1. **Collaboration Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation & the Paris Peace Forum:**
2. **A strengthened partnership over the last four years**

The Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation has been collaborating with the Paris Peace Forum since 2020. Our organisation works year-round to improve global collaboration on issues ranging from pandemic preparedness to critical minerals to food systems. We have produced the Paris Peace Forum every November since 2018 – a cross-sector international convening that’s now an established stop on the fall international circuit in the company of UNGA, COP and the G20.

Our initial partnership emerged to meet the urgent need for a more effective, fair and coordinated global response to COVID-19. That year, at PPF’s 3rd edition, [$500M USD of new funding](https://www.rfi.fr/en/france/20201112-paris-peace-forum-opens-with-pledge-of-500-million-for-vaccine-access) – including 70M from BMGF – was pledged to the ACT-A accelerator. Over the next two years, BMGF supported high-level conversations convened by PPF and COVID-19 response efforts on economic recovery and pandemic preparedness. In 2021, we hosted two high-level roundtables in the run-up to the G7 and G20 leading to these recommendations published in [The Lancet](https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(21)01371-4/fulltext). The foundation played an integral role – both via technical guidance and funding – in launching PPF’s [global health program](https://parispeaceforum.org/initiatives/towards-a-more-resilient-global-health-architecture-after-covid-19/) in 2022. BMGF supported a PPF case study on the detection of Omicron in Botswana and South Africa which led to [this report](https://parispeaceforum.org/publications/report-people-politics-and-the-governance-of-early-warning-and-response-for-pandemics/) on early warning and response systems. Acknowledging global health is a crowded space, PPF adds value by bringing dialed-in political expertise and cross-sectoral perspectives to a highly technical field.

In 2023, the partnership between PPF and BMGF scaled significantly and diversified beyond global health. The foundation was pivotal in enabling the PPF to amplify civil society perspectives at the [Summit for a New Global Financing Pact](https://pactedeparis.org/en.php" \l "retoursommet), opening debate on rebalancing the allocation of international funds towards poverty alleviation and development. Engaging in this summit was a major undertaking for PPF and we were able to count on the foundation’s leadership at all levels, throughout. The BMGF additionally supported the PPF-incubated [Climate Overshoot Commission](https://www.overshootcommission.org/) to pursue new research and analysis on the adaptation needs and priorities of developing countries, and PPF itself to start [mobilizing CSOs and key actors](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pmov6C9qNmM) in preparation for the upcoming Nutrition for Growth (N4G) summit set to be hosted by France in early 2025.

Last December, PPF participated in the BMGF’s foundation week in Seattle. We met with colleagues working in Global Policy & Advocacy, Program Advocacy & Communications, Philanthropic Partnerships, Global Development, Global Health, Agricultural Development, Quantitative Sciences, and MNCH-Nutrition. As we write today, PPF is designing its 2024-2027 strategy – a bold plan for a period that is without doubt critical for the future of our organisation. Based on our last three years of partnership with BMGF and recent conversations in Seattle, it’s clear the Paris Peace Forum’s objectives align with the foundation’s approach across several thematic areas. The PPF is well-placed to serve as a strategic platform for BMGF’s advocacy – our demonstrated convening power can be leveraged to mobilise and engage with civil society, governments, and other key actors to make progress on priority topics and the SDGs.

As we launch into our next strategic phase of growth and seek to durably advance key global issues, we need bigger and more flexible support from our community of partners. This memo identifies key themes where PPF believes it can make a difference on with backing from the foundation, as well as an initial approach of the transformation we are considering for the organization itself. The workstreams below can be developed and expanded over the next three years.

1. **Towards a sustainable collaboration and next steps**

Since launching in 2018, PPF and the scope of our work has grown significantly. The Paris Peace Forum (annual event) is now an established moment on the fall international national circuit. While the organization’s core activities once centred exclusively around producing the annual Forum, the secretariat is now larger in numbers and runs an in-house policy department responsible for incubating multi-actor coalitions and tackling global governance challenges related to global health, climate change, the green transition, digital affairs and outer space.

In the span of 6 years, the Paris Peace Forum has shown that it can be a powerful platform for addressing the most pressing challenges of our time – health, development, climate change, digital transformation – by bringing together a wide range of players while advancing concrete policy goals. Now, it faces a turning point: the Forum needs to consolidate its identity, legitimacy, and impact to withstand the change of government in 2027 and be ready for any configuration. In the next three years, it needs to become an independent, strong institution, beyond political fluctuations, engaging vigorously with the global civil society, the media, and the public, and fostering a sense of ownership and participation among its community. It needs to grow into a reinforced organization guided by a varied group of actors who represent the main forces of global governance. And it needs to develop a lasting and diversified funding model.

We would welcome guidance and various forms of support from the BMGF along this journey. A three-year partnership with room to iterate and work across a multitude of themes would provide the Paris Peace Forum a pillar of stability that would enable our team to build out our internal strategy (between now and 2027) in a bold way. Long term support from the foundation will enable us to make measurable progress on addressing pressing global governance issues such as those outlined above.

1. **Five workstreams BMGF x PPF**
2. **A narrative focused on children: aligned with the Presidential Children Initiative and setting up a long term strategy for SDGs**

**Challenge:**

The shifting landscape of international finance and development aid demands a critical reassessment. The scarcity of concessional finance is expected to persist, fueling skepticism and eroding trust between the global North and South. The increasing allocation of concessional finance toward climate mitigation further sidelines poverty alleviation and basic development needs. Uncertainty around outcomes of the US and UK elections makes the situation more precarious.

To bridge this gap and achieve global development goals, we must rethink how concessional finance is allocated. Currently, the system lacks clear criteria reflecting the diverse needs of different countries and sectors, particularly regarding long-term investments in the well-being of children. By prioritizing children, we can create a lasting impact on poverty reduction and sustainable development.

Investing in the health, education, nutrition, and social protection of children is essential for meeting immediate needs and building human capital and resilience. These interventions generate positive spillovers across other development goals, such as reducing inequalities, promoting gender equality, enhancing environmental sustainability, and fostering peace and stability. By prioritizing children in the allocation of concessional finance, the international community can demonstrate its commitment to leaving no one behind and ensuring a better future for all.

**Child Priority Framework:**

A child priority framework would not only benefit children themselves, but also donors and recipients of concessional finance. By aligning policies and funding with the best interests of children, donors can enhance the effectiveness, efficiency, and accountability of their aid. They can also increase their credibility and legitimacy in the eyes of the public and the partner countries. Recipients, on the other hand, can use the framework to identify and prioritize the most pressing needs and gaps in their child-related sectors. They can also leverage the framework to mobilize additional resources and coordinate with other stakeholders to achieve better results for children.

The upcoming replenishment cycles of major multilateral funds present an opportunity to promote the child priority framework. By advocating to prioritize children in these replenishments, we can ensure more resources are allocated to the sectors and countries that need them most, and that the performance and results of financed projects are measured against child-related indicators and outcomes.

**Operationalizing the Framework:**

Building on the [Summit for a New Global Financial Pact](https://www.elysee.fr/en/emmanuel-macron/summit-on-a-new-global-financing-pact) and [the resulting Paris Pact for the People and the Planet](https://pactedeparis.org/en.php) (4Ps) that set the stage for rebalancing priorities towards global development, and on Bill Gates' letter to President Macron in March 2024, which outlined key principles and criteria for prioritizing children in concessional finance, we propose a joint initiative to develop a framework for setting policy and financing priorities focused on children in low- and middle-income countries. Leveraging Gates and Macron’s respective strengths, voice and influence, this initiative could make a lasting difference for millions of children globally. It could include two main components:

* *A Child Priority Index* that, based on existing evidence and data, would identify gaps and opportunities in countries and sectors according to their potential impact on child health, education, nutrition, and protection outcomes. This index would help donors allocate concessional finance more effectively and efficiently, and help recipient countries prioritize their own domestic resources. It could include indicators and targets to monitor progress and ensure accountability.
* *A Child Priority Coalition* that brings together key stakeholders from governments, multilateral agencies, civil society, private sector, and academia to advocate for and coordinate action on child-focused policies and investments. This coalition could also facilitate knowledge sharing and innovation, and mobilize additional resources from non-traditional sources.

This work would be informed by a *high-level working group*, composed of representatives from governments, foundations, civil society, academia. The working group could consult with relevant stakeholders, review existing evidence and data, identify gaps and opportunities, and propose recommendations and actions. It would also ensure coordination with other ongoing initiatives and platforms that are related to children's issues *[such as the Partnership for Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health, the Global Partnership for Education, and others].*

**Approach and timeline:**

We believe that it is necessary to pursue a two-fold approach. Firstly, we want to use the voice of Bill Gates and Emmanuel Macron to explain why it is crucial to support policies and funding focused on children. Both have reached the same conclusion through different paths. They both understood that children are at the heart of sustainable development and peace, and that they need to be protected, educated and empowered. By sharing their experiences, their personal convictions and their visions, they can serve as a lever to mobilize other influential voices and raise public awareness of this cause. Secondly, we want to use this political momentum to build a technical work of argumentation and operationalization at different levels and strengthen coordination and coherence between the different initiatives and platforms that deal with issues related to children.

We can use the following platforms and events to develop a framework for setting policy and financing priorities that focus on the needs and rights of children in low- and middle-income countries, and to garner support and endorsement from other leaders and partners:

* The Olympic Games in Paris, where both leaders can announce the intention to work on this framework and invite other stakeholders to join us.
* The UNGA and the UN Summit for Future Generations in New York, where key stakeholder can showcase the impact and potential of investing in children's as the cornerstone of sustainable development, highlighting linkages across the SDGs and initiating engagement from various actors, including youth representatives and civil society organizations. This could reinforce and resonate with the Goalkeepers gathering and a focus on the role of data and innovation in advancing children's nutrition.
* The Nutrition for Growth Summit in Paris, where can present the draft framework and solicit feedback and inputs from different stakeholders, as well as building the core Child Priority Coalition.
* The Fourth International Conference on Financing for Development in Spain could finalize and launch the framework, and announce actions from different stakeholders to implement it.
* Other 2025 events?

**Funds requested:** (beaucoup)

1. **Build on the 4-years collaboration on global health to launch the Fair Benefit Sharing**

**Challenge:** Access to genetic sequencing data is crucial to responding early to a health threat. While LMICs often contribute public health surveillance data – which is crucial for pandemic prevention, preparedness, and response – they are not adequately compensated for their contributions. We’re concerned that international negotiations around pandemic preparedness and response have stalled on the issue of fair benefit sharing – a blockage that endangers a decisive piece of PPR architecture: the scientific networks in the global South.

Data must be shared when responding to pathogens with pandemic potential, and existing legal frameworks have demonstrated their limits. There is widespread interest in fixing this, and a need for a new approach that acknowledges the centrality of an IP regime while providing adequate compensation to scientific institutions in the global South.

**Workstream objective:** To address these gaps, the Paris Peace Forum proposes the development of an innovative financing mechanism to compensate scientific contributors to pandemic preparedness from LMICs. This mechanism aims to correct imbalances exposed during the COVID-19 pandemic and to secure support from global health stakeholders for a fairer benefit-sharing model.

**Approach**: Drawing inspiration from successful models in other sectors, such as the FIFA solidarity mechanism – which compensates smaller local clubs when successful players transfer later in their careers, based on their contribution to eventual high-end impact and revenue, thus enabling them to continue to nurture talents – we aim to create a compensation framework that acknowledges and financially rewards contributions from smaller, yet pivotal, scientific institutions. This analogy, though not perfect, provides a conceptual foundation for developing an innovative architecture in the health sector if in PPR, possibly serving as an alternative path to progress on fair benefit-sharing in the pandemic agreement.

**Key actions and operationalization:**

1. **Develop the Mechanism:**
   * Research and Analysis; Conduct thorough research with a diverse group of scientists, experts and policymakers (Core Advisory Group) to identify gaps and reasons for stalled progress in fair benefit-sharing in PPR architecture discussion (pandemic agreement) and analyze existing models in other sectors, such as the FIFA solidarity mechanism and their applicability to global health.
   * Design of the Framework: Collaborate with experts to draft a comprehensive proposal for compensation framework. This will include identifying the criteria for compensation, defining the structure of the mechanism, and establishing guidelines for implementation.
   * Documentation: Produce a series of publications in leading journals and additional commissioned papers, to outline the framework and its components. Topics will cover dispute resolution mechanisms, intellectual property issues, and the role of scientists in PPR.
2. **Raise Awareness:**
   * Stakeholder Consultations: Initiate debates and discussions with key stakeholders through workshops and webinars to stimulate debate and gather feedback from key stakeholders, including the private sector, policymakers, health experts, and representatives from LMICs, and international organizations.
   * Major International Events: Present the framework at major international health and policy events to raise awareness and build momentum. Events may include the World Health Assembly, PPF, and other relevant forums.
   * Publication and Media Outreach: Launch a targeted media campaign to highlight the importance of fair benefit sharing and the proposed mechanism. Use op-eds, articles, and social media to reach a broad audience.
3. **Build Political Support:**
   * Coalition Building: Establish a core advisory group comprising key global health stakeholders, including representatives from LMICs, donor countries, international organizations, academics and NGOs. Seek endorsements from influential global health organizations and leaders to build credibility and support for the mechanism. This group will provide strategic guidance and support for the initiative.
   * Political Advocacy: Host consultations with policymakers and political leaders to garner support for the mechanism. Use high-level meetings and diplomatic channels to build a coalition of backers.
4. **Integrate with Multilateral Frameworks:**
   * Alignment withPandemic Agreement Negotiations: Work closely with ongoing pandemic agreement negotiations and coordinate with relevant stakeholders to ensure discussions on the proposed mechanism are integrated into the global health architecture.

**Timeline:** The project includes detailed planning, stakeholder engagement, coalition building, and a potential pilot phase over a two-year period with an optional third year.

**Objectives for2024:**

* **Conduct regular meetings of the Core Advisory Group** to conduct thorough review of existing evidence and data, organize the research and fully develop the design of a compensation framework based on the FIFA solidarity model, tailored to the health sector . The meetings will be convened both in person and online, including at the Spring Meeting of the Paris Peace Forum in Morocco (June) and the seventh edition of the Paris Peace Forum in Paris (November).
* **Publications:**
  + Publish a main paper outlining the framework and its potential impact in a reputational scholarly Journal.
  + An op-ed and a series of commissioned papers addressing various aspects (dispute resolution mechanism, intellectual property issues, role and contribution of scientists to PPR, data trajectories, and platforms).
* **Engage Constituencies:**
  + Initiate workshops and roundtable consultations with States, International Organizations (IOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and private sector representatives.

**2025:**

* **Core Advisory Group Meetings:** At the eighth edition of the Paris Peace Forum in Paris (November) and other relevant forums.
* **Coalition Building:**
  + Organize a retreat to engage a coalition of partners to build political support for the model. This coalition will reconvene at the eighth edition of the Paris Peace Forum in November 2025.
* **Engage Constituencies:**
  + Continue workshops with broader audiences including States, IOs, NGOs, and private sector representatives to refine and test the model.
* **Pilot Phase:**
  + Launch a preparatory phase aiming for a potential pilot project in 2026, involving selected institutions, contingent on model acceptance within the multilateral ecosystem.

**Funds requested:**

**2024 Costs (Total: 400k):**

* **Human Resources:** 170k
  + 20% of Chief Policy Officer
  + 66% of Head of Global Health Program
  + 100% of Policy Officer – Global Health
* **Consultancies:** 120k
* **Events:** 80k
* **Travel:** 30k

**2025 Costs (Total: 400k):**

* **Human Resources:** 170k
  + 20% of Chief Policy Officer
  + 66% of Head of Global Health Program
  + 100% of Policy Officer – Global Health
* **Consultancies:** 30k
* **Events:** 150k
* **Travel:** 50k
* **Pilot Phase:** Costs TBD

1. **Collaboration on climate and food Systems: ATLAS**

**Challenge:**

African food systems are largely underfunded, despite having to tackle severe challenges due to climate change, food insecurity and socio-economic issues and despite being one of the highest-return investment to achieve SDGs:

* Investments into African food systems are lagging with an estimated funding gap of more than $200Bn/year; less than 4 countries have achieved the CAADP target of 10% of public spending into agriculture and less than 3% of FDIs are directed towards agriculture
* At the same time, Africa is facing several challenges linked to climate change (20% yield drop risk; 2/3 arable land at risk for desertification), food insecurity (60% prevalence of food insecurity) and key social issues (~61% of African population lives on wages below $2/day)
* Investing in food systems directly addresses 13 out of the 17 SDGs, with impact on poverty alleviation, zero hunger, health, climate & many others

In addition, there is no consensus on what a sustainable and thriving African food systems should look like, leading to inefficient investments:

* Several definitions, standards and pathways exist to define sustainable agriculture and its priorities (e.g., SBTI-FLAG, TNFD, Regen10, SAI Platform, FAO Global Roadmap for SDG2, UNFSS Pathways etc.), but with no consensus on a single definition and limited focus on Africa's priorities and specificities
* 80+ entities including countries, DFIs & development organizations provide funding to Africa, each with their own priorities

**Worksteam objective:**

**Approach:**

In 2023, the Paris Peace Forum launched a coalition to facilitate South-North dialogue about agricultural transformation in Africa. The goal is to bring stakeholders together based on common interests and to better align climate, environmental and agricultural development agendas in a way that maximizes sustainable food security. After months of research and consultation, PPF coordinated a call to action based on our findings. At the 6th edition of the Paris Peace Forum in November, 15 organizations around the world including IFAD, AGRA, AFD, the Mo Ibrahim foundation and OCP signed [the Call for Multi-Stakeholder Mobilization for Sustainable Agricultural Development in Africa.](https://parispeaceforum.org/news/call-for-multi-stakeholder-mobilization-for-sustainable-agricultural-development-in-africa/)

In June 2024, the **Agricultural Transitions Lab for African Solutions** (**ATLAS**) will be launched by the Paris Peace Forum as a permanent platform for North-South policy dialogue and collaboration to enable African food system transformation, with 2 key missions: (1) Sufficient investments: Advocate for the need to substantially increase investments from public, private & philanthropic sources to transform African food systems; (2) Efficient investments: Build consensus on a common definition and a set of investment priorities for agricultural transformation in Africa.

ATLAS' success will be directly measured by its ability to increase investments intro African agriculture (i.e., increase in public spending, FDIs and ODAs), and to create a global consensus on priorities (e.g., increase of signatories to the call to action and initiatives with ATLAS label).

**Timeline:**

2024-2027:

* 2024: Launch of the laboratory, recruitment of teams, definition of strategy and objectives with the support of the BCG consultancy firm, organisation of a high-level inaugural round table at the spring meeting of the Paris Peace Forum, commissioning of a first scientific paper on investment in African agriculture, presence at relevant international events (UNGA, COP, PPF, G20).
* 2025-2027: Stabilising the structure around a dozen people and its activities, international advocacy work, publication of reports, communication work, organisation of one or two high-level round tables a year, monitoring the results of the work and the increase in investment in African agriculture, support for labelled projects, etc.

**Funds requested:**

Total Preliminary budget estimates: 1 M$ in 2024, then 4 M$/year

* Staff: 6-10 FTEs: 2M$/year
  + 2-3 for advocacy
  + 1-2 for knowledge (e.g., coordinate publications etc.)
  + 1-2 for spotlight (e.g., run Label, organize event)
  + 1-2 admin support
  + 1 marketing & media manager
* Convening and publications: 2 M$/year
  + Organize high level ATLAS roundtable, working sessions for participants, travel to leading forums/conferences, marketing expenses etc.
  + 3-4 publications per year
  + Support in communication

2024 Costs (Total: 1M):

* Human Resources: 500k
  + 20% of Chief Policy Officer
  + 100% of Head of Agriculture Program
  + 100% of Policy Officer – Agriculture
  + 100% New Recruitment (admin support)
  + 100% New Recruitment (Communication Support)
* Consultancies: 250k
* Events: 150k
* Travel: 100k

**Funds requested from BMGF** (other potential funders to be identified – for instance WBCSD, OCP, Rockefeller Foundation, Mastercard Foundation, Ikea Foundation, Danone, etc.): **30-40% of the total budget**

**Expected Outcomes:**

Through its activities, ATLAS will ultimately contribute to unlock Africa's agricultural potential and to achieve the triple objective of:

* Managing climate impact: Securing a sustainable and resilient food systems, increasing production to meet growing demand
* Ensuring food security: Providing healthy, accessible and affordable food for all
* Driving economic development: Building a thriving agri-food sector, creating business opportunities, quality jobs and economic growth

To achieve these targets, ATLAS' activities will focus on advocacy, knowledge sharing and spotlighting successful examples:

* Advocacy: convene multistakeholder dialogues to activate investments and alignment, including an annual ATLAS Roundtable, dedicated working sessions and participate in leading forums (e.g. COP, AGRF, WEF, UNFSS etc.)
* Knowledge: develop and share knowledge on key topics to enable funding (e.g., barriers to investments, key investment priorities etc.)
* Spotlight: identify and select initiatives, publications and events in line with ATLAS vision, elevating them on the global stage as best-in-class examples

1. **Nutrition4Growth: bring and strengthen global south voices**

**Challenge:** France will host the next Nutrition for Growth Summit in early 2025. Traditionally a summit delivered by the country that hosts the Olympics, N4G presents an opportunity to champion evidence-based approaches to improve nutrition, redefine the relevant indicators and accountability system, and secure major financial commitments for these interventions. Given it’s cross-cutting nature – nutrition is a challenge that risks being overlooked by donors (countries, philanthropies) as a standalone financial priority. It’s also an issue that manifests in different ways – from obesity to undernutrition – in different contexts. While the mandate to host N4G has landed on France, the country has not previously been a leading funder for this cause. With the United Nations Decade of Action for Nutrition ending in 2025, the same year as the upcoming N4G, there is a chance to set bold new commitments (with indicators and reporting systems) and for decade to come. With more than a year to prepare, there is an opportunity for PPF to convene and mobilize scientists, technical experts and civil society to help encourage an ambitious summit.

**Workstream objective:**

**Approach:** PPF began N4G preparations early, within the scope of an ongoing BMGF grant, by co-organising a roundtable at PPF6 with Action Contre la Faim (another BMGF grantee) that gathered the French Government, the EU Commission, OECD, AFD, the SUN Movement and several NGOs. The replay and key outcomes are available [here](https://parispeaceforum.org/app/uploads/2023/12/ppf6-roundtable-preparing-for-nutrition-for-growth-summit-in-france.pdf).

As a partner of N4G 2025 and a member of its Steering Committee, PPF aims to maximize the event's impact and contribute significantly to improving global nutrition. With a mandate from the Special Envoy of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, PPF will involve civil society, experts, and the private sector to ensure comprehensive and effective participation in the summit.

Our primary goal is to help build a virtuous dynamic around N4G 2025 to ensure the event has maximum impact on global nutrition, addressing issues of undernutrition, overweight, and obesity.

**Sub-Objectives:**

* **Achieve Impact:**
  + Contribute to the identification and promotion of essential actions to improve nutrition.
  + Assist in renewing international objectives to combat malnutrition.
  + Participate in constructing a consensus-driven narrative to achieve impactful outcomes.
* **Champion Broad Mobilization:**
  + Ensure experts have a platform to inform summit negotiations and maintain coherence.
  + Create conditions for meaningful private sector involvement.
* **Sustain Momentum:**
  + Pave the way for follow-up on commitments and continuous dialogue leading to N4G 2028-2029.

**Timeline:**

**2024-2025:**

* **Independent Expert Panel:**
  + PPF will convene a group of high-level personalities chaired by Shawn Baker from the Helen Keller Foundation. This panel, comprising top nutrition experts from international organizations (WHO, FAO, UNICEF, WFP), civil society (GAIN, ATNI, Amref), and the scientific community, will support and contribute to the summit agenda.
  + The panel’s work will be guided by scientific evidence and international goals such as the Global Nutrition Targets. It will meet first at the PPF spring meeting in Ben Guérir, Morocco, in June 2024, followed by a series of online and in-person meetings, including at the UN General Assembly 2024 in New York City and during the SUN Movement gathering in Kigali.
* **High-level Private Sector Working Group:**
  + Together with partners ATNI and GAIN, PPF will establish a high-level private sector working group. This group will provide substantive proposals to inform the summit agenda, advance malnutrition solutions, and potentially deliver collective commitments.
  + The group will meet initially at the Spring Meeting of the Paris Peace Forum in Ben Guérir, Morocco, on June 9-10, 2024, with subsequent meetings online and in-person leading up to the N4G Summit.

**2025-2026 (and beyond):**

* **Presenting Panel and Working Group Outputs:**
  + Ensure the outputs of the Independent Expert Panel and the High-level Private Sector Working Group are presented at the N4G Summit.
  + Participate in the operational delivery of the N4G Summit, including organizing the “Entrepreneurship and Nourishment” side event on March 27, 2025.
* **Follow-up and Continuity:**
  + Follow up on contributions and commitments through workshops and exchanges with stakeholders, especially those involved in the Global Nutrition Report.
  + Launch a permanent nutrition program within the PPF Policy Department, potentially acting as the Secretariat for N4G/nutrition commitments, supported by the GNR/PATH teams.
  + Organize an annual side event dedicated to nutrition at the Paris Peace Forum until 2028 to maintain momentum and political awareness.

**Funds requested:**

**2024-2025 Costs (Total: 300k):**

* **Human Resources:** 150k
  + This includes 20% of the Chief Policy Officer’s time, 25% of the Head of the Global Health Program’s time, 25% of the Head of the Agriculture Program’s time, and 100% of the Policy Officer – Nutrition’s time.
* **Events:** 100k
* **Travel:** 50k

**2025-2026 Costs (Total: 300k):**

* **Human Resources:** 150k
  + This includes 20% of the Chief Policy Officer’s time, 25% of the Head of the Global Health Program’s time, 25% of the Head of the Agriculture Program’s time, and 100% of the Policy Officer – Nutrition’s time.
* **Events:** 100k
* **Travel:** 50k

**2027-2028 Costs (Total: 200k/year):**

* **Human Resources:** 150k/year
  + This includes 20% of the Chief Policy Officer’s time, 25% of the Head of the Global Health Program’s time, 25% of the Head of the Agriculture Program’s time, and 100% of the Policy Officer – Nutrition’s time.
* **Events:** 50k/year

**Expected Outcomes:** PPF’s leadership has established ties with the recently appointed Special Envoy by the French government to lead the delivery of N4G, slated for early 2025. PPF has been asked to take a part in organizing the summit and put forward a range of options for how we can contribute. Our organisation is well positioned to support making this summit more inclusive and more focused on high-leverage solutions, given our close working relationship with the French government and experience mobilising CSOs – particularly from the global South – in advance of and at the Summit for a New Global Financing Pact last June. It’s an approach that proved successful, and one we believe we can draw inspiration from here (and at other summits in the future – like, the AI safety summit also happening in early 2025 and that we will be involved in). As we did in the lead up to the NGFP summit, PPF can be a bridge between CSOs and the summit organisers in the year leading up to N4G.

Concretely, the Forum could:

* Participate in the N4G Summit Steering Committee (alongside states, WFP, FAO, IFAD, the EU Commission, and others).
* Contribute operational and logistical support to the organizers of N4G.
* Launch and coordinate a scientific/expert advisory group.
* Coordinate CSO working groups (private sector / philanthropies / NGOs) and arrange discussions between the private sector, CSOs and Summit negotiators.
* Organize events (private or public) in the run-up to the N4G Summit to promote dialogue between key actors with the goal of involving civil society directly in the negotiation process.
* Host our annual spring meeting in Morocco with a focus on nutrition, agriculture, and health.

As a next step and based on continued conversations with summit organisers and various stakeholders, PPF can outline a workplan of engagement to better define its role in the lead up to the Summit next Spring.