

CIVIL SOCIETY MECHANISM A PRESENTATION OF THE CSM


CIVIL SOCIETY MECHANISM FOR RELATIONS WITH THE UN COMMITTEE ON WORLD FOOD SECURITY - 2016

WHAT IS THE CSM?

Nature and Mandate



The Civil Society Mechanism for relations with the CFS:

- Was established in 2010, as an **essential** and **autonomous** part of the reformed CFS;
 - Gives a particular **voice** and **space** to the participation of those affected by food insecurity and malnutrition;
 - The CSM purpose is to **facilitate** civil society participation into the policy process of the CFS;
 - Is an **open** and **inclusive** space and hence does not have formal members, but **participating organisations**.
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ORGANISING PRINCIPLES

The CSM is based on 11 constituencies

**Smallholders
and Family
farmers**

Fisherfolks

Pastoralists

**Indigenous
Peoples**

**Agricultural
and Food
Workers**

Women

Consumers

Landless

Youth

**Urban Food
Insecure**

NGOs

And 17 sub-regional units for organisations from all sub-regions

THE CSM:

Gives priority to the organisation and **movements of the people**, recognising that:

- They are the organisations of the **rights-holders**;
- They are subject of their **own** development;
- They are the **most affected** by food insecurity and malnutrition;
- And the **most important contributors for food security and nutrition worldwide**;



THE CSM:

- Respects **pluralism, autonomy, diversity** and **self-organisation** and tries to ensure a balance of constituencies, gender, and regions;
- As a space does not represent organisations that participate in it. **They represent themselves** and articulate positions together with others through the CSM to the CFS.





Who is part of the CSM?



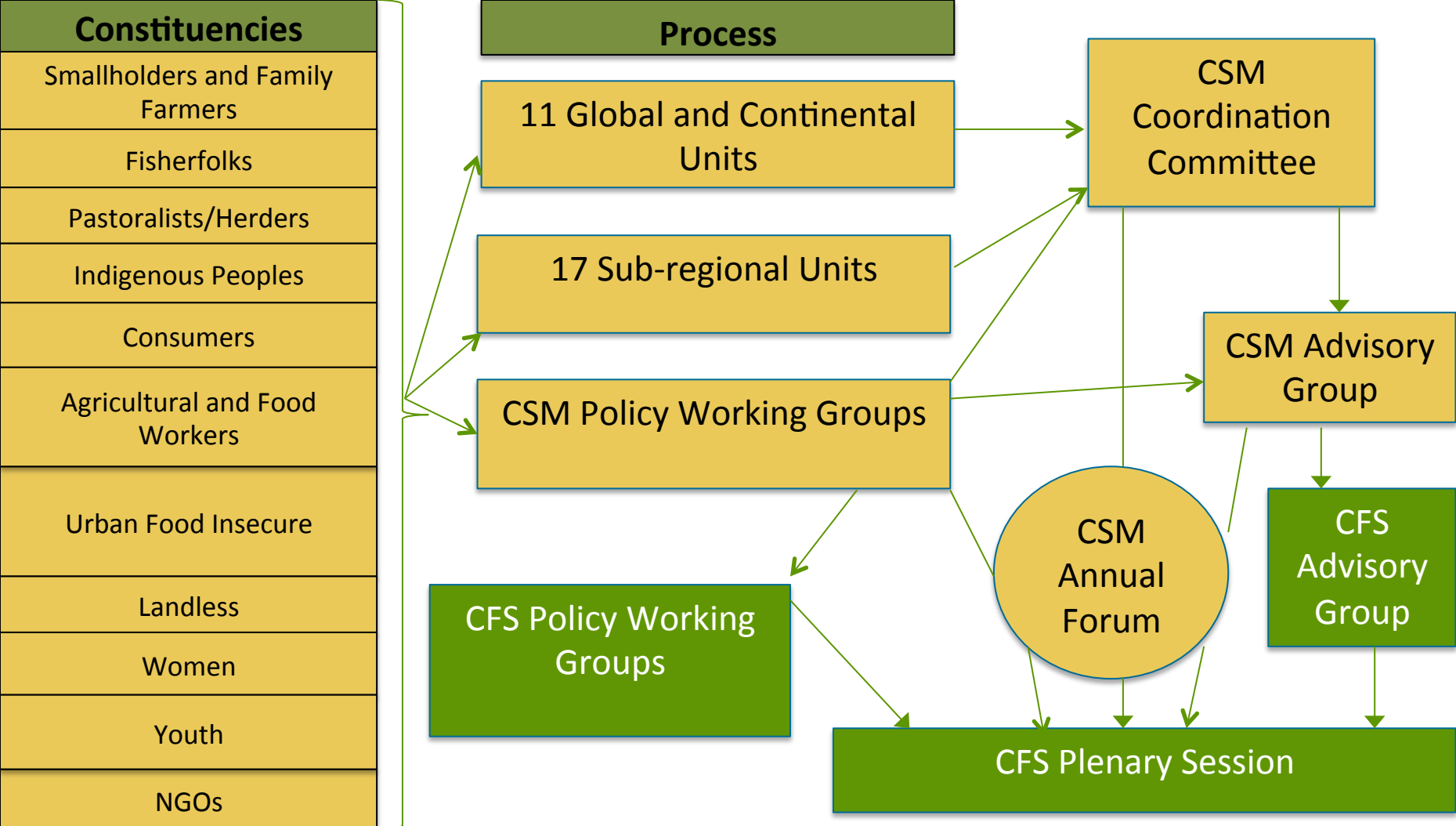
- The participating organisations, particularly those who organise small-scale food producers and consumers, represent several hundred million individuals **from all continents**. In this sense the CSM is the **largest global space of civil society organisations working on food security and nutrition**.
- Far more than **380 million** smallholders and **family farmers, agricultural workers, fisher people, pastoralists, indigenous peoples, consumers and urban food insecure around the world** are affiliated to organisations that participate in the CSM.

Structure and deliberation process



- CSM positions brought to the CFS are products of **collective, participative** and **inclusive** deliberation processes among many actors from **different perspectives**.
- All CFS workstreams are followed by a CSM **Policy Working Group** which is open to all civil society organizations that want to engage with this process.







Why is the CSM so committed to the CFS?

- The CSM has formulated positions and contributed proposals to all CFS processes since the reform, with an enormous commitment of its participating organizations to the different workstreams.
- Through this engagement, we have given a lot of substance and legitimacy to the CFS and its negotiations and decisions.



Why are the participating organizations in the CSM so committed to the CFS?



A new vision for global governance on food security and nutrition, focusing on the progressive realization of the right to food



Participation and inclusiveness have made the CFS a unique experience in the UN, particularly for organizations of small-scale producers.



- Most topics dealt with by the CFS so far have been extremely relevant to urgent demands of our constituencies
- Most processes and results of the CFS have shown that many of civil society's concerns and proposals have been heard by the Member States and included into their decisions.



We have high expectations on the CFS, the quality of its processes and results, the implementation and monitoring of its decisions, its agenda ahead and its future as a truly inclusive governance space for food security and nutrition.



Gracias!

Merci!

Thank you!

