



CFS 51

23-27 October 2023

Side event 28 | Reducing inequalities in the food system through an intersectional lens

Organized by:

- Civil Society and Indigenous Peoples' Mechanism (CSIPM)
- Oxfam Belgium
- TMG ThinkTank
- The Landworkers' Alliance

Thursday, 26 October; 13.30 – 14.45 (UTC+2)
Iran Room & via Zoom

[Register here](#)

Abstract

The Reducing Inequalities workstream will offer the opportunity to continue the dialogues on deeply rooted inequalities and persist in the demands coming from the constituencies and territories. One of the common threads is the necessity of an intersectional approach in the analysis of issues and the development of effective policy and the participation of those with lived experiences in policy making, including in the CFS.

The HLPE Zero Draft of Reducing inequalities defines intersectionality as interrelated and mutually shaping categories that describe groups who are minoritized and marginalized for instance by race and ethnicity, gender, age or ability. These discriminations intersect, shaping experiences of power asymmetries and contributing to further health and nutrition inequalities. In other words, intersectionality acknowledges that multiple forms of oppression intersect and compound the experience of other discrimination leading to unique experiences and challenges. The HLPE report also acknowledges that most systemic drivers of food and nutrition insecurity are rooted in power imbalances. Therefore, an intersectional approach to the question of food security and nutrition helps to inclusively develop sustainable policy responses addressing the multiple and intersecting forms of oppression and discrimination that different social groups experience and leading to a long-term fundamental overcoming of these structural inequalities.

Objectives

- Demonstrating how structural, multiple forms of inequalities oppress, intersect and compound experiences of food insecurity, malnutrition and undernutrition. We aim to examine from different perspectives how gender, racial and ethnic disparities, disabilities, class and income, but also how the urban and rural divide result in food security inequalities;
- Discuss the importance of intersectionality in addressing national food security policies and interventions, and how to dismantle systemic barriers that perpetuate inequality;
- Present positive examples of effective policy initiatives which are already implementing this approach or attempt at doing so.
- Present CSIPM's expectations and objectives regarding the CFS policy convergence process.



Committee on World Food Security – CFS



Committee on World Food Security (CFS)