

CFS ADVISORY GROUP REPORTING EXERCISE - 2023

I. Contribution to CFS activities

During the year 2023 the PFM has focused on i) participation in the Bureau & Advisory Group, ii) contributions to the CFS' working program (particularly the discussions related to the new MYPoW, and the HLPE report on inequalities) and contributions to two CFS policy negotiation processes (data and gender streams), iii) active participation at the CFS51 Plenary and reconvening and iv) exploration on how to strengthen the connection between the Philanthropic foundations' networks with the work of the CFS, both in terms of bringing inputs from the wider philanthropic community, and of disseminating and discussing CFS products and processes within these networks.

Bureau and Advisory Group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PFM, represented by its lead coordinator for 2023 (Matheus Alves Zanella, Global Alliance for the Future of Food - GA), BMGF's focal point and its Liaison Advisor actively participated in the meetings of the B&AG. During the B&AG meeting held on the 27th of July 2023, PFM had the opportunity to update the other members on its developments including the launch of its website.
Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFM contributed with its comments to the inequalities report of the HLPE-FSN report on "Reducing inequalities for food security and nutrition" in early 2023 and followed its launch in June 2023. PFM delivered a statement during CFS51.
CFS Policy Recommendations on Data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> BMGF was one the three constituency that made the proposal (together with Uganda and USA) that was approved in the previous MYPoW PFM delivered a statement during CFS51.
CFS Voluntary Guidelines on Gender Equality	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFM, represented by its lead coordinator of 2023 (Matheus Alves Zanella, GA), BMGF's focal point and its Liaison Advisor followed the policy convergence process on gender.
Multi-Year Programme of Work 2024-2027	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFM contributed with written feedback in preparatory work for the new MYPoW and participated in meetings related to it throughout 2022 and 2023. PFM delivered a statement during CFS51.
CFS 51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PFM's main contribution at CFS51 was to inform the Plenary (see annex 1) about its Modalities for a Philanthropic Foundations Mechanism for relations with the CFS as foreseen in CFS51 Agenda under <i>item XI. OTHER MATTERS</i> through our statement. PFM did not organize any side events during CFS51, however its members (Global Alliance for the Future of Food and Agroecology Fund) were behind the organization of the two following side events: Human rights-based food governance – Coordinating policy responses, rebalancing power, and ensuring corporate accountability and Boosting finance in Agroecology to achieve Rio Conventions' targets.

II. Use, application, and dissemination of CFS outcomes

The AEF and the GA have been continued to use the CFS policy recommendations on agroecology and other innovative approaches to support the work of the Agroecology Coalition (Coalition for the Transformation of Food System Through Agroecology). In October 2023 in Rome, at the margins of the CFS, and in partnership with many organizations, the AEF and GA organized a meeting of 70 donors and investors to discuss [how to boost food system transformation through investing in agroecology](#), strongly influenced by the 13 principles of the HLPE, approved by the CFS at its policy recommendations.

Within the GA network, philanthropies have also been constantly debating how to adopt comprehensive food system approaches in granting and investments, using issues and themes addressed at both the Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition and the Principles for Responsible Investment in Agriculture and Food Systems.

CFS products and news on CFS activities were disseminated through BMGF partners such as 50x2030, Alliance to End Hunger, Ceres2030, SDG2 Advocacy Hub; furthermore, CFS events and outcome documents are always an occasion for donor conversations, such as the SDG2 Roadmap Working Group of Global Donor Platform for Rural Development (GDPRD, hosted by IFAD).

III. Voluntary commitments for 2024

PFM is consulting its network on how to contribute to the Inequalities and Urban and Peri-Urban Food System debates (possibly through open consultations with our network before and during the policy convergence processes and/or through a series of webinars to amplify the work of the HLPE-FSN). Furthermore, we intend to explore how to position ongoing discussions by the philanthropic community on investing in food system transformation with the initiative of the CFS in strengthening coordinated policy responses to the global food crisis and how to increase the dissemination of CFS policy outcomes across our networks (global interlinkages dialogues and uptake function). By fostering collaboration and capacity-building initiatives, philanthropic entities can contribute to maximizing the usefulness and impact of CFS policy agreements, advancing collective efforts towards food security and nutrition worldwide.

IV. Strengthening the linkages between the Committee and Advisory Group constituencies

As expressed previously, the PFM believe that new MYPoW opens the possibility of organizing less formal inter-sessional events, such as informal meetings, webinars, discussion sessions, in support of using its policy products or in support of the current CFS working program. Possibly, these informal events can be regionally specific, potentially raising the interest and facilitating more active participation of national-level actors, including philanthropies.

Additionally, the CFS Chair could continue to explore how to more strongly link CFS policy and outcomes with other global fora addressing food security and food systems, particularly the UN Rio Conventions. As there is intense activity on how to implement these agreements at the national-level, we expect actors would welcome support on how CFS policy products could support

these, e.g., the implementation and update of Nationally Determined Contributions, the update of National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, Land-Degradation Neutrality Targets, etc.

As some members of PFM have underlined in past reporting exercises, an important structural challenge for the achievement of food and nutrition security is adequate access to resources and the lack of coordination amongst regional and global actors supporting their delivery. The CFS could consider additional emphasis on this investment gap in its future work.

V. Success stories (optional)

Describe how your organization or constituency has used a CFS product or products to improve the food security and nutrition situation of individuals, communities, etc. in furtherance of accomplishing SDG 2.