inclusive and evidence-based approach, CFS develops and endorses policy recommendations and guidance on a wide range of food security and nutrition related topics. In order to strengthen its impact, it is essential to increase the visibility and use of CFS policy instruments at local, national and regional levels.

In 2018, the CFS Plenary agreed that *“Member States have primary responsibility for promoting CFS and the use and application of CFS policy products and recommendations at all levels, working in collaboration with the RBAs, other relevant UN bodies, CSM, PSM, CGIAR, philanthropic and financial institutions and other concerned actors. To increase linkages between CFS and the regional and country levels, Member States are encouraged, at their discretion, to constitute or strengthen, with the active engagement of the RBA headquarters and decentralized networks, where feasible and suitable, multidisciplinary national mechanisms (e.g. food security networks, national alliances, national CFS platforms) and foster their interest and contribution to CFS. The RBAs, other UN bodies and other stakeholders have a role to play in mainstreaming CFS products and recommendations in their own work and facilitating their use and application at all levels.”*

However, there is wide consensus on the need of strengthening the impact of CFS deliberations and policy outcomes, through innovative actions on increasing awareness, ownership and use of CFS policy outcomes.

#### Objectives and expected outcomes:

The workstream is intended to foster an in-depth debate on enhanced efforts by CFS stakeholders on how to increase its impact, promote the dissemination, ownership, use and uptake of all CFS policy agreements, leading to increased awareness, policy coherence and coordination at all levels.

- An inclusive and participatory process will be established for CFS stakeholders, which will aim at maximizing the engagement from capitals, HQ and the field, as appropriate. This will result in the preparation of an Action Plan to be presented for endorsement by the CFS



Plenary. The Action Plan will identify the areas of work where improvement is needed, recommend relevant follow-up actions and suggest roles and responsibilities between different actors.

- After the approval of the Action Plan, a follow-up process is foreseen to implement its recommendations.

### A.3.2 Global thematic events

The following topics (the progressive realization of the right to adequate food, conflicts/protracted crises, investing in family farming) have been identified as relevant for the organization of global thematic events to advance the global debate on these key issues and track progress made in adopting selected CFS policy agreements on the basis of the evolving global context. To this end, the current *"Terms of Reference to share experiences and good practices in applying CFS decisions and recommendations through organizing events at national, regional and global levels"* approved in 2016 at CFS 43 may need to be updated as part of the above mentioned workstream 3.1. "In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase global awareness and use of CFS policy products".

The rationale for each global thematic event planned for this four-year Programme of Work is included under the Strategic Function 1 of the related thematic workstream as well as reported in the rolling section. Three GTEs are planned to take place as follows:

- Global Thematic Event on the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security at CFS 52 in 2024 to monitoring progress the use and application of this CFS Guidelines, as part of the 20<sup>th</sup> anniversary from its endorsement;
- Global Thematic Event on conflicts and food security and nutrition. Advancing the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises at CFS53 in 2025 to monitor progress the use and application of this CFS Framework, as part of the 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary from its endorsement;
- Global Thematic Event on Empowering Family farmers in 2026 as a contribution to the objectives of the 2019-2028 UN Decade of Family Farming and to monitor progress on the use and application of a number of relevant CFS policy recommendations: "Connecting smallholders to markets" (2016); "Investing in smallholder agriculture for food security" (2013); "How to increase food security and smallholder sensitive investments in agriculture" (2011); "Promoting Youth Engagement and Employment in Agriculture and Food Systems for Food Security and Nutrition" (2022).

### A.3.3. Forum on the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition

Following the endorsement of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition, the Forum is intended to provide the CFS members with an opportunity to discuss the implementation of the VGs and mobilize political commitment from governments, donors, civil society, private sector, and the UN system.

## B. SUPPORTING ACTIVITIES

### B. 1. Communications, outreach and resource mobilization

Communication about the work of the CFS is a key responsibility of all CFS Members and other stakeholders. The Rome-based Agencies (RBAs), with their global networks, play a key role in outreach as other members of the Advisory Group. All CFS stakeholders are encouraged to reach out to their constituencies, networks and regions to raise awareness of CFS and its policy guidance and recommendations, and to solicit feedback from them on their use. In this way the responsibility of communicating and profiling CFS, especially at regional and national levels, is shared.

The CFS Chairperson has a key role on connecting CFS to other relevant multilateral fora. The role of the CFS Chair is to represent CFS and promote its inclusive model and agreed outcomes in appropriate political fora. The Chair also advocates for the consideration of CFS policy outcomes by decision and policymakers and collaborate with Member Countries, RBAs and other relevant stakeholders to find opportunities to raise awareness and disseminate the outcomes of the work carried out by the Committee.

The role of the CFS Secretariat is to support communication efforts of all CFS stakeholders and the outreach efforts of the CFS Chairperson, subject to available resources. The Secretariat shall count on sufficient expertise and dedicated capacities on strategic communication, in support of CFS membership and the Chairperson.

The CFS annual Plenary session is usually held in FAO in October and represents the main opportunity to communicate with, and hear from CFS Members, Participants, and Observers and goes beyond the stakeholders who deal with CFS on a day-to-day basis. The convening power of CFS is strong and the session is seen by many as the most important event in the food security and nutrition calendar. Media are invited to cover the CFS session and according to what topics are on the agenda, attention by specialist media can be attracted. Side events that are held during the session are a major attraction for both organizers and attendees. Because of the high attendance that side events attract, CFS week is seen as a major networking opportunity for the FSN community. Communication channels include the public website, social media channels, and a mailing list with approximately 6,000 subscribers.

### B.2. Linkages with other relevant global processes/institutions

The CFS will seek to reinforce its presence and interaction (in both directions) with, *inter alia*, the UN General Assembly and ECOSOC, the FAO Conference, High Level Political Forum and Regional Sustainable Development Fora, Conferences of the Parties of the Rio Conventions, UN Health, WTO, Environmental and Habitat Assemblies and with the UN Food Systems Summit process.

Pending agreement with relevant partners, and subject to the availability of resources, the following activities will be carried out:

- Thematic sessions on CFS policy agreements at the FAO Regional Conferences, including through side events, as appropriate.
- An annual briefing to the General Assembly on CFS policy agreements and Plenary outcomes, in the appropriate format, to be agreed with the President of the General Assembly, possibly coinciding with the Second Committee negotiations.
- At least, one session of the “Group of Friends on Food Security and Nutrition” in New York, possibly coinciding with the CFS reporting session to ECOSOC at the Management Segment.

- Regular participation of the Food Systems Summit UN Coordination Hub at CFS specific meetings, and regular inclusion of the FSS national pathways and coalitions progress in the CFS context, in partnership with the Coordination Hub.
- High Level Special Events, intersessional events, or side events on specific issues relevant to the implementation of the MYPoW and to food security and nutrition, co-convened with interested institutions and bodies, as appropriate.
- Regional workshops in partnership with the UN Regional Commissions on FSN, CFS policy agreements and Plenary outcomes, as appropriate.
- Other outreach activities carried on by the Chairperson or designated Bureau Members, as appropriate.

### B.3. CFS Engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted in September 2015 calls for a global shift in the approach to development and provides a framework for countries to implement their commitment to leaving no one behind, including eradicating hunger and malnutrition.

The 2030 Agenda explicitly recognizes the important role and inclusive nature of CFS to advance food security and nutrition. As such, CFS has been regularly contributes to the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) global follow-up and review by sharing the outcomes of its deliberations and policy agreements, based on the SDGs under in-depth review and reporting modalities proposed by the HLPF Secretariat.

- Pending available resources, a side event will be regularly co-convened in partnership with UN entities at the High-Level Political Forum.
- In 2027, the process to define the development agenda succeeding the 2030 Agenda is expected to start. CFS will agree on the ways of engaging in this process at its 2027 Plenary.

### B.4. CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work

As established in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report, following the adoption of the MYPoW, “annual updates of the rolling section of the MYPoW will be prepared by the Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group, and presented to the Plenary for consideration and endorsement. They are intended to reflect Plenary decisions, consider possible adjustment, and review implementation of the MYPoW. The updates will be carried out taking into account resource and workload implications”.

This MyPoW also foresees a mid-term review in 2025 to assess and adjust as necessary the remaining elements of the MyPoW, complementing the annual update of the rolling session. Then, following CFS plenary discussions on critical and emerging FSN issues in 2026, Bureau and Advisory Group members, in the intersessional period 2026-2027, are expected to work on the preparation of the MYPoW 2028-2031.

## II. ACTIVITIES AND COST ESTIMATES<sup>5</sup> ("Rolling" section<sup>6</sup>)

### A. Thematic Workstreams

#### A.1.1: The progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security: Actions towards 2030

##### Process:

Following a Special Event on the progressive realization of the right to adequate food at CFS 51, an intersessional High-Level Forum titled "Tackling Climate change, biodiversity loss and land degradation through the right to food" will be organized by the CFS Secretariat with the support of a Technical Task Team in 2025.

The Forum is envisaged to be co-convened with the COP presidencies and conventions and held in the context of the Conferences of the Parties of the Rio Conventions (COPs)<sup>7</sup>. A short HLPE-FSN background note will inform the intersessional High-Level Forum.

A Global Thematic Event on the "Right to Adequate Food: Advancing the uptake of the Right to Food Guidelines" will be organized by the CFS Secretariat with the support of a Technical Task Team in 2024.

##### Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Item	Cost estimate (USD)
Costs associated with the organization of a High-Level Forum: preparation of background document, translation, speakers' travel, interpretation, communications and outreach material	100,000
Cost associated with the organization of a Global Thematic Event on the Right to Adequate Food: Advancing the uptake of the Right to Food Guidelines: preparation of background document, translation, speakers' travel, communications and outreach material	50,000

<sup>5</sup> Figures provided in this section should be considered as additional to costs associated with the organization of CFS Plenary sessions and with the core CFS Secretariat staff. The CFS core budget is funded through the regular programme by FAO, IFAD and WFP based on verbal agreements. As stated in the agreed consultation report for the preparation of the response of the CFS Evaluation (CFS 2017/44/12/Rev.1), "CFS relies on the contributions of the three RBAs (FAO, IFAD and WFP), who provide 4.05 million each biennium in cash and in-kind, towards the CFS core budget that covers the cost of CFS plenary and Secretariat".

<sup>6</sup> In line with the provisions of Annex B of the CFS Implementation Report on the new MYPoW structure and process (CFS 2018/45/3), endorsed at CFS 45: Annual updates of the rolling section of the MYPoW will be prepared by the Bureau, in consultation with the Advisory Group, and presented to the Plenary for consideration and endorsement. These are intended to reflect the Plenary decisions, consider possible adjustment, and review the implementation of the MYPoW. The updates will be carried out taking into account resource and workload implications.

<sup>7</sup> Pending agreement with relevant partners and subject to availability of resources

<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>150,000</b>
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### **A.1.2: The role and rights of agriculture and food systems workers**

Process:

A CFS Plenary discussion on decent work in agriculture and food systems will take place at CFS 52 in October 2024.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost estimate (USD)</b>
Cost associated with the organization of a session at CFS 52 (event planning, speakers' travel, interpretation and translation of background document, communication and outreach material)	50,000
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>50,000</b>

### **A.1.3. Strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition**

Process:

A High-Level Forum titled “Strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition” will be organized by the CFS Secretariat with the support of a Technical Task Team at CFS 53 in 2025. The High Level Forum will be informed by a short HLPE-FSN background note.

Additionally, a CFS side event will be organized in the context of the Addis Ababa+10 Summit<sup>8</sup>.

A Global Thematic Event on “Investing in family farming to strengthen sustainable food systems and to achieve food security and nutrition” will also be organized by the CFS Secretariat with the support of a Technical Task Team in 2026.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost estimate (USD)</b>
Costs associated with the organization of a High-Level Forum: event planning, preparation of background document, translation, speakers' travel, interpretation, communications and outreach material	100,000
Costs associated with the organization of a Global Thematic Event on Investing in family farming to strengthen sustainable food systems and to achieve food security and nutrition: event planning, preparation of background document, speakers' travel, communications and outreach material	50,000

<sup>8</sup> Pending agreement with relevant partners and subject to availability of resources.

<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>150,000</b>
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#### **A.1.4. Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food system transformation**

##### Process:

The CFS Secretariat, supported by a Technical Task Team, will organize biannual discussions to be held back to back with Bureau and Advisory Group meetings to take stock of the evolving food and nutrition security situation, share experiences, data and information on existing initiatives, and to identify key actions needed towards enhanced policy coordination and collaborative governance, with particular attention to the voices of the most affected countries and constituencies. The workstream will rely on the inputs and updates provided by representatives from relevant food security monitoring and early warning systems as well as by the HLPE-FSN. The engagement with the Agricultural Market Information System (AMIS) will also be reinforced and its Chair or Secretariat invited to be part of these meetings. The outcomes of the biannual meetings will be captured in a summary report and contribute to informing the CFS Plenary debate on the “State of food security in the world”.

Pending available resources, meetings will take place in different locations in order to facilitate the participation of relevant regional and national stakeholders.

In the event of a global food crisis outbreak, and proposed by the Chairperson, the Bureau and Advisory Group will activate a follow-up and coordination task force, which will coordinate substantive deliberations on the status and evolution of the crisis and that will foster coherence between global, regional and country-level efforts to address the crisis. High Level Special Events at the ministerial level are expected to be co-convened by CFS with this aim.

Additionally, a Global Thematic Event on conflicts and food security and nutrition titled “Advancing the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises” will be organized by the CFS Secretariat with the support of a Technical Task Team in 2025.

##### Additional extra-budgetary resources:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost estimate (USD)</b>
Costs associated with the organization of biannual intersessional meetings in 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027: meeting planning, preparation of background document, communications and outreach material, preparation of annual summary reports	240,000
Costs associated with the organization of a Global Thematic Event on Conflicts and food security and nutrition. Advancing the uptake of the CFS Framework for Action for Food Security and Nutrition in Protracted Crises: preparation of background document, event planning, speakers’ travel, communications and outreach material	50,000

<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>290,000<sup>9</sup></b>

### **A.2.1: Reducing Inequalities for food security and nutrition**

Process:

Following the launch of the HLPE-FSN Report in June 2023, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a Plenary discussion at CFS 51, CFS will conduct a policy convergence process, leading to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 52 in October 2024.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

<b>Items</b>	<b>Cost estimate (USD)</b>
Costs associated with the negotiation process: preparation of background document, interpretation of meetings and translation of documents, communications and outreach material	250,000
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>250,000</b>

### **A.2.2. Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation**

Process:

Following the launch of the HLPE-FSN Report in June 2024, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a Plenary discussion at CFS 52, CFS will conduct a policy convergence process, leading to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 53 in October 2025. The release of the Zero Draft will be preceded by a thematic inclusive session on “Localizing SDG2: multilevel governance”.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost estimate (USD)</b>

<sup>9</sup> In the event of global food crisis outbreak, costs associated with the organization of a High Level Special Event (event planning, preparation of background document speakers’ travel, communications and outreach material) would amount approximately to USD 100,000.

Costs associated with the negotiation process: preparation of background document, interpretation of meetings and translation of documents, communications and outreach material	250,000
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>250,000</b>

### A.2.3. Building resilient food systems

#### Process:

Following the preparation and launch of the HLPE-FSN Report in 2025, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a Plenary discussion at CFS 53, the Committee will conduct a policy convergence process, leading to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 54, in October 2026.

Given the key role of well-functioning markets and trade for resilience of food systems and to facing crises, a specific event on the role of trade will be co-organized with the World Trade Organization (WTO)<sup>10</sup>.

#### Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Item	Cost estimate (USD)
Costs associated with the negotiation process: preparation of background document, interpretation of meetings and translation of documents, communications and outreach material	250,000
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>250,000</b>

### A.2.4: Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems

#### Process:

Following the preparation and launch of the HLPE-FSN Report in 2026, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a Plenary discussion at CFS 54, the Committee will conduct a policy convergence process, leading to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 55, in October 2027.

#### Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Item	Cost estimate (USD)
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<sup>10</sup> Pending agreement with WTO.



Costs associated with the negotiation process: preparation of background document, interpretation of meetings and translation of documents, communications and outreach material	250,000
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>250,000</b>

### A.2.5: Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition

#### Process:

Following the preparation and launch of the HLPE-FSN Report in 2027, the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members and a Plenary discussion at CFS 55, the Committee will conduct a policy convergence process, leading to the development of policy recommendations to be presented to the Committee for endorsement at CFS 56 in October 2028.

#### Additional extra-budgetary resources:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost estimate (USD)</b>
Costs associated with the negotiation process: preparation of background document, interpretation of meetings and translation of documents, communications and outreach material	250,000
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>250,000</b>

### A.3.1: In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy outcomes at all levels

#### Process:

Following the identification of a Rapporteur among CFS Members, the Bureau and its Advisory Group will define a workplan and timeline for the in-depth debate to take place during the 2023-2024 intersessional period. An Open-Ended Working Group, open to interested CFS Members and Participants, will be established to discuss and prepare the Action Plan that will be presented for consideration by the Plenary at CFS 52. Follow-up activities that will be defined in the Action Plan that is expected to be agreed at CFS 52 will be included through the regular updates of the CFS MYPoW.

#### Additional extra-budgetary resources:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost estimate (USD)</b>
Costs associated with OEWG activities in 2023-2024: preparation of background documents and draft Action Plan	50,000
Follow-up activities 2024-2027	To be determined, based on the Action Plan
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>50,000</b>

### A.3.3. Forum on the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition

The Forum on the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment in the context of food security and nutrition will take place at CFS52 in 2024.

Item	Cost estimate (USD)
Cost associated with the organization of the Forum: session planning, speakers' travel, communications and outreach material	30,000
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>30,000</b>

## B. Supporting activities

### B.1. Communications, outreach and resource mobilization

#### Process:

Following the endorsement of the 2024-2027 MYPoW, the in-depth debate on increased awareness and use of the CFS policy outcomes and the development of the related Action Plan, the [2020-2023 CFS Communication Strategy](#) will be updated. The [CFS Resource Mobilization Strategy](#) will also be updated accordingly.

Additional extra-budgetary resources on communications and outreach are shown within the context of each thematic workstream and supporting activity. Further updates will be defined and discussed in 2024/2025 as part of the annual update of the MYPoW rolling section.

### B.2. Linkages with other relevant global processes and institutions

#### Process:

The CFS Secretariat, the Chairperson and CFS Members and Participants will seek to reinforce the presence of the Committee and its interactions with relevant global processes, initiatives and institutions in order to identify potential areas of collaboration and maximize synergies.

Additional extra-budgetary resources will be defined each year upon the identification of specific activities. Preliminary activities and related cost estimates are provided in the table below:

Item	Cost estimate (USD)
Costs associated with the organization of thematic sessions on CFS policy agreements at the FAO Regional Conferences (in 2024 and 2026), including through side events: event planning, travel, communications and outreach material	100,000

Costs associated with the organization of annual briefings to the General Assembly on CFS policy agreements and Plenary outcomes in 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027: travel, communications and outreach material	40,000
Costs associated with the organization of High Level Special Events, or intersessional events on specific issues relevant to the implementation of the MYPoW, co-convened with interested institutions and bodies in 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027: event planning, travel, interpretation communications and outreach material	200,000
Costs associated with the organization Regional workshops in partnership with the UN Regional Commissions on CFS policy agreements and Plenary outcomes: workshop planning, travel, communications and outreach material	To be determined
Plenary discussions on topics and activities carried out by other institutions of particular relevance to the work of the Committee	Included in the core budget
Costs associated with the participation of the CFS Chairperson and Bureau Members at the COPs, and vice-versa, at the CFS Plenary sessions, of the chairpersons and executive secretaries of the COPs in 2024, 2025, 2026 and 2027: travel, communications and outreach material	60,000
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	<b>400,000</b>

### B.3. CFS Engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Process:

Contributions to the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) will be developed by the CFS Secretariat on the basis of the substantive guidance provided by the Bureau in consultation with the Advisory Group. A Rapporteur will be identified to facilitate the drafting process.

The CFS Secretariat, the Chairperson and CFS Members and Participants will also seek to organize side events at the HLPF on CFS policy agreements and Plenary outcomes of relevance to the thematic reviews carried out each year.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

Item	Cost estimate (USD)
Costs associated with the preparation of CFS inputs to HLPF in 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027: document preparation	Included in the core budget

Costs associated with the organization of CFS side events at HLPF: event planning, speakers' travel, interpretation, communications and outreach material	To be determined
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	

**B.4. CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work**

Process:

In 2026 the HLPE-FSN will produce the 4<sup>th</sup> note on Critical, Emerging and Enduring Issues for Food Security and Nutrition, which will be discussed at CFS 54 as a first input into the development of the new CFS MYPoW. In 2027, CFS will prepare the draft 2028-2031 MYPoW on the basis of the process established in Annex B of the CFS Evaluation Implementation Report.

Additional extra-budgetary resources:

<b>Item</b>	<b>Cost estimate (USD)</b>
Costs associated with the consultative process to develop the new MYPoW in 2027: preparation of background document, translation	Included in the core budget
<b>Total cost (USD)</b>	

## OVERVIEW OF ESTIMATED EXTRA-BUDGETARY COSTS

Estimated extra-budgetary costs					
A. Thematic workstreams	2024	2025	2026	2027	TOTAL
A.1.1. The progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security: Actions towards 2030	50,000	100,000			150,000
A.1.2. The role and rights of agriculture and food systems workers	50,000				50,000
A.1.3. Strengthening responsible investment and financing for food security and nutrition		100,000	50,000		150,000
A.1.4. Collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses to emerging global food crises towards sustainable agriculture and food system transformation	60,000	110,000	60,000	60,000	290,000
A.2.1. Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition	250,000				250,000
A.2.2. Strengthening urban and peri-urban food systems to achieve food security and nutrition in the context of urbanization and rural transformation		250,000			250,000
A.2.3. Building sustainable food systems			250,000		250,000
A.2.4. Preserving, strengthening and promoting Indigenous Peoples' food and knowledge systems and traditional practices for sustainable food systems				250,000	250,000
A.2.5. Sustainable fisheries and aquaculture for food security and nutrition					(In 2028)
A.3.1. In-depth debate on enhanced efforts to increase awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy outcomes at all levels	50,000	Pending definition of Action Plan			50,000

A.3.3. Forum on the uptake of the CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality and Women's and Girls' Empowerment in the context of Food Security and Nutrition	30,000				30,000
<b>SUBTOTAL (Thematic workstreams)</b>	<b>490,000</b>	<b>560,000</b>	<b>360,000</b>	<b>310,000</b>	<b>1,720,000</b>
<b>B. Supporting activities</b>					
B.1. Communications, outreach and resource mobilization					Included in workstreams/supporting activities
B.2. Linkages with other relevant global processes/institutions	125,000	75,000	125,000	75,000	400,000
B.3. CFS Engagement in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development					Included in the core budget
B.4. CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work 2028-2031					Included in the core budget
<b>SUBTOTAL (Supporting Activities)</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>125,000</b>	<b>75,000</b>	<b>400,000</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>615,000</b>	<b>635,000</b>	<b>485,000</b>	<b>385,000</b>	<b>2,120,000</b>