

Belgian Civil Society comments and suggestion on Zero Draft of Action plan on increasing awareness, ownership, use and usefulness of CFS policy outcomes

Introduction:

The following comments are made by the Belgian Civil Society on the the zero draft action plan on “strengthening the uptake of CFS policy agreements”.

General observations:

What the Belgian Civil Society assesses as positive:

The new structure that 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 (however description of different roles is now missing, see suggestions below).

What the Belgian Civil Society assesses as needing improvement:

1. **The Right to Food is still not the overarching framework for action plan.** It is mentioned in the introduction but not included in the rest of the document. In this regard, we propose:
 - HLPE compilation should also help giving guidance for using CFS agreements for a Right to Food based transformation of food systems - not only identifying gaps
 - The prioritization of topics (1.A.2) shall be made based on relevance for achieving the Right to Food and for overcoming structural constraints for achieving the Right to Food, based on demands from most affected countries and constituencies. Rather than aligning with priorities of other UN spaces (1.A.2), they should be the ones aligning with the priorities established by the CFS, since the CFS is the most inclusive food governance space. Other UN spaces shall continue to contribute with their expertise to CFS’s priorities (highlight legitimacy of CFS policy outcomes due to its inclusivity).

2. **The action plan gives no priority to most affected countries and constituencies & is weak on social 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. giving priority voice to most affected countries and constituencies should be mentioned for inclusive policy processes (1.B.2)
 - 2.A.3 on national implementation should include “by integrating national actors, particularly most affected, through social participation into all decision-making processes and the elaboration and monitoring of public policies”
 - Point 2.A.6 on the pilot countries should be via self-proposal of countries, by giving priority for most affected countries 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 (importance of social participation at all levels)! They need to have explicit and transparent criteria for preventing conflicts of interest, mitigating power asymmetries, and providing 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 reach 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 than of “actionable” CFS policy agreements.

4. The action plan should reaffirm the special role of the RBAs, as the specialized agencies dealing with food and agriculture, for implementing CFS agreements. In this sense, RBA’s particular responsibility should be highlighted in the document and RBA’s should not be grouped together with other UN agencies and international institutions for all action points.

5. The action plan should include a clear resource mobilization strategy

- 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 to add to the document the notion of exploring mechanisms for resource mobilization which align to the CFS MYPoW and its human rights framework and ensure the independency of the CFS and protect it against conflicts of interest. The CFS should be creative for finding new forms of getting funding. For instance, CFS should explore possibilities of resource mobilization in relation with ongoing discussions on reforming the global economic architecture (FfD; UN Tax Convention). CFS should also think about formats (e.g. discussion rounds) to reach funding commitments by countries.

6. 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.

What the Belgian Civil Society believes is missing and proposes to add:

1. Role for Civil society and Indigenous Peoples’ organizations is mostly missing

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

2. 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 voices given to most affected countries and constituencies and the relevance of the voices coming from the ground through the CSIPM.
 - In several action points, it still needs to be clarified better who is responsible
 - **As per the new wording "civil society, indigenous peoples and non-governmental organizations": It shall be civil society and indigenous peoples' organizations.** Non-governmental organizations are part of civil society.
3. in part 2 A:
 - Mapping of relevant spaces and processes for dissemination and coordination for policy convergence (from draft outline)
 - activities to increase visibility of CFS policy agreements (thematic events, awareness raising events, advocating for inclusion of references to policy agreements in multilateral negotiations) (from draft outline)
4. in part 2 C: CFS coordination function shall be mentioned in 2 C (see text proposal below)
5. in part 3.1 on strengthening strategy for monitoring and evaluation it should refer to evaluation of 2017/18 and the previously defined principles.
6. The notion of Multilevel coordination is missing - how to coordinate at regional, national, local levels

Questions:

- on 2. A. 1 - how, by whom and when shall the toolkit be developed? how shall the analysis based on experiences from the uptake of main CFS policy agreements be done?
- On 2.B.1 mapping of multistakeholder spaces: what is the proposed methodology for the mapping and criteria for the spaces?
- on 3.1 strategy for monitoring and evaluation:
 - what else shall be done except from the digital repository? what role for civil society and indigenous peoples in contributing to this repository? What role for HLPE?
- on 3.2.: regular agenda item in Plenary - what is difference to GTEs'?

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 specialized 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 possibly 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:

- a) Usefulness: the more a CFS policy agreement responds to the needs of CFS stakeholders **and follows the 3 key principles agreed at the CFS reform (inclusiveness, strong linkages to the field to ensure the process is based on the reality on the ground and flexibility in implementation so that CFS can respond to a changing external environment and membership needs)**, the more useful it can be. The degree of usefulness depends on what happens prior to the endorsement of a policy agreement, and it is influenced by factors concerning the prioritization of topics for CFS policy workstreams, the process **(including the degree of inclusiveness and participation)** that leads to the development of a CFS policy agreement, and the concreteness and applicability of the agreed recommendations.
- b) Use: the use of a CFS policy agreement happens after its endorsement when strategies, programmes and policies are designed and developed, based on the CFS agreement. Usefulness and use are intrinsically linked to each other: the more useful a policy agreement in terms of the topic and the actionability, the higher the likelihood that this agreement is used.
- c) Awareness is a necessary prerequisite for the use of a policy agreement by CFS stakeholders. The more stakeholders are aware of a policy agreement, the higher the likelihood that it is used.
- d) Ownership is the level of identification of CFS stakeholders with a policy agreement, or parts of it. It can vary across and within stakeholder categories. While ~~it depends on~~ the usefulness **and ownership** of a policy agreement **respond to one another (the more a document ensures broad ownership, the more useful it is perceived, and viceversa)**, the ownership impacts its use by the relevant stakeholders.

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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 RBA's as specialized 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 help to guide action for food systems transformation and relevant stakeholders** identify gaps in CFS policy agreements towards the progressive realization of the right to adequate food and the transformation of agriculture and food systems.

1.A.2 - **CFS Members and Participants²**, 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 the relevance for achieving the Right to Food and for overcoming structural constraints for 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 CFS policy 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 level 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.

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 – see questions]** The **CFS**, 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.

2. A. X 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.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 most**

affected, through social participation into 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 Conveners~~, **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** 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 - ~~[needs clarification for operationalizing this point – see questions]~~ The **CFS**, 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.

2.B.2 - **CFS Members should establish, strengthen and use national multistakeholder and cross-sectoral structures and mechanisms** in the field of food security and nutrition that are human rights based and inclusive with priority given to most affected constituencies and have explicit and transparent criteria for preventing conflicts of interest, mitigating power asymmetries and providing conditions for participation to help elevate the platform for the promotion of the use and to discuss how 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 coordination function of the CFS by leveraging the workstream on collaborative governance for coordinated policy responses.

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.

PART 3 – CROSS-CUTTING ACTIONS IN SUPPORT OF STRENGTHENED UPTAKE OF CFS PROCESSES AND POLICY AGREEMENTS

3.1 – [needs clarification for operationalizing this point – see questions] The **CFS will strengthen its strategy for monitoring and evaluating the use of its policy agreements** [respecting previously defined principles¹ and building on the framework for monitoring-related activities² and building 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 in close collaboration with relevant technical units, especially of the RBAs, involved in CFS uptake activities and it should also be 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 to support the

¹ 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](#)

² [CFS 2018/45/3 \(p. 19\)](#)

development of activities aimed at promoting the usefulness, ownership, awareness and use of CFS policy agreements.

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.~~

[Uptake_OEWG_Meeting/2024/04/29/01](#)

ANNEX A – TABLE OUTLINING ACTIONS, RESPONSIBILITIES, TENTATIVE TIMELINE AND BUDGET

REQUIREMENTS

ACTION	RESPONSIBLE STAKEHOLDER	TENTATIVE TIMELINE	BUDGET
			ESTIMATE
1.A.1 -Preparation of a compilation of key elements from CFS policy agreements	HLPE-FSN	To be determined	
1.A.2 - Ensure an effective and streamlined prioritization of topics for CFS policy processes during the development of the CFS programme of work	CFS Members and Participants	During the process dedicated to the preparation of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW)	
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	The Rome-based Agencies, other UN bodies and international organizations	During the process dedicated to the preparation of the CFS Multi-Year Programme of Work (MYPoW)	
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	CFS Members and Participants	During CFS policy processes	

1.B.2 - Apply inclusive CFS policy processes, promoting the participation of relevant stakeholders	CFS Members and Participants	During CFS policy processes	
1.B.3 - Provide technical inputs and promote collaboration with existing UN initiatives and processes, in the context of ongoing CFS policy processes	The Rome-based Agencies, other UN bodies and international organizations	During CFS policy processes	
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	CFS in collaboration with the RBAs	To be finalized before CFS 53 in October 2025	
2.A.2 – Develop the CFS communication strategy	CFS	To be presented at CFS 53 in October 2025	
2.A.3 - Use and apply CFS policy agreements in national strategies, policies and programmes	CFS Members	Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement	

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	The RBAs, other UN bodies and international organizations, in coordination with UN Resident Coordinators and UNFSS National Convenors	Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement	
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2.A.5 - Use content of CFS policy agreements as a reference for the preparation of projects	The Rome-based Agencies, other UN bodies and international organizations	Continuous exercise to be carried out as part of the project planning processes	
2.A.6 – Identification of countries from various regions where promote the application of CFS policy agreements	CFS in collaboration with FAO, WFP and IFAD	Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement	
2.A.7 - Integrate the principles and objectives of CFS policy agreements into corporate social responsibility and investments	Private sector companies	Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement	
2.A.8 – Support and encourage integration of CFS policy agreements into FSN programmes and disseminate them across their networks of donors	Philanthropic foundations	Continuous exercise starting with the endorsement of the CFS policy agreement	
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	

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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 policy agreements at all levels	CFS	Regular discussions to take place during CFS Plenaries	

3.3 – Establishment of an Open-Ended Working Group that is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the present Action Plan	CFS	After the endorsement of the Action Plan at CFS 52	
3.4 - Engage in mobilization of contributions to promote the use of CFS policy agreements	CFS Members and all relevant stakeholders	Continuous exercise	
3.5 - Explore opportunities for joint programming and resource mobilization to support the implementation of CFS policy agreements	RBAs and other UN bodies, international organizations, and International Financial Institutions	Continuous exercise	