

Thematic Reference Indicator (TRIs)	
AFS_TRI_8 Civil society in food systems transformation Number of civil society organisations supported that contribute to multi-stakeholder dialogue and/or policy advocacy, for more sustainable, resilient, equitable, inclusive and healthy food systems.	
Contribution to objective of M25-28	<i>Specific objective: Make food systems more sustainable, resilient and equitable, and thus combat hunger and malnutrition in all its forms</i>
Contribution to 2030 Agenda: SDG target	SDG targets: 16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. 16.b: Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development. 17: Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships.
Definition (description, specification, qualification)	<p>Civil society: civil society is the ‘third sector’ of society, along with government and business. It describes the space for collective action around shared interests, purposes and values, generally distinct from government and for-profit actors.</p> <p>Civil society organisation (CSO): any non-profit private entity organised at a local, national or international level to pursue shared objectives and ideals, without significant government-controlled participation or representation. NGOs are part of civil society (source: OECD/DAC). CSOs may include charities, development NGOs, community groups, women’s organisations, faith-based organisations, political parties, professional associations, trade unions, social movements, coalitions, advocacy groups, etc.</p> <p>Multi-stakeholder dialogue: a policy process or development initiative that brings together several stakeholder groups (government, development partners, CSOs, private sector, etc.) on the basis of equality among the stakeholders and inclusivity. Through a progression of exchanges, stakeholders are able to agree on how they will work together to create food systems that are sustainable, healthy, inclusive and equitable, aligned with the SDGs, and suited to the needs of the people and the planet.</p> <p><u>Calculation</u> (see disaggregation): $a+b+c+d$</p> <p>The following qualitative information should be included in reports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the type of multi-stakeholder dialogue (which partners are involved, what are the objectives and results of the dialogue), - the type of contribution (dialogue mechanisms between civil society and state, lobbying, policy research and advocacy, etc.)
Measuring unit	Number of civil society organisations
Disaggregation dimension (sex, age group, ethnicity or other identity criteria of LNOB)	a) Non-governmental organisation b) Social movement c) Coalition, association or platform d) Other (please specify in text)

	For the calculation, the following formula will be applied by the RDM system: (a + b + c + d)
Data source	Project or partner reporting.
Rationale	<p><u>Theory of Change:</u></p> <p>If civil society organisations can contribute to global, national and/or local dialogues on food systems and food security,</p> <p>then the population and beneficiaries will see their conditions and livelihoods improve,</p> <p>because their voices and needs will be heard and integrated / taken into consideration during decision-making processes for more equitable, inclusive and localised food systems.</p>
Possible messages of aggregation, synthesis and contribution	By supporting XY civil society organisations in XY countries, Switzerland contributed to creating or maintaining spaces where food systems transformation is led in an inclusive and participatory manner.
Thematic responsibility	Agriculture and Food Systems Network
DAC Policy Markers	Potential markers which could be relevant depending on the type of intervention : PM Governance, PM Supporting institutional development.